

# **Series Training for PCC Participants**

**Series Statements and Series Authority Records**

**Preliminary edition**

**Session 6b :**

**Constructing the Series AAP**



**Program for Cooperative Cataloging**

**NACO: Name Authority Cooperative Program**

**Developed by the**

**Program for Cooperative Cataloging**

**Standing Committee on Training**

**RDA in Series Training Task Group**

**May 2014**



## Summary

This session provides information that will help the trainee create a series Authorized Access Point. This session includes information about determining how many series AAPs are needed in various situations, as well as step-by-step instructions about constructing an AAP for a series.

## Objectives

At the end of this session, you should be familiar with information that will help you 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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## **Series authorized access point as authoritative**

The series access point is the first (and more important) piece of authoritative information in the series authority record. 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 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 Series numbering example.)

## **How many series? How many authorized access points?**

### **A. Title change.**

If a series title changes, the change may be minor, in which case it does not cause the creation of a new, later-title access point. This question of major-vs.-minor title change will be discussed in Session 8 on Related series.

### **B. Main Series/Subseries.**

The situation where two series could be independent of each other or could be levels of a hierarchy has been discussed in Session 2: Recording the Series Statement. Further aspects of it will be discussed in Session 9: Subseries.

### **C. Re-establishing a Series**

This topic is covered in Session 4: Recording Series Attributes.

### **D. Original & Republication**

This situation has been discussed in Session 5: Treatment Decisions

## **E. Series title in more than one language.**

### **1. Series title in different languages on a single issue or multi-lingual series titles**

The question of one or more series is uncomplicated when each issue in the series has a multi-lingual series statement /OR/ each issue has a series title in two or more languages – whether the issues are numbered or unnumbered, we have a single series access point and a single authority record. The question of which series statement will be the preferred title will be discussed later.

### **2. Series title in one language on each issue, language varying from issue to issue or unilingual series titles, varying from issue to issue**

The question of one series access point or more than one series access point arises when issues in multiple languages emanate from the same corporate body, or are published by the same publisher, each with the series statement in a single language (ordinarily matching the issue's content) and the two (or more) series titles are equivalent.

In this section:

#### a. Numbered series

(1) Parallel-language expressions, including translated series

(2) Not parallel-language expressions

(3) Default

#### b. Unnumbered series

#### **a. Numbered series.**

When numbered issues of series have series title presented in one or another language, but not multiple languages, the cataloger must seek to determine whether there is one series or two -- we must investigate the

publishing history of the series. Here are the scenarios that the cataloger is likely to find:

(1) *Parallel-language expressions (series is being published in full in more than one language)*

To determine whether parallel-language expressions exist, look for information about other-language expressions on the piece being cataloged; search for other-language analytic descriptions for each numbered volume; and/or consult the publisher's website.

1. English series title & content = 1. French series title & content
2. English series title & content = 2. French series title & content
3. English series title & content = 3. French series title & content

In this case, we have two series access points and two authority records. The two authority records should be linked with reciprocal 5XX fields (but no †w).

130 French series access point

530 English series access point

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130 English series access point

530 French series access point

This situation arises, for example, with publications in a bi-lingual country.

*Translated series*

Examination of the series may indicate that one of the two numbered series is translated, issue by issue, from the other series' issues.

1. German series title & original = 1. English series title & translation
2. German series title & original = 2. English series title & translation
3. German series title & original = 3. English series title & translation

In this case, we have two series access points and two authority records, with the relationship between the two indicated in the preferred title for the translation series.

130 German series access point

130 German series access point. †1 English  
430 English series title

So, for example, we have:

010 n83724768  
130 Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde

and

010	n90620897
130	Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft für Versuchstierkunde. #l English
430	Publications of the Society for Laboratory Animal Science

Here, too, we have two series access points and two authority records, but the relationship between them is different from the cases discussed earlier. The RDA instruction (6.2.2.4) says to choose as the preferred title the title proper of the original edition. Usually we can't tell. The LC-PCC PS says "If the work is published simultaneously in different languages, choose the title proper of the first resource received as the preferred title." The Swiss series above is an example in which both series are published by the same institution. There are also examples where the two series are published by different institutions.

