LCSH vs. LCGFT Form/Genre Terms

• LCGFT is strictly limited (with a few exceptions that may eventually go away) to terms describing genre, form, or genre and form combined
  - Quotations  Poetry  Fiction  Symphonies  Maps
  - Horror films  Epic poetry  Fantasy fiction  Rock music  Topographic maps

• LCSH genre/form terms may include other characteristics, including:
  - creator characteristics such as ethnicity, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, occupation, language, social status, age, etc.
    - Quotations, American  Arabic poetry  Fantasy fiction--Women authors
    - Gays’ writings  Gays’ writings, Irish  Folk songs, Korean
    - Catholic fiction  Librarians’ writings, Swiss (French)  Older people’s writings
    - American poetry--Asian American authors  Music by Jewish composers

In the following slides, I’ve color coded the LCSH terms as follows:

red: genre/form
blue: creator/contributor characteristics
green: audience characteristics
brown: time period of creation
gray: subject
purple: medium of performance
LCSH vs. LCGFT Form/Genre Terms

• LCSH genre/form terms may include other characteristics, including:
  • intended audience
    Children’s songs  Young adult fiction  Men’s magazines
    Women’s periodicals  Blind, Poetry for the  Cats--Juvenile poetry
    English language--Conversation and phrase books (for flight attendants)
    Astronomy--Dictionaries, Juvenile  Sex instruction for teenagers
    Spanish language--Sound recordings for English speakers
  • time period of creation
    Literature, Medieval  Operas--18th century  Anatomy--Early works to 1800
    Music--15th century  Law--Bibliography--Early  Early maps
    European drama--Renaissance, 1450-1600  Rock music--2011-2020

‡v Bibliography ‡v Early
  Use as a form subdivision under subjects for bibliographies compiled or issued before 1800.

In the slide, I’ve color coded the LCSH terms as follows:

red: genre/form
blue: creator/contributor characteristics
green: audience characteristics
brown: time period of creation
gray: subject
purple: medium of performance
In the slide, I’ve color coded the LCSH terms as follows:

- red: genre/form
- blue: creator/contributor characteristics
- green: audience characteristics
- brown: time period of creation
- gray: subject
- purple: medium of performance
LCGFT and Other Characteristics

• What happens when 650 is only used for terms representing what something is about? That is, what happens to the other important characteristics that can’t go in 650 or 655? For example, consider:

  650 _0 American poetry $x$ Women authors.
  650 _0 American poetry $x$ African American authors.
  650 _0 American poetry $y$ 20th century.

• The above three subjects would currently be assigned to an anthology of 20th century poetry by African American women. The genre/form is Poetry. Since the work isn’t about 20th century African American women’s poetry, if we stop using 650, and 655 only holds the genre/form, where do we put the information that the creators are American, African American, Women and that the works were created in the 20th century?
We will look in more detail at the first two of these on the slide. Ann will talk about the 382 field.

Other Characteristics Related to Genre/Form

- Audience Characteristics – various fields including new 385
- Creator/Contributor Characteristics – various fields including new 386
- Language – fixed field Lang (008/35-37), 041, 546, 600-651
- Time Period of Creation – 046 $k/$l and $o/$p, and new 388 (not yet implemented in OCLC)
- Place of Creation/Origin – new 370 (not yet implemented in OCLC), 751
- Medium of Performance – 382
MARC 385 – Audience Characteristics

- Indicators both blank
- Subfields:
  - $a – Audience term (R)
  - $b – Audience code (R)
  - $m – Demographic group term (NR)
  - $n – Demographic group code (NR)
  - $2 – Source (NR)
  - $3 – Materials specified (NR)
  - $0 – Authority record control number or standard number (R)

Field Definition and Scope

A category of persons for which a resource is intended or a category of persons representing the intellectual level for which the content of a resource is considered appropriate.

If a demographic group is not specified then multiple audience characteristics from the same source vocabulary or code list may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfield $a and subfield $b. If a demographic group is specified then the characteristics in the field must all come from the same group. Terms from different source vocabularies are recorded in separate occurrences of the field.
MARC 386 – Creator/Contributor Characteristics

- Indicators both blank
- Subfields:
  - $a – Creator/contributor term (R)
  - $b – Creator/contributor term code (R)
  - $m – Demographic group term (NR)
  - $n – Demographic group code (NR)
  - $2 – Source (NR)
  - $3 – Materials specified (NR)
  - $0 – Authority record control number or standard number (R)

Field Definition and Scope

A group category to which the creator(s) of a work or compilation of works, or the contributor(s) to an expression or compilation of expressions, belongs.

If a demographic group is not specified then multiple creator/contributor group categories from the same source vocabulary or code list may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfield $a and subfield $b. If a demographic group is specified then the categories in the field must all come from the same group. Terms from different source vocabularies are recorded in separate occurrences of the field.
MARC 385/386 $m$ and $n$

$m$ – Demographic group term (NR)
$n$ – Demographic group code (NR)

- During the development of the 385 and 386 fields, some commented that many class of persons headings belong to broader group categories that users might want to search or limit by. For example, children, tweens, teenagers, young adults, middle-aged persons, and senior citizens are all examples of age groups. Catholics, Baptists, Jews, Buddhists, Mormons, Muslims, Hindus, and Wiccans are all examples of religious groups.
- Case study: a user might seek works aimed at a religious audience, but the specific religion is not important to them. In this case, it would be nice to be able to code that a work is for a religious audience regardless of the actual religion.
- $m$ and $n$ were added to the final proposals to accommodate this information. The SAC Genre/Form Implementation Subcommittee came up with an initial list of group categories. LC PSD agreed to maintain the list.
These are the terms and codes that currently may be used in subfields $m$ and $n$ of fields 385 and 386.

The SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation initially identified the categories of demographic groups shown in the slide, along with several others that LC has not yet added to the list: Disability group (e.g., Amputees; Deaf); Sexual orientation group (e.g., Bisexuals; Gays; Heterosexuals; Lesbians); Social group (e.g., Gang members; Homeless students; Immigrants; Low-income parents)
385/386 Fields

- $m$ or $n$ are optional
- $2$ is optional, but recommended if terms recorded are from a controlled vocabulary
- Repeat $a$ when terms are from the same vocabulary:
  
  386 __ Women $a$ Canadians $a$ Librarians $a$ Archivists $2$ lcsh
  
  *A work or works created by Canadian women librarians and archivists*

- Repeat field if $m$ or $n$ is used and terms belong to different demographic categories:
  
  386 __ $n$ gdr $a$ Women $2$ lcsh
  386 __ $n$ nat $a$ Canadians $2$ lcsh
  386 __ $n$ occ $a$ Librarians $a$ Archivists $2$ lcsh
385/386 Fields

• Repeat field if terms are from different controlled vocabularies:
  385 __ $n$ age $a$ Teenagers $2$ lcsh
  385 __ $n$ age $a$ Adolescents $2$ ericd
  
  *A work or works for teenagers*

  386 __ $n$ eth $a$ Indians, North American $2$ mesh
  386 __ $n$ eth $a$ American Indians $2$ ericd
  386 __ $n$ eth $a$ Indians of North America $2$ lcsh

  *A work or works created by Native Americans*
385/386 Fields

- Generally, break up compound terms into their components. For example:
  - 386 __ African American women librarians $2 lcsh
  - use instead:
    - 386 __ African Americans $a Women $a Librarians $2 lcsh
    - or
    - 386 __ $n eth $a African Americans $2 lcsh
    - 386 __ $n gdr $a Women $2 lcsh
    - 386 __ $n occ $a Librarians $2 lcsh

_A work or works created by African American women librarians_
Which Vocabularies to Use?

- Any vocabularies that are on the *Subject Heading and Term Source Codes* list or other appropriate specialized lists such as *Occupation Term Source Codes*.

  [http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/subject.html](http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/subject.html)
Screen shot of Subject Heading and Term Source Codes. It’s a very long list, and only the first four codes in the list are shown at the bottom of the slide.
Which Vocabularies to Use?

- LC is developing a new vocabulary specifically for use in the 385 and 386 fields: *Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms* (LCDGT). First group of terms are expected to be available by June 2015.

- Will include many terms not found in LCSH, including terms for language speakers (e.g., *German language speakers*) and demonyms for persons from states, provinces, regions, etc. (e.g., *Oregonians*)

- Will include terms in noun phrase form that are expressed in LCSH as [Main heading]--[Subdivision] strings (e.g., *Breast cancer patients* rather than *Breast--Cancer--Patients*)

- LCDGT authority records will specify what demographic group categories a term falls into by using codes in 072 field

- SACO libraries will be able to propose additional terms and revisions

The primary source for access to the approved terms will be Classification Web, and the terms will also be made freely available on LC’s web site. Hopefully, with enough interest, people will convince OCLC to make the terms available through Connexion, so you can search the authorities there.
The LCDGT authority records will have an LCCN with a prefix that begins with dg. 040 $e will specify the particular type of authority record. The 072 will have one or more codes for the demographic group categories that the authorized term belongs too. Although these records will have tags 150, 450, and 550, the terms will not be used as topical subject headings in field 650. They will only be used in fields 385 and 386.

*Slide modified from a presentation by Janis L. Young, “Library of Congress Update to the Authority Control Interest Group: 2014 ALA Midwinter Meeting”*
Eventually, we won’t need the 650s in this record, since the 650 will be used exclusively to describe what a resource is ABOUT. But for now, it’s ok to continue to assign LCSH headings in 650 and then LCGFT terms in 655 in combination with the audience term in 385. The 385 is not yet required, but it’s not a bad idea to start practicing including it, so you’ll already be comfortable with it when LC and PCC and other libraries begin using it as a matter of course. You’ll also want to determine how your ILS and discovery systems will work with the new 3XX fields, and develop indexes or facets to allow users to search the data contained in them.

**Reminder:** eventually, we will use a controlled vocabulary specifically developed for use in the 385 and 386 fields: LCDGT. The examples in the rest of this presentation use terms from existing vocabularies that you can use right now.

It is likely that LC will not use subfield $m$ or $n$ in its records. The LCDGT authority records will contain an 072 field with the demographic group codes that a particular term fits under.

LCGFT does include some terms that include audience, but they may eventually get cancelled. **Examples:** Cartographic materials for people with visual disabilities; Children’s atlases; Children’s audiobooks; Children’s films; Video recordings for people with visual disabilities; Video recordings for the hearing impaired

**Note:** The examples in this section of slides use LCGFT general, literature, or music terms in field 655. We will be talking more about each of those later on today. For now, the focus is the 385 and 386.
Recording Audience Characteristics

100 1_ Dees, David B., $e author.
245 10 Quick Spanish for emergency responders : $b essential words and phrases for firefighters, paramedics, and EMTs / $c David B. Dees.

385 __ $n occ $a Emergency Responders $2 mesh
385 __ $n occ $a Emergency medical technicians $a Fire fighters $2 lcsh
650 _0 Spanish language $v Conversation and phrase books (for medical personnel)
650 _0 Spanish language $v Conversation and phrase books (for fire fighters)
655 _7 Phrase books. $2 lcgft

The slide illustrates different controlled vocabulary terms. The first 385 is from MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), the second has two terms from LCSH. You may stick with one vocabulary, or use multiple vocabularies. Different libraries may prefer different vocabularies. This is not a problem, as the field is repeatable and you can add additional fields with different terminology to OCLC master records.
Recording Audience Characteristics

245 00 This family is driving me crazy: $b ten stories about surviving your family / $c edited by M. Jerry Weiss and Helen S. Weiss.

385 __ $m Age group $a Teenagers $2 lcsh
385 __ $m Age group $a Adolescents $2 ericd

650 _0 Families $v Juvenile fiction.
655 _7 Short stories. $2 lcgft
655 _7 Domestic fiction. $2 lcgft

In this case, two different terms are shown from LCSH and the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, an education controlled vocabulary.