130	0	Trudy Matematicheskogo instituta imeni V.A. Steklova
643		Moskva #b "Nauka"

and

130	0	Trudy Matematicheskogo instituta imeni V.A. Steklova. #l English
430	0	Proceedings of the Steklov Institute of Mathematics
643		Providence, R.I. #b American Mathematical Society

*(2) Not parallel-language expressions*

Examination of the series history may indicate that in successive issues the language of the series title is in one or the other of the languages, depending on the language of the content, but that there is a single numbering sequence.

1.**English** series title & content

2.**French** series title & content

3.**French** series title & content

4.**English** series title & content

5.**English** series title & content

6.**French** series title & content

Here we will have one series access point and one series authority record. Choose the first issue as the basis for the identification of the series according to RDA 2.1.2.3; choose the preferred title and construct the authorized access point. When later volumes arrive bearing the series title in other languages, add 4XX's with supporting 670s for each language form.

130 English series access point

430 French series access point

If the first issue is not available, base the identification of the series on the first-available issue, and code the authority record as provisional – “c” in the 008/33 (OCLC fixed field Auth status). (RDA 5.7.1.3). If the first issue becomes available later, the provisional authority record should be re-evaluated and upgraded (see Session 13).

(3) *Default*: When in doubt, we should assume that this (not parallel-language expressions) is our situation.

### b. Unnumbered series.

In the absence of numbering, when a series title appears in languages that vary from issue to issue, make a series authority record in each language form. (This choice is also appropriate if you notice that the issues of the two series are related as translations.) The series authority records should be linked with reciprocal 5XX fields (but no †w) in all cases when two series have titles that vary from issue to issue.

English series title & content = French series title & content

English series title & content = French series title & content

English series title & content = French series title & content

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*Authority records:*

130	French series access point
-----	----------------------------

530	English series access point
-----	-----------------------------

130	English series access point
-----	-----------------------------

530	French series access point
-----	----------------------------

## F. Changes in numbering (addition, omission, etc.)

In this section:

### 1. Single series

- a. Numbered series has random issues without numbering
- b. Series initially issued as unnumbered later has numbers, and the numbers take into account the previous unnumbered issues
- c. Numbered series begins a new sequence of numbering, with or without wording such as “new series”

### 2. Multiple series

- a. Series initially issued as unnumbered later has numbers, and numbering system excludes previous unnumbered issues
- b. Numbered series becomes unnumbered

### 3. Default: single series

When some issues emanating from the same corporate body (or published by the same publisher) bear the series title and are **numbered** but other issues bearing the series title are **unnumbered**, the cataloger must investigate the publishing history of the series. (In several of the cases below, the 008/13 (OCLC fixed field Ser num) will be coded “c” = series numbering varies). Here are the situations that we commonly find:

#### 1. Single series

- a. If a numbered series has an issue without numbering (or random unnumbered issues), then we have a single series access point in a single series authority record.

v. 1. Publications of the Bridge Society    (*publ. 1994*)

v. 2. Publications of the Bridge Society    (*publ. 1995*)

Publications of the Bridge Society (publ. 1995)

v. 4. Publications of the Bridge Society (publ. 1997)

Publications of the Bridge Society (publ. 1998)

When the first unnumbered issue arrives, add a 670 field to the authority record that notes the lack of numbering and change 008/13 (OCLC fixed field Ser num) from “a” to “c”.

*authority record:*

008/13 c ← a	<b>[changed]</b>
130 Publications of the Bridge Society	
670 <i>Analytic title of the fourth issue, 1997: #b ser. t.p. (Publications of the Bridge Society [lacks numbering])</i>	<b>[added]</b>

It would not be surprising if, at a later date, this publisher resumed the numbering of issues. Unnumbered issues should only be retroactively assigned issue numbers if and when the publisher resumes numbering, leaving gaps for the unnumbered issues.

- b. An unnumbered series may become numbered, beginning with a number that takes into account the previous issues.

Biblioteca Regeneracionista (publ. 1981)

Biblioteca Regeneracionista (publ. 1982)

3. Biblioteca Regeneracionista (publ. 1985)

4. Biblioteca Regeneracionista (publ. 1985)

The series authority record can account for the situation by changing 008/13 (OCLC fixed field Ser num) from “b” to “c” and by information in a 641 field. A numbering example (642 field) should be added as well.

008/13	c ← b	<i>[changed]</i>
130	Biblioteca Regeneracionista	
641	‡a Began numbering with v. 3.	<i>[added]</i>
642	‡a v. 3 ‡5 DPCC ‡5 InU	<i>[added]</i>

(If there is also a serial bibliographic record for the resource, it may have a 515 note stating that “Issues for 1981-1982 unnumbered, but constitute v. 1-2.”)

*c. If the publisher begins an entire new cycle of numbering with, for example, New Series v. 1, there will still be a single access point and a single authority record.*

vol. 1. Finance education transactions	<i>(publ. 1990)</i>
vol. 2. Finance education transactions	<i>(publ. 1992)</i>
vol. 3. Finance education transactions	<i>(publ. 1992)</i>
vol. 4. Finance education transactions	<i>(publ. 1993)</i>
new series vol. 1. Finance education transactions	<i>(publ. 1994)</i>

In the analytic bibliographic record, the change in numbering will be reflected in the ‡v of the 490 & 8XX fields of the record for the issues with the new designation.

490 Finance education transactions ; †v new series, vol. 1  
 830 Finance education transactions ; †v new series, v. 1.

The NACO cataloger should add a 642 field to the series authority record.

642 †a new series, v. 1 †d issues published 1994- †5 DPCC †5 InU (*new 642*)  
 642 †a v. 1 †d issues published before 1994 †5 DPCC †5 InU (*†d added*)

If the new cycle of numbering is not called ‘new series’ (or ‘nouvelle série’, etc.), we add “[new series]”, or the equivalent phrase in the appropriate language. (RDA 2.12.9.6) This example assumes that there is institutional continuity – in either issuing body or publisher or both – across the ‘gap’ between issues.

Band 1. Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung	<i>(publ. 1969)</i>
Band 2. Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung	<i>(publ. 1969)</i>
Band 3. Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung	<i>(publ. 1971)</i>
Band 4. Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung	<i>(publ. 1972)</i>
Band 1. Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung	<i>(publ. 1975)</i>

In the analytic bibliographic record the difference in numbering will be reflected in the †v of the 8XX field of the record for the issues after the designation change.

490 Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung ; †v Band 1

830 Beiträge zur Brasilien-Forschung ; †v [neue Folge], Bd. 1.

The NACO cataloger should add a 642 field to the series authority record.

642 †a neue Folge, Bd. 1 †d issues published 1975- †5 DPCC †5 InU (*new 642*)

642 †a Bd. 1 †d issues published before 1975 †5 DPCC †5 InU (*†d added*)

A variation on this possibility occurs when a publisher changes the caption (numbering designation) of a series in addition to restarting the numbering.

v. 1. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1957*)

v. 2. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1957*)

v. 3. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1959*)

**number 1.** Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1960*)

The NACO cataloger should add a second 642 field that notes the publisher's new designation system and may add an additional 670 field to the authority record, but there will be no new access point and no new authority record. Note that the newer information, the new 642 field, goes above the old one. (Consult RDA Appendix B.7-B.10 for prescribed abbreviations to be used in the †v of the 8XX field of the bibliographic record and thus in the †a of the 642 field.)

*authority record:*

642 †a no. 1 †d issues published 1960- †5 DPCC †5 InU (*new 642*)

642 †a v. 1 †d issues published before 1960 †5 DPCC †5 InU (*†d added*)

## 2. Multiple series

- a. The publisher may have clearly intended to change from not numbering the issues and begins numbering them with “1”.

Collection "Enquête" (*publ. 1996*)

Collection "Enquête" (*publ. 1996*)

Collection "Enquête" (*publ. 1997*)

t.1. Collection "Enquête" (*publ. 1999*)

t.2. Collection "Enquête" (*publ. 2000*)

Here we end up with two series and two authority records.