The slide also shows the use of $m instead of $n. Either is permissible. Be sure to use the group terms or codes exactly as found in the Library of Congress Demographic Group Term and Code List.
| 100 1_ Wichtrup, Matthias, $e composer, $e arranger of music, $e performer. |
| 245 10 Modern piano style for blind and vision-impaired students. $n Lesson 1, $p Let's go west / $c all tracks composed, arranged, performed and produced by Matthias Wichtrup. |
| 382 01 piano $n 1 $s 1 $2 lc mpt |
| 385 __ Blind $a People with visual disabilities $2 lc sh |
| 500 __ “The method is based on a basic chord-playing style ... The student is not playing any melodies but accompanies other lead instruments. This programme ... covers a wide variety of modern music”--Insert. |
| 650 _0 Piano $v Methods (Popular music) |
| 650 _0 Music for the blind. |
| 650 _0 Music for people with visual disabilities. |
| 655 _7 Popular music. $2 lc gft |
| 655 _7 Methods (Music) $2 lc gft |
The third 650 will probably not be necessary in the future, but for now you should continue to assign subjects as you have been, while adding LCGFT terms in 655 and audience and creator characteristics in 385 and 386.
This slide shows that you may use the 385 and 386 fields for individual works as well as for compilations.
Recording Creator/Contributor Characteristics

245 00 散文時代.
245 00 Sanmun sidae.
310 ___ Semiannual
386 ___ $n nat $a Koreans $2 lcsn
650 _0 Korean essays $v Periodicals.
655 _7 Essays. $2 lcgft
655 _7 Periodicals. $2 lcgft
Eventually, we won’t need the 650s in this record, since the 650 will be used exclusively to describe what a resource is ABOUT. But for now, it’s ok to continue to assign LCSH headings in 650 and then LCGFT terms in 655 in combination with the audience term in 386.
Eventually, we won’t need the 650s in this record, since the 650 will be used exclusively to describe what a resource is ABOUT. But for now, it’s ok to continue to assign LCSH headings in 650 and then LCGFT terms in 655 in combination with the audience term in 386.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 00</td>
<td>Night is gone, day is still coming: $b stories and poems by American Indian teens and young adults / $c edited by Annette Piña Ochoa, Betsy Franco, and Traci L. Gourdine; introduction by Simon J. Ortiz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386 ___</td>
<td>$n eth $a American Indians $2 ericd or Indians of North America $2 lcsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386 ___</td>
<td>$n nat $a Americans $2 lcsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386 ___</td>
<td>$n age $a Teenagers $a Young adults $2 lcsh or Adolescents $a Young Adults $2 ericd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 ___</td>
<td>American literature $x Indian authors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 ___</td>
<td>American literature $y 21st century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 ___</td>
<td>Teenagers' writings, American.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 ___</td>
<td>Youths' writings, American.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655 _7</td>
<td>Short stories. $2 lcgft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655 _7</td>
<td>Poetry. $2 lcgft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This slide illustrates again that terms used in 385 and 386 can be taken from other controlled vocabularies besides LCSH, in this case Canadian Subject Headings. Library and Archives Canada has established many headings for Canadian ethnic groups comparable to one for American groups found in LCSH. Since LCSH does not include these kinds of compound terms (Asian Canadians, Chinese Canadians, Italian Canadians, Russian Canadians, etc.) but CaSH does, you can take terms found there and use them. Eventually, we expect that LCDGT will have terms like these for non-American ethnic groups.
Screenshot from Canadian Subject Headings showing some of the many narrower terms established under Canadians

URL for Canadian Subject Headings search: http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/csh-bin/search/
LCSH does not include demonyms (names for people from a particular place) for U.S. states, Canadian provinces, and other first-order political divisions of other countries, but it is likely that LCDGT will. Currently we use a geographic subdivision with a form/genre heading in LCSH to express the geographic origin of works. Since the geographic aspect is not part of LCGFT, it needs to be brought out in another way. One way is through a demographic group term that could be used in field 386. Another way is to record the place in another appropriate field. Possible fields include 257 (for place of production of a work); 370 (associated place) subfields $c$, $f$, or $g$ (however, this field is not yet implemented in OCLC bibliographic records); and 751 (added entry—geographic name). National practices and PCC policy has not yet been determined for this, so stay tuned.
Exercises

Examine the five resources shown in the following slides.
Could/would you include a 385 and/or 386 field in bib records for them?
If yes, what demographic group categories are relevant to each? (e.g., age group, ethnicity, gender, etc.)
Without worrying about what actual controlled terms you might use, identify demographic/class of persons terms that you might want to record in the 385 and/or 386 fields (e.g., senior citizens, serial killers, Internet addicts)
Audience: ?

Creator characteristics: nationality: British/English; gender: Women; occupation: Novelist
Audience: Children

Creator/contributor characteristics: nationality: French; gender: Men; occupation: Aviators/Air pilots; social class: Nobles (he was a count)/Aristocrats
Audience: ?

Creator characteristics: ethnicity: African Americans; nationality: Americans; gender: Women; sexual orientation: Lesbians
Audience: ? None probably needed, but could be Ecologists, Biologists, Ecology students

Creator characteristics: occupation: Ecologists, Biologists, and/or Scientists. The authors of the papers are from around the world, so no nationality is required. Most, but not all are by men, so probably no gender would be recorded.
Audience: ? None probably needed, but could be Ecologists, Biologists, Ecology students

Creator characteristics: occupation: Ecologists, Biologists, and/or Scientists. The authors of the papers are from around the world, so no nationality is required. Most, but not all are by men, so probably no gender would be recorded.
Audience: ? [at the OLA genre/form preconference, one attendee suggested: parents of children of Oregon ;-)]

Creator characteristics: age: children; nationality/regional group: Oregonians, Americans
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation is working on a genre/form headings manual along the lines of the Subject Headings Manual
• The following slides are based on draft policies that LC PSD and the Subcommittee have agreed to
• LC PSD will also be revising sections of the SHM this spring and summer
• Until revised policies are published, LC recommends that you continue to assign subject headings as you always have, but then also add LCGFT terms in 655
• Don’t forget 385/386 as well!
These are some policies being worked out by the ALCTS SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation and LC PSD.
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

- Assign to both individual works and compilations
- Number of Terms:
  - No limit to how many terms can be assigned. But they should reflect the preponderant genres and forms exemplified by the resource being cataloged. Apply your judgment as to which genres and forms are significant enough to provide access to.
  - For example, do not assign Indexes to every book that happens to have an index. Assign Indexes to resources that essentially are indexes (i.e., in fixed field you’ve coded Cont (Nature of Contents) with value “i” and you’ve used subdivision $v$ Indexes in subjects).