130 Collection "Enquête" (AR created 1997)

130 Collection "Enquête" (Unnumbered) (old (1997) AR edited 2000)

530 †w r †i Continued by (work): †a Collection "Enquête"

130 Collection "Enquête" (new AR created 2000)

530 †w r †i Continuation of (work): †a Collection "Enquête" (Unnumbered)

Note that the earlier title now has the qualifier “(Unnumbered)”, even though doing that involves changing an existing series access point, which we ordinarily avoid. We do not use “(Numbered)” as a qualifier.

Please note that there is an outstanding policy issue concerning whether we should continue to consider numbered and unnumbered versions of a series to be the same series or different series. The Series Policy Task Group has recommended that we discontinue the practice of distinguishing between unnumbered and numbered versions of the same series because they are the same work and should use the same authorized access point. The Task Group also recommends that when different SARs are encountered and upgraded to RDA, existing authority records should be combined, but no final decision has been made.

b. When a numbered series becomes unnumbered:

- v. 1. Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1989*)
- v. 2. Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1990*)
- v. 3. Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1992*)

[‘Series issues will no longer be numbered’ stated explicitly, or implicitly on the publisher’s website, by listing issues without numbers.]

- Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1992*)
- Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1993*)
- Publications of the Bridge Society (*publ. 1994*)

Here we have two series and two authority records, with the earlier title/later title relationship indicated by reciprocal 5XX fields.

130 Publications of the Bridge Society (Unnumbered)  
 530 w r #i Continuation of (work): #a Publications of the Bridge Society

130 Publications of the Bridge Society  
 530 #w r #i Continued by (work): #a # Publications of the Bridge Society (Unnumbered)

Please note that there is an outstanding policy issue concerning whether we should continue to consider numbered and unnumbered versions of a series to be the same series or different series. The Series Policy Task Group has recommended that we discontinue the practice of distinguishing between unnumbered and numbered versions of the same series because they are the same work and should use the same authorized access point. The Task Group also recommends that when different SARs are encountered and upgraded to RDA, existing authority records should be combined, but no final decision has been made.

### 3. Default: Single series

When it is not possible to clarify the pattern of numbering, do not create a new series authority record; rather, add a 670 field showing the new information, describe the situation in a 641 field (Series numbering peculiarities ) and change 008/13 to c.

- t. 1. Histoire de Paris     *(publ. 1989)*
- t. 2. Histoire de Paris     *(publ. 1990)*
- t. 3. Histoire de Paris     *(publ. 1991)*
- Histoire de Paris     *(publ. 1994)*
- Histoire de Paris     *(publ. 1995)*

008/13 c ← a     ***[changed]***

130 Histoire de Paris

641 Issues publ. after 1992 unnumbered? ***[added]***

670 *[Analytic title of issue published in 1995], 1995: #b ser. t.p. (Histoire de Paris [lacks numbering])* ***[added]***

### G. Numbering: difference of numbering.

If the series changes its caption, there will be no new access point and no new authority record.

v. 1. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1957*)

v. 2. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1957*)

v. 3. Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1959*)

**number 4.** Papyrus Society papers      (*publ. 1960*)

This will be discussed further at the end of this session.

### H. Different media types/carriers

If each issue of the series is published in two or more different formats, we have two series. If the titles are not the same, the two authority records should be linked with reciprocal 5XX fields (but no †w). If the titles are identical then a qualifier is needed, and the physical medium is the common choice. If one series is in print, then the series access point for the other manifestation is qualified.

*authority records:*

130	Genetic research update	(AR created first)
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338	computer disc †2 rdacarrier	
-----	-----------------------------	--

130	Genetic research update (CD-ROM)	(old AR edited)
-----	----------------------------------	-----------------

338	computer disc †2 rdacarrier	
-----	-----------------------------	--

130	Genetic research update	(new AR, for print series)
338	volume #2 rdacarrier	

### **I. Letters: part of title or part of numbering?**

When a letter appears in proximity with a series statement, the letter may or may not 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.

In this section:

1. Multiple numbering systems/ Multiple SAR
  - a. More than one issue with same number, different letters
2. Single numbering system/Single SAR
  - a. Letters differ from issue to issue but numbers don't repeat
  - b. Letters are same from issue to issue and numbers don't repeat
  - c. Default: insufficient information

#### 1. Multiple numbering systems/ Multiple SARs

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

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 authority records will ultimately be needed. The letter is part of the series title.