These are some policies being worked out by the ALCTS SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation and LC PSD.
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• Specificity:
  • Assign headings that are as specific as the genres/forms exemplified by a resource. Any given heading may be specific or general depending on the particular resource being cataloged. For example, the heading Poetry is specific when assigned to an anthology of poetry that isn’t in any particular poetic form or genre. But it is too broad when assigned to a collection consisting only of sonnets.
  • If the resource is classified based on a more general or broader term, assign that term as the first one, and then assign more specific ones that reflect the actual content of the resource.

These are some policies being worked out by the ALCTS SAC Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation and LC PSD.
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• LCGFT vs. Other Thesauri/Term Lists:
  • Assign LCGFT terms in addition to any other terms used in field 655 that are taken from other genre/form or subject lists. For example, for an ethnic newspaper, assign the LCGFT term Newspapers as well as any more specific terms taken from the Newspaper Genre List.

  245.00 西華報 = $b Seattle Chinese post.
  245.00 Xi hua bao = $b Seattle Chinese post.
  650 _0 Chinese Americans $z Washington (State) $z Seattle $v Newspapers.
  650 _0 Chinese $z Washington (State) $z Seattle $v Newspapers.
  655 _7 Newspapers. $2 lcgt
  655 _7 Chinese American newspapers. $2 ngl
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• MARC Coding:
  • Assign LCGFT terms in field 655, second indicator value “7”, and subfield $2 code “lcgft”
  • Control the headings in OCLC Connexion
  • Subdivision of LCGFT terms is not authorized. If your library has a special policy for subdividing LCGFT terms, they should be coded with $2 code “local”

  655 _7  Feature films. $2 lcgft
  655 _7  Feature films $z United States. $2 local
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

- MARC Coding:
  - Subfield $3$ may be used to indicate what part a particular heading applies to

  245 00 Encyclopedia of the social and cultural foundations of education ...
  300 __ 1 online resource (3 volumes (xxxvii, 1296 pages)) : $b$ illustrations
  655 _7 Encyclopedias. $2$ lcgt
  655 _7 $3$ volume 3: $a$ Biographies. $2$ lcgt
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• MARC Coding:
  - Subfield $3$ may be used to indicate what part a particular heading applies to
    - 245 12 A tactile and large print atlas of the state of Maryland ...
    - 300 __ 1 atlas (2 volumes) : $b$ tactile maps (some color) ; $c$ 30 cm + $e$ 4 audiocassettes
    - 655 _7 Atlases. $2$ lcgt
    - 655 _7 Braille books. $2$ lcgt
    - 655 _7 Cartographic materials for people with visual disabilities. $2$ lcgt
    - 655 _7 $3$ Accompanying material: $a$ Audiobooks. $2$ lcgt
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

- MARC Coding:

  100 1_ Pinero, Arthur Wing, $d 1855-1934, $e author.
  245 10 Three plays / $c Arthur Wing Pinero ; with introductions by
             Stephen Wyatt.
  505 0_ The magistrate -- The second Mrs. Tanqueray -- Trelawny of the “Wells.”
  655 _7 Drama. $2 lcgft [Genre/form term that applies to all works in the
            compilation]
  655 _7 $3 The magistrate: $a Farces. $2 lcgft
  655 _7 $3 The second Mrs. Tanqueray: $a Problem plays. $2 lcgft
  655 _7 $3 Trelawny of the “Wells”: $a Comedy plays. $2 lcgft

Note: at the time these slides were prepared in early March 2015, these literature genre/form terms were not yet approved.
Policies for Assignment of LCGFT Terms

• MARC Coding:
  • Subfield $3$ may be used to indicate what part a particular heading applies to
    245 04 The gold rush; $b$ plus, Pay day / $c$ Film de Dam; written and
directed by Charlie Chaplin.
    655 _7 Comedy films. $2$ lcgft
    655 _7 Silent films. $2$ lcgft
    655 _7 Fiction films. $2$ lcgft
    655 _7 $3$ Gold rush: $a$ Feature films. $2$ lcgft
    655 _7 $3$ Pay day: $a$ Short films. $2$ lcgft
General Terms
Background Information

- ALA ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation General Terms Working Group developed initial list of terms
- The WG initially looked at LCSH free-floating form subdivisions, and then at non-floating form subdivisions, general form headings in LCSH, and other controlled vocabularies (e.g., RBMS Genre Terms)
- Terms that are not specific to a particular discipline (e.g., Annual reports; Dictionaries; Exhibition catalogs; Indexes)
- Some other terms that do not fall neatly into a particular discipline (e.g., Logic puzzles; Passenger lists)
- Some non-fiction literary terms (e.g., Autobiographies; Diaries; Essays; True crime stories)
Background Information

• PSD has no plans at this time to cancel any of the LCSH headings or form subdivisions that overlap with the “general” terms. Libraries choosing to implement the terms in their cataloging should assign them in addition to subdivided subject headings.

• LC has not yet decided when it will implement the “general” genre/form terms in new cataloging
Monthly List 2015-13

- In January 2015, LC approved about 190 “general” terms to add to LCGFT
- Many have corresponding headings or form subdivisions in LCSH, but the LCGFT headings may not be identical. For example:
  
  LCSH: $v Biography  
  LCGFT: Biographies

  LCSH: $v Congresses  
  LCGFT: Conference papers and proceedings

  LCSH: $v Handbooks, manuals, etc.  
  LCGFT: Handbooks and manuals

  LCSH: Imaginary histories  
  LCGFT: Counterfactual histories

  LCSH: Playbills  
  LCGFT: Playbills (Posters)

  LCSH: Sound effects books  
  LCGFT: Sound books

All LCGFT terms are in the plural form, unlike some LCSH headings.
The slide shows a genre/form authority record keyword search in OCLC Connexion on the word “puzzles.”
LCGFT General Terms

<table>
<thead>
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<th>R.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authority ID</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acrostics (Puzzles) [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anagrams [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Charades [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Crossword puzzles [155]</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cryptograms [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Double-crostics [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Jigsaw puzzles [155]</td>
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<td>KenKen puzzles [155]</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Logic puzzles [155]</td>
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<td>Maze puzzles [155]</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Palindromes [155]</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Picture puzzles [155]</td>
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<td>Puzzles and games [155]</td>
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<td>Rubik's [155]</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sudoku puzzles [155]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results of the genre/form authority keyword search on “puzzles”
LCGFT authority record in OCLC
LCGFT General Terms

• Can also see the terms in
  • Classification Web
  • Library of Congress Authorities ([http://authorities.loc.gov/](http://authorities.loc.gov/))
  • LC Linked Data Service ([id.loc.gov](http://id.loc.gov))
  • Free PDF on *Library of Congress Subject Headings PDF Files* website
    ([http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCSH/GENRE.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCSH/GENRE.pdf))
LCGFT General Terms

- Divided into 10 “top” terms: Commemorative works; Creative nonfiction; Derivative works; Discursive works; Ephemera; Illustrated works; Informational works; Instructional and educational works; Recreational works; Tactile works
  - These are mainly for gathering the general terms into a broad category; they will rarely be assigned in a bibliographic record because more specific terms are available
  - Some of the more specific terms may be in the hierarchies of multiple top terms. For example, Handbooks and manuals has two BTs, Instructional and educational works and Reference works, which is an NT of Informational works
LCGFT General Terms

• To see a hierarchical arrangement of the general terms:
  http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/lc/genre_form_general_terms_hierarchies.pdf
LC has posted a hierarchical arrangement of the general terms. Note that the current version online, dated December 3, 2014, does not reflect any changes that LC may have made to the records during the editorial process.
Examples

100 1_ Carbone, Gregory J., $e author.
246 14 Laboratory manual, the atmosphere, seventh edition
650 _0 Atmosphere $v Laboratory manuals.
650 _0 Meteorology $v Laboratory manuals.
650 _0 Weather $v Laboratory manuals.
655 _7 Laboratory manuals. $2 lcgft

Here’s a very simple case where the LCGFT term is identical to the LCSH form subdivision. It won’t always be this simple, however!
Examples

110 2_ College Bound Scholarship (Program : Wash.), $e author.
245 10 Program manual / $c College Bound Scholarship.
310 __ Annual
650 _0 Scholarships $z Washington (State) $v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
650 _0 Government aid to education $z Washington (State) $v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
650 _0 Student aid $x Government policy $z Washington (State) $v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
  655 _7 Handbooks and manuals. $2 lcgft
  655 _7 Serial publications. $2 lcgft

Another example where the LCGFT term does not correspond exactly to the LCSH form subdivision. Catalogers must search the LCGFT genre/form authority records and use the headings found there. Don’t just copy LCSH form subdivisions into the 655 field.
In some cases, a single term has been chosen in LCGFT to represent a number of different terms in LCSH.

Examples

100 1_ Gross, John, $d 1935-2011, $e compiler.
650 _0 Aphorisms and apothegms.
655 _7 Sayings. $2 lcgft

100 1_ Cordry, Harold V., $d 1943- $e compiler.
245 14 The multicultural dictionary of proverbs : $b over 20,000 adages from more than 120 languages, nationalities, and ethnic groups / $c Harold V. Cordry.
650 _0 Proverbs.
655 _7 Sayings. $2 lcgft
The differences in meaning of the terms “Adages”, “Aphorisms”, “Maxims”, “Proverbs”, etc. are so small and hard to discern, and often overlap. A single general term, “Sayings” was chosen for LCGFT.
Examples

100 1_ Frank, Anne, $d 1929-1945, $e author.
240 10 Achterhuis. $l English
245 14 The diary of Anne Frank ...
600 10 Frank, Anne, $d 1929-1945 $v Diaries.
650 _0 Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) $z Netherlands $z Amsterdam $v Personal narratives.
650 _0 Jewish girls $z Netherlands $z Amsterdam $v Diaries.
650 _0 Jews $z Netherlands $z Amsterdam $v Diaries.
655 _7 Diaries. $2 lcgft
655 _7 Personal narratives. $2 lcgft

Note: I have not shown all of the subjects that were assigned to this work, just the ones that have corresponding LCGFT terms.
Examples

100 1_ Crowther, Robert, $e author.
245 10 Amazing pop-up trucks / $c Robert Crowther.
520 __ Text and pop-up illustrations introduce five different kinds of trucks from cement truck to garbage truck, and explain what they can do.
650 _0 Trucks $v Juvenile literature.
650 _1 Trucks.
650 _1 Pop-up books.
650 _1 Toy and movable books.
655 _7 Pop-up books. $2 lcgft
The form subdivision $v$ Periodicals is used in a much broader sense than the actual definition of the term. Although one might assign the LCGFT term Periodicals, probably the broader term Serial publications is more appropriate for this publication.

From the Subject Headings Manual H 1927: “In subject cataloging practice the term periodical is defined as a publication other than a newspaper that is actually or purportedly issued according to a regular schedule (monthly, quarterly, biennially, etc.) in successive parts, each of which bears a numerical or chronological designation, and that is intended to be continued indefinitely. This definition is broader than the traditional definition, which states that a periodical is generally published more frequently than annually and normally contains separate articles. The term serial is frequently used in a broader sense to refer to any title cataloged as a serial, including periodicals, newspapers, monographic series, etc. The subdivision—Periodicals is used under headings assigned to serials that conform to the subject cataloging definition of periodicals.”
Examples

111 2_ Vancouver Queer Film & Video Festival, $e$ author.
245 14 The ... Annual Vancouver Queer Film & Video Festival : $b$
    festival guide.
310 __ Annual
611 20 Vancouver Queer Film & Video Festival $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Gay and lesbian film festivals $z$ British Columbia $z$ Vancouver
    $v$ Periodicals.
655 _7 Film festival programs. $2$ lcgft
655 _7 Serial publications. $2$ lcgft

Note: I have not shown all of the subjects that were assigned to this work, just the
first two.
Examples

245 00 Tidal current tables. $p$ Pacific coast of North America and Asia for the year ...
650 _0 Tidal currents $z$ Pacific Ocean $v$ Tables $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Tides $z$ Pacific Ocean $v$ Tables $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Tidal currents $z$ Pacific Coast (North America) $x$ Forecasting $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Tidal currents $z$ Pacific Coast (Asia) $x$ Forecasting $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Aids to navigation $z$ Pacific Coast (North America) $v$ Sources $v$ Periodicals.
650 _0 Aids to navigation $z$ Pacific Coast (Asia) $v$ Sources $v$ Periodicals.
655 _7 Tables (Data) $2$ lcgft
655 _7 Serial publications. $2$ lcgft
Examples