130 Technology today A

642 †a 1 †5 DPCC †5 InU

130 Technology today B

642 †a 2 †5 DPCC †5 InU

## 2. Single numbering system/Single SAR

- a. 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, there is only one numbering system.

M1 Financial indicators

B2 Financial indicators

K3 Financial indicators

In this case we have one series access point and one authority record. In the analytic bibliographic records there will be a difference between the series statement's numbering and the access point's numbering.

*bibliographic record fields:*

490 Financial indicators ; †v M1

830 Financial indicators ; †v 1.

490	Financial indicators ; †v B2
830	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	Financial indicators
642	1

b. 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. In this case, the letter will not interfere with clear displaying of volumes in the index listing.

830 Laboratory methods ; †v A1.

830 Laboratory methods ; †v A2.

830 Laboratory methods ; †v A3.

c. In the absence of clear evidence of any discernible pattern, this third choice is our default option.

## Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point (6.27)

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

- 1) the authorized access point for creator, if applicable (19)
- 2) the preferred title of the work (6.2.2)
- 3) as needed, one or more qualifiers: Form of Work; Date of Work; Place of Origin of Work; Other Distinguishing Characteristic (6.27.1.9)
- 4) Issue numbering, in #v
- 5) ISSN, in †x

Remember that you are formulating the authorized access point for the work as a whole. When constructing series authorized access points representing special types of works, it will also be necessary to consult the specialized instructions for musical works (6.28.1), legal works (6.29.1), religious works (6.30.1) and official communications (6.31.1). Some series are compilations of laws not on a specific subject, for example, so the formulation of the access point would follow the legal rules for general compilations of laws.

### **Step 1: The authorized access point for creator, if applicable:**

The first decision in constructing an authorized series access point is the same one we make in preparing the comprehensive description for the series as a single resource.

Chapter 19 concerns “Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work”. In it, we are told that, in addition to persons and corporate bodies, families can be creators of works (6.27.1.2), and thus can be the first element in the work’s authorized access point. The instructions on whether to begin the authorized access point for the work with a corporate body as creator (19.2.1.1.1) can be summarized as: *only if* 1) the corporate body is “responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued” the work *and* 2) the work is ‘internal’ to the life of the body, as defined in the seven categories given in the instruction. Notable cases where a corporate body name begins the work’s authorized access point include guides to a library’s, museum’s or archive’s own collections, treaty series, 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 will consist of: a) the authorized access point representing that corporate body plus b) the preferred title for the work. So for a minority of series, the series authorized access point will look like:

*example:*

110 2 Museo del Prado. † Catálogo de pinturas

*Or*

110 1 Indiana. †b Geological Survey. † Petroleum exploration map

In this, and in other situations where a name is an element in the series authorized access point being formulated, the name itself will have to be evaluated for its conformity to RDA instructions, when it is in an existing name authority record. If it does not conform, the name must be updated to its RDA form.

The series access point for the vast majority of monographic series will have the preferred title as the first (and typically only) element in the authorized form.

*example:*

130 0 Report of the Center for Research in Psychiatry

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 multipart monograph has a person as its creator, the authorized access point representing the work will consist of:

a) the authorized access point representing that person

plus

b) the preferred title for the work. Creating the authorized access point for multipart monographs will be covered in Session 10 Multipart Monographs.

When a multipart monograph is analyzed, the authorized access point representing the larger work is recorded as a series authorized access point in each analytic description, for collocation of the parts.

### **Step 2: The preferred title of the work:**

- A. Series title and its acronym/initialism
- B. Inaccuracies in the title
- C. Language choice for multi-lingual series statement
- D. Language choice when language of series title varies from issue to issue
- E. Letters: part of title or part of numbering?
- F. Omissions from the series statement

Note :

For discussion of sources of information, see Session 2.

#### **A. 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 will answer the question of which to choose as the preferred title. That will not be the case always, however.

*on series t.p.:*

**IFTF**

*Investing for the Future*

If they both appear on the series title page (or the next-best source), then we prefer the full-form title as the preferred title.