245 00  Oregon child fatality review ... annual report.
650 _0  Children $x$ Mortality $z$ Oregon $v$ Statistics $v$ Periodicals.
651 _0  Oregon $v$ Statistics, Vital $v$ Periodicals.
610 20  Oregon State Child Fatality Review Team $v$ Directories.
   655 _7  Vital statistics. $2$ lcgft
   655 _7  Directories. $2$ lcgft
   655 _7  Annual reports. $2$ lcgft

Another situation in which the LCGFT term assigned does not correspond to the form subdivision used in the subject headings. Annual reports is the specific term appropriate to this work, so it is assigned. from LCGFT rather than Periodicals.
010 | g2014026046
040 | IIChA LCS #b eng #c DLC #f logift
155 | Annual reports
455 | Reports, Annual
455 | Reports, Yearly
455 | Yearly reports
555 | Records (Documents) #w g
555 | Serial publications #w g
670 | Reitz, J.M. ODLIS: online dictionary for library and information science, July 25, 2014 #b (annual report: A printed publication, usually less than 100 pages in length, delivered and used by the officers of a public library service in its board of directors for other purposes besides...
Examples

100 1_ Dior, Christian, $e author.
240 10 Christian Dior et moi
600 10 Dior, Christian.
650 _0 Fashion designers $z France $z Paris $v Biography.
655 _7 Autobiographies. $2 lcgft

Another example where a more specific LCGFT term is assigned in 655 than the form subdivision used in the subject headings. Since this work is an autobiography, **Autobiographies** is the correct term to assign to this work.
Policies for Assignment of General LCGFT Terms

• Summary:
  
  • Continue to assign LCSH (600-651) as you have been, including any form subdivisions that are applicable and appropriate.
  
  • Assign in field 655 LCGFT terms equivalent to any forms or genres or form subdivisions that are in the subject headings (600-651), as well as any appropriate LCGFT terms not represented in subject headings.
  
  • Assign LCGFT in addition to any other 655 headings from other thesauri/term lists that may already be included in or added to the record. Generally, prefer LCGFT to other thesauri if the appropriate level of specificity is available in LCGFT. Catalogers may continue to assign 655 headings from other controlled vocabularies if terms are not in LCGFT. Use 655 _0 for terms taken from LCSH, 655 _2 for MeSH, and 655 _7 with $2 for terms taken from other vocabularies.
Policies for Assignment of General LCGFT Terms

• Summary:
  • Except when found in LCGFT, generally do not assign terms in 655 that include aspects such as
    • Audience (e.g., Women's periodicals; Men's magazines; Almanacs, Children's; Wit and humor, Juvenile; Young adult fiction)
    • Characteristics of the Work or Expression's Creators/Contributors (e.g., Children's diaries; Canadian essays; Quotations, American; Personal narratives, Korean; College students' writings; Islamic almanacs; Christian literature)
    • Language (e.g., Chinese diaries; Speeches, addresses, etc., Arabic; Almanacs, Czech)
    • Time Period of Creation (e.g., Drama, Medieval; Manuscripts, Renaissance; Quotations, Early; Early printed books)

There are a few exceptions to the basic principle that LCGFT does not include audience aspects, creator/contributor characteristics, language, or time period of creation. Some examples of existing LCGFT terms are: Children's films; Children's atlases; Law for laypersons; Video recordings for the hearing impaired; Cartographic materials for people with visual disabilities; Early maps; Town laws, Medieval. It is expected that once fields 385 (audience characteristics), 386 (creator/contributor characteristics), and 388 (time period of creation) are fully implemented, many of these LCGFT terms will be cancelled.
Exercises

- Using the following list of LCGFT general terms, what terms would you add to your records for the resources shown in the slides?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commemorative works</th>
<th>Derivative works</th>
<th>Photobooks</th>
<th>Blogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruise books</td>
<td>Abridgments</td>
<td>Picture dictionaries</td>
<td>Charts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eulogies</td>
<td>Abstracts</td>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>Conference materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obituaries</td>
<td>Adaptations</td>
<td>Posters</td>
<td>Conference papers and proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapbooks</td>
<td>Excerpts</td>
<td>Playbills (Posters)</td>
<td>Counterfactual histories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toasts (Speeches)</td>
<td>Facsimiles</td>
<td>Toy and movable books</td>
<td>Databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearbooks</td>
<td>Outlines and syllabi</td>
<td>Flag books</td>
<td>Essays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School yearbooks</td>
<td>Plot summaries</td>
<td>Flip books</td>
<td>Family histories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glow-in-the-dark books</td>
<td>Job descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lift-the-flap books</td>
<td>Menus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Photitic books</td>
<td>Plot summaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pop-up books</td>
<td>Posters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scented books</td>
<td>Playbills (Posters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sound books</td>
<td>Press releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Textured books</td>
<td>Programs (Publications)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tunnel books</td>
<td>Concert programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upside-down books</td>
<td>Dance programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Informational works</td>
<td>Film festival programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative nonfiction</td>
<td>Discursive works</td>
<td>Abstracts</td>
<td>Opera programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographies</td>
<td>Business correspondence</td>
<td>Academic theses</td>
<td>Theater programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autobiographies</td>
<td>Debates</td>
<td>Annals and chronicles</td>
<td>Records (Documents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captivity narratives</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>Blank forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaries</td>
<td>Lectures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave narratives</td>
<td>Personal correspondence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
<td>Speeches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfactual histories</td>
<td>Eulogies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essays</td>
<td>Toasts (Speeches)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal narratives</td>
<td>Illustrated works</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel writing</td>
<td>Charts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True adventure stories</td>
<td>Cruise books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True crime stories</td>
<td>Emblem books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First book: Personal correspondence

Second book: Plot summaries, and perhaps also Biographies if there is enough biographical content to be worth bringing that out
Picture dictionaries
First book: Conference papers and proceedings

Second book: Adaptations
Travel writing
heart's dying out of the town. It seems like the real heart of the community is doing and falling off in chunks. And yet there's more people moving in that don't have to depend on the town. I don't know what kind of people they are yet. I don't know if they're people I want to live with. So I don't know where I'll be in a few years either. I may end up abandoning the town.

We're going into such a technical world that the old man is just losing its footing. It's stopping in the groove and sliding out from under itself. [Laughter] You know? There's not enough for people to do anymore, there's too damn many machines doing it. [Laughter] People say, 'Well, you know, we don't like it, but there's nothing we can do.' You knew, the government's just too big, too strong.

B.B.: What are feelings towards the industry?

Barbara: Well, the mill where my brother worked, he came home in the evening and he'd say things like, 'Well, the owners'—who only lease the mill—'say it's too big deal to him. He can pick up and move somewhere else. He has to do it. . . . You know. And here's four hundred guys out of work. So it's a problem. It's old.

I have one feeling is that our towns get bought without us selling it. You know? [Laughter] It's still ours to live here, but it's not ours anymore. I don't know. That's just the way I feel. Just that one little sentence.

B.B.: Do you have social organizations you're involved in?

Barbara: Yeah. Several. There's the women's groups. A network of support groups. But I don't have a religious life. I have a Christian life. Which is a real big difference. A Christian is a Christian, and a religion is a regimentation. I tend to churchship. So I'm not really a member of any one church. I go wherever I want to hear their program. [Laughter] I'm more interested in God and Jesus rather than a written set of rules. Not just take it out on Sunday morning and then go home. But possible all your weekwork.

If I had to move, chances are I would move to a larger city simply because of the job opportunities. But by choice, I'd probably move downtown into a home. [Laughter] If I didn't have to have money. It's just a question of whether I'm able to support myself in Grants Pass. And if I can't, I'll have to move. There's nothing else available to me. I'm too old for welfare, believe it or not. [Laughter] I mean, I don't have any little kids. When you get old and need welfare, you can't get it.

B.B.: We've got people moving in with a lot of education. What does that do to the balance of the community?
Literature Terms
Background Information

• ALA ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation Working Group on LCGFT Literature Terms developed initial list of terms
• The WG initially looked at literature terms in LCSH, but they did not limit themselves to that; many new terms that aren’t in LCSH were proposed
• Literature is the top term. Terms mostly fall under five main forms:
  • Comics (Graphic works)
  • Drama
  • Fiction
  • Folk literature
  • Poetry
Background Information

- Explicit aspects like audience, creator characteristics, place of origin, language, and time period of creation that are often included in LCSH were out of scope for LCGFT if they are explicit in the term, so you will not find terms like these from LCSH: *Children’s poetry; Buddhist stories; Christian fiction; Gay men’s writings; College prose; Byzantine literature; Literature, Medieval; Russian drama*

- However, when not explicit, terms may be in LCGFT, e.g.
  - **Bible plays** [specific religion is not explicit]
  - **Chansons de geste** [a medieval French genre]
  - **Comedies of humours** [an English 16th-17th century drama genre]
  - **Jataka stories** [Buddhist tales about the previous births of the Buddha]
  - **Liras** [a Spanish poetic form]
  - **Muwashshaḥāt** [an Arabic poetic form]
  - **Mystery and miracle plays** [a medieval religious drama genre]
  - **Sagas** [Icelandic prose narratives from 12th-14th centuries]
Reasons for rejection include LC’s assertion that the term:
• doesn’t represent a genre (Chick lit; Speculative fiction)
• is a hybrid term (Fairy plays – use instead Fairy tales and Drama; Paranormal romance fiction – use instead Paranormal fiction and Romance fiction)
• is subject focused and therefore not a genre (Complaint poetry; Ecofiction; Sea stories)
• is subjective and would require a value judgment (Feminist fiction; Patriotic poetry)
• represents a style and LC isn’t yet sure whether style is eligible for LCGFT (Dadaist poetry)
• is not work/expression attribute (Webcomics refers to a manifestation level characteristics)
The terms on the left are approved music terms, while the terms on the right were rejected. The first two sets of terms both represent “hybrid” genres. The second set have a subject-aspect that LC didn’t allow in the LCGFT terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approved Music Terms</th>
<th>Rejected Literature Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country gospel music</td>
<td>Paranormal romance fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country rock music</td>
<td>Paranormal suspense fiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk-rock music</td>
<td>Romantic comedy plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma mater songs</td>
<td>Complaint poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign songs</td>
<td>Ecofiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas music</td>
<td>Revolutionary poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea shanties</td>
<td>Sea stories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background Information

- LC subject headings that are analogous to genre/form terms for literary works will remain valid because the subject headings should continue to be assigned to works about the literary genres and forms. Catalogers should continue to assign subject headings to works about literature according to the principles and guidelines contained in the Subject Headings Manual (SHM)
- The SHM will be revised in spring 2015 to reflect new policies on assigning genre/form terms to works of literature. Until the documentation is complete, PSD recommends that libraries wishing to implement the genre/form terms assign subject headings according to the policies in the SHM, along with the new genre/form terms
- LC has not yet determined when it will implement the literature genre/form terms in new cataloging
All LCGFT terms are in the plural form, unlike some LCSH headings.

Workload issues has prevented LC PSD from approving the literature terms as expected in March 2015. They are expected later in spring 2015.
Yue fu: This heading is used as a genre/form heading for Chinese poems derived from folk songs.
Reminder: Assign to both individual works and compilations by one or multiple authors

Picture sources:

http://improbabilitydrive.deviantart.com/art/The-Tell-Tale-Heart-359554129


https://vaultofevil.wordpress.com/2007/09/01/page/2/
Changes in Practice

- For the time being, LC recommends assigning subjects as you do now, according to policies in the Subject Headings Manual
- In addition, assign LCGFT literature terms both to individual works and compilations
- Consider also adding audience and creator/contributor aspects in 385 and 386
Examples

245 04 The greatest Russian stories of crime and suspense / $c$ edited by Otto Penzler.

386 __ $n$ nat $a$ Russians $2$ lcsh

650 _0 Detective and mystery stories, Russian $v$ Translations into English.

650 _0 Suspense fiction, Russian $v$ Translations into English.

650 _0 Short stories, Russian $v$ Translations into English.