830 Investing for the future

Please note that there is currently an outstanding policy issue concerning whether the initialism or full-form title should be preferred if both forms appear in equally prominent sources. RDA 2.3.2.5 leaves this decision up to cataloger's judgment, and the series task group believes that no further PCC policy is needed. No final decision has been reached.

### **B. Inaccuracies in the title:**

If a title contains a typographical error, RDA 1.7.9 prescribes “When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word unless the instructions for a specific element indicate otherwise.” And “Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if considered important for identification or access”(see RDA 2.17.2.4). The preferred title is the title with the typographical error corrected (LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.8).

*bibliographic record fields:*

490 1 Natural wonders of the wolrd

500 Series title should read: Natural wonders of the world.

830 Natural wonders of the world.

### **C. Language choice when each issue has series in more than one language /OR/ issues have multi-lingual series statements:**

Please note that there is currently an outstanding policy issue concerning series that exist in more than one language expression. The Series Policy Task Group has recommended that series such as this should have a single work-level authority record as well as multiple expression-level authority records (created by adding the language to the AAP from the work-level record). The expression-level records would be added as appropriate to bibliographic records along with the recommended 655 field (655 #0 Bilingual books).No final decision has been made.

When each issue in a monographic series has a multi-lingual series statement */OR/* each issue has a series title in more than one language, whether the issues are numbered or unnumbered, we have a single series access point and a single authority record. The primary question that arises in this scenario is **which** language to choose in formulating the series access point, that is, which title is the preferred title:

In a numbered series, if v. 1 of the series is in hand, choose as the preferred title the series title presented first on the preferred source of v. 1 (RDA 2.3.2.4, sixth sentence; for a currently-published series we cannot choose the language that matches the language (or predominant language) of the “main content of the resource,” so we choose the language of the first-presented series title.)

- v. 1 Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg
- v. 2 Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Strasbourg studies in political science = Études politiques de Strasbourg
- v. 3 Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg

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<p>130 Strasbourg studies in political science</p> <p>430 Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft</p> <p>430 Études politiques de Strasbourg</p>
---

However, if the content of the series as a whole appears likely to be in a certain language, choose the series title in that language if it appears on the preferred source. (RDA 2.3.2.4, third sentence)

on series t.p.:

Veröffentlichungen in der Germanistik Band 1

Publications in German Studies volume 1

*Department of German Studies, University of Wisconsin*

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on analytic t.p.:

Stylistik in der Dichtung Rilkes

Madison – the University of Wisconsin Press

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in preface:

“Author is visiting professor from the University of Heidelberg.”

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on series AR:

130 Publications in German studies
430 Veröffentlichungen in der Germanistik
642 v. 1 #5 DPCC #5 InU

If v. 1 is not in hand, use the earliest issue available as the basis for choosing. Choose as the preferred title the series title that is presented first on the preferred source of that issue. *In 008/33 (OCLC fixed field Auth status), code the access point as “c” (= provisional) and change the access point as appropriate if/when v. 1 becomes available. Also, add an explanatory 667 field.*

v. 2 Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg = Strasbourg studies in political science

v. 3 Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg

v. 4 Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg (*content in English*)

008/33 c

130 Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft

430 Strasbourg studies in political science

430 Études politiques de Strasbourg

667 Choice of preferred title based on v. 2.

If series is **unnumbered**, use the earliest-published issue as the basis for deciding (RDA 2.1.2.3(c)); choose as the preferred title the series title that is presented first on that issue, and make variant access points.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning the basis of identification of the series when the part with the earliest date or lowest number is not available. It is the recommendation of the Series Policy Task Group that when establishing a new series and considering existing records in the database, evidence for series title and numbering designation be taken from the earliest volume or from an LC-PCC bibliographic record for the earliest volume with a description that conforms to RDA rather than AACR2. When upgrading AACR2 series authority records to RDA, catalogers should change the form of numbering designation (642) if appropriate, but only if we have evidence from the same or an earlier part than the part that was the basis for identification when the series was originally established. If you do not have this evidence, do not revise the series numbering example. No final decision has been made.

Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg (*published in 2009*)

Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Strasbourg studies in political science = Études politiques de Strasbourg (*published in 2010*)

Strasbourg studies in political science = Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft = Études politiques de Strasbourg (*published in 2010*)

<p>130 Strasbourg studies in political science</p> <p>430 Strassburger Studien der Politikwissenschaft</p> <p>430 Études politiques de Strasbourg</p>
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#### **D. Language choice when series title varies from issue to issue:**

1.**English** series title & content

2.**French** series title & content

3.**French** series title & content

4.**English** series title & content

5.**English** series title & content

6.**French** series title & content

Here we will have one series access point and one series authority record. Choose as the preferred title the series title on the first issue (RDA 2.1.2.3) and construct the authorized access point. When later issues arrive bearing

the series title in other languages, add 4XX's with supporting 670s for each language form.

If the first issue is not available, base the identification of the series on the earliest available issue, and code the SAR as provisional - 008/33(OCLC fixed field Auth status) = c; RDA 5.7.1.3). If the first issue becomes available later, the provisional SAR should be re-evaluated and upgraded (see Session 13).

130	English series title
430	French series title

### **E. Letters: part of title or part of numbering?**

This question was discussed at the end of the section 'How many series? How many authorized access points?' That discussion also addressed the matter of formulating the preferred title of the series.

### **F. 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.

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

**An issue number** embedded in the series statement – included in #a of 490 field; in 830 field, replaced by mark of omission (RDA 2.3.1.4) and given in #v.

245 D’Entrecasteaux en Nouvelle-Calédonie / #c Georges Pisier.

490 Publication no 34 de la Société d’études historiques de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

830 Publication ... de la Société d’études historiques de la Nouvelle-Calédonie ; #v no. 34.

See Session 2 for more examples.

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

When to add a qualifier and what to add will be dealt with in Session 6a: Qualifiers.

### **Step 4: Issue numbering, in #v:**

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning the choice of the form of series numbering in the AAP when the resource offers multiple presentations. The Series Policy Task Group recommends that if presentation of the series numbering differs in different parts of resources within a series, we select the form found in the first or earliest issue or part available of the series according to the order of preference given in RDA 2.6.2.2, in the same source as that chosen for the title proper of the series. If different forms of numbering appear in that source, or no numbering is found in that source, record one of the presentations; generally prefer the fuller form (e.g., prefer a form with a caption over one without). No final decision has been made.

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 when the form of the numbering in the series authorized access point will look different.

1. When the numbering caption is different from the RDA standard abbreviation (in Appendix B.7-B.10) for that word, we will change the caption to the standard form.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning the substitutions of prescribed abbreviations for different found abbreviations of captions. An LC-PCC statement clearly authorizing the substitution of abbreviations in Appendix B.7-B.10 for found variants of these abbreviations such as “vol.” for the English abbreviation “v.”, or “v.” for the French or Italian abbreviation “vol.” has been proposed. The Series Policy Task Group recommends that we abbreviate terms used as part of the numbering as instructed in Appendix B, substituting one form of the abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation. No final decision has been made.

*as recorded in 490 field:*

*as given in authorized access point:*

490 Ohio history series ; #v vol. 8

830 Ohio history series ; #v v. 8.

490 Corporate finance ; #v number 9

830 Corporate finance ; #v no. 9.

2. When the issue number is given as a Roman numeral, we will change it to Arabic numerals.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning the substitutions of Arabic numerals for Roman numerals. The Series Policy Task Group recommends that catalogers substitute Arabic numerals for non-Arabic in the access point (8XX of the bibliographic record, 642 of the authority record), but no final decision has been made.

*as recorded in 490 field:*

*as given in authorized access point:*

490 Documentatio historica ; #v XIV

830 Documentatio historica ; #v 14.

3. When the form found in an existing series authority record's 642 field is different from the form found on the resource.

v.1. Papyrus Society papers (publ. 1957)

v.2. Papyrus Society papers (publ. 1957)

v.3. Papyrus Society papers (publ. 1959)

**number 4.** Papyrus Society papers (publ. 1960)

*numbering example as found in existing authority record:*

642 v. 2 #5 DPCC #5 InU

*as recorded in 490 field:*

*as given in authorized access point:*

490 Papyrus Society papers ; †v number 4

830 Papyrus Society papers; †v v. 4.

In the authority record the NACO cataloger may add a 670 field that notes the inconsistency of the publisher's designation system, and a 641 - Series numbering peculiarities – field.