655 _7 Detective and mystery fiction. $2$ lcgft

655 _7 Suspense fiction. $2$ lcgft

655 _7 Short stories. $2$ lcgft
Examples

245 04 The Oxford anthology of African-American poetry / $c$ edited by Arnold Rampersad; associate editor, Hilary Herbold.
386 __ $n$ eth $a$ African Americans $2$ lcsh
386 __ $n$ nat $a$ Americans $2$ lcsh
650 _0 American poetry $x$ African American authors.
650 _0 African Americans $v$ Poetry.
655 _7 Poetry. $2$ lcgft
Examples

245 04 Night is gone, day is still coming: $b$ stories and poems by American Indian teens and young adults / $c$ edited by Annette Piña Ochoa, Betsy Franco, and Traci L. Gourdine.

386 __ $s$ n eth $s$ a American Indians $s$ 2 ericd
386 __ $s$ n eth $s$ a Indians of North America $s$ 2 lcsh
386 __ $s$ n nat $s$ a Americans $s$ 2 lcsh
386 __ $s$ n age $s$ a Teenagers $s$ a Young adults $s$ 2 lcsh

520 __ A collection of poetry and prose by fifty-eight young American Indian writers, ages eleven to twenty-two.

650 _0 American literature $x$ Indian authors.
650 _0 Indians of North America $v$ Literary collections.
650 _0 Indian teenagers $v$ Literary collections.
650 _0 Indian youth $v$ Literary collections.
650 _0 American literature $y$ 21st century.
650 _0 Teenagers' writings, American.
650 _0 Youths' writings, American.
655 _7 Short stories. $s$ 2 lcgft
655 _7 Poetry. $s$ 2 lcgft
The 370 field was recently added to the MARC bibliographic format with three subfields:

$c - Associated country (R)
$f - Other associated place (R)
$g - Place of origin of work (R)

It is expected that the new LCDGT vocabulary will include terms for persons from a particular state, province, and region, as well as nationality. In the interim, you could give an uncontrolled term if there is no controlled vocabulary that includes demonyms for these places.
Examples

245 00 10 by 10: $b ten ten-minute plays by ten leading playwrights for young audiences, each inspired by one of the Ten commandments / $c edited by Jeff Gottesfeld.

385 __ $n age $a Teenagers $2 lcsh
386 __ $n nat $a Americans $2 lcsh
650 _0 Young adult drama, American.
650 _0 Ten-minute plays, American.
650 _0 Teenagers $v Juvenile drama.
630 00 Ten commandments $v Juvenile drama.
655 _7 Ten-minute plays. $2 lcgft
So far the examples all were of compilations. However, the same practices can be applied to individual works and expressions.
Exercise

Based on the following LCSH headings, what would you put in 385/386 and 655?

650 _0 American literature $x Chinese American authors.

650 _0 Children of Holocaust survivors, Writings of.

650 _0 Young adult fiction, American $z Oregon $z Portland.

650 _0 Canadian poetry $x Jewish authors $v Periodicals.
650 _0 Canadian poetry $x Women authors $v Periodicals.

650 _0 Children’s stories, American.
650 _0 American fiction $x Catholic authors.
650 _0 High school students’ writings, American.
650 _0 Teenagers’ writings, American.

American literature $x Chinese American authors:
  386 $n nat $a Americans
  386 $n eth $a Chinese Americans
  655 Literature or more specific terms such as Essays, Poetry, Short stories, etc., if the collection consists of just a few specific forms

Children of Holocaust survivors, Writings of
  386 Children of Holocaust survivors
  655 Literature or more specific terms such as Essays, Poetry, Short stories, etc., if the collection consists of just a few specific forms

Young adult fiction, American $z Oregon $z Portland
  385 $n age $a Teenagers
  386 $n nat $a Americans $a Oregonians perhaps Portlanders? (but does that mean people from Maine or Oregon?)
    also eventually 370 $g Portland (Or.)
  655 Short stories or perhaps Fiction

Canadian poetry $x Jewish authors $v Periodicals.
Canadian poetry $x$ Women authors $v$ Periodicals.
386 $n$ nat $a$ Canadians
386 $n$ eth $a$ Jews
386 $n$ rel $a$ Jews
386 $n$ gdr $a$ Women
655 Poetry
655 Periodicals or Serial publications

Children’s stories, American.
American fiction $x$ Catholic authors.
High school students’ writings, American.
Teenagers' writings, American.
385 $n$ age $a$ Children
386 $n$ nat $a$ Americans
386 $n$ age $a$ Teenagers
386 $n$ rel $a$ Catholics
386 $n$ edu $a$ High school students
655 Short stories
Time Period of Creation

We know now what to do with audience, creator characteristics, place of origin. But what happens to the time aspect if we stop using LCSH to describe what something is?

650 _0 American poetry $y 20th century $v Periodicals.

650 _0 English drama $y 19th century.

650 _0 Children's literature, Medieval.

650 _0 Greek literature, Modern $y 1453-1800.

650 _0 Christian literature, Early.
The Time Period of Creation: 046

046 – Special Coded Dates (R)

$k$ Beginning or single date created (NR)
$l$ Ending date created (NR)
$o$ Single or starting date for aggregated content (NR)
$p$ Ending date for aggregated content (NR)

$2$ Source of date

Date and time are recorded according to *Representations of Dates and Times* (ISO 8601) unless subfield $2$ specifies another date scheme.

$
\begin{array}{ccc}
7 & 2 & 5 \\
\hline
yyyy & yyyy-mmdd & yyyy-mm
\end{array}
$

ISO 8601 specifies that dates are recorded as $yyyy$, $yyyy-mmdd$, or $yyyy-mm$ when only the month and year are known. Most of the time, this will be sufficient. The default in MARC is ISO 8601, so if you are following this scheme, you don’t need to use subfield $2$. 
Date and Time Scheme Source Codes

http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/date-time.html

If the ISO 8601 format is used, it’s not necessary to include 046 $2
046 Coding Guidance

DCM Z1 046: [http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/dcmz1.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/dcmz1.pdf)

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.1.3: [http://access.rdatoolkit.org/lcpschp9_lcps9-104.html](http://access.rdatoolkit.org/lcpschp9_lcps9-104.html)

**EXAMPLE**

RDA dates in ISO 8601 date scheme (no need to provide a source in $2$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDA presentation</th>
<th>ISO 8601 coding in 046</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single year</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year/Month/Day</td>
<td>1964 June 27</td>
<td>19640627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early A.D. date</td>
<td>65 A.D.</td>
<td>0065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. date</td>
<td>581 B.C.</td>
<td>0065 (note there is a difference of one because the B.C. system