641 beginning in 1960, vols. called “number”

670 [*Analytic title of number 4*], 1960: †b ser. t.p. (Publications of the Bridge Society ; number 4)

4. When series issues have more than one concurrent numbering: If a series has two different numbering systems, we record both enumerations in a 490 field, separated by [space]-equal sign-[space]. In the 8XX field use the enumeration from an existing series authority record's 642 field, if found.

**Year-with-number = Volume-with-number**

*on existing series authority record:*

642 v. 2, no. 1 †5 DLC

*numbering as found on issue:*

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

*as recorded in analytic:*

490 Physics abstracts ; #v 2002, number 2 = volume 3, number 2

*as presented in access point:*

830 Physics abstracts ; #v v. 3, no. 2.

If the series lacks an 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.

Please note that there is an outstanding policy issue regarding the recording of year-with-number and volume-with-number numbering systems. The Series Policy Task Group believes that according to RDA 24.6 catalogers are directed to record both systems of numbering in the access point (8XX), if both are present. For example:

AACR2 practice (with LCRI):

On piece: Band 5 (2012)

490 1 [title] ; \$v Bd. 5

830 0 [preferred title] ; \$v Bd. 5.

RDA practice:

On piece: Band 5 (2012)

490 1 [title] ; \$v Band 5 (2012)

830 0 [preferred title] ; \$v Bd. 5 (2012)

No final decision has been made.

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

*numbering as found on issue:*

Studies in Folklore

(formerly Research in Folklore)

**1 (81)**

*as recorded in analytic:*

490 Studies in folklore ; #v 1 = 81

*as presented in access point:*

830 Studies in folklore ; #v 1.

In this instance, the cataloger may have guessed 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.

*in series authority record:*

642 1 #d numbering of later title #5 DPCC #5 InU

or 642 81 #d numbering of earlier title #5 DPCC #5 InU

**Whole or internal numbering** -- What is the exact nature of the numbering system? 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.

*as found on resource:*

Medical discoveries 2/2002

*as recorded in analytic:*

490 Medical discoveries ; #v 2/2002

830 Medical discoveries ; #v 2002/2.

In this case, reversing the parts of the numbering in the access point creates an ordered display of issues in an index listing. Recording the adjusted form in the 642 field (Series numbering example) in the series authority record provides to all catalogers the authoritative form of the issue numbering, to foster consistency across analytic bibliographic records.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning the basis of identification of the series when the part with the earliest date or lowest number is not available. It is the recommendation of the Series Policy Task Group that when establishing a new series and considering existing records in the database, evidence for series title and numbering designation be taken from the earliest volume or from an LC-PCC bibliographic record for the earliest volume with a description that conforms to RDA rather than AACR2. When upgrading AACR2 series authority records to RDA, change the form of numbering designation (642) if appropriate, but only if you have evidence from the same or an earlier part than the part that was the basis for identification when the series was originally established. If you do not have this evidence, do not revise the series numbering example. No final decision has been made.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning whether series numbering that appears only in CIP data or on a publisher's website should be recorded in MARC field 490 of the bibliographic record. It is the Series Policy Task Group's recommendation that series numbering appearing only in CIP data should not be recorded in field 490. A final decision has not been made.

Please note there is an outstanding policy issue concerning whether series numbering that appears only in CIP data or on a publisher's website should be recorded in the series AAP. It is the Series Policy Task Group's feeling that RDA 24.6.1.2 allows the cataloger to take information on numbering of parts from any source, and that it is important to have the correct series numbering for a monograph within the series recorded in 8XX. If series numbering happens to be found on a source outside the resource (e.g. a bibliography, or a listing in a later monograph in the series), then it should be included. However, there should not be any expectation or requirement that the cataloger look outside the resource for series information. A final decision has not been made.

### **Step 5: ISSN in †x:**

An ISSN may optionally be added immediately after the †v in the authorized access point. This is more advisable in the case of bibliographic records for serials, since CONSER policy is to omit the 490 field, where the ISSN was routinely recorded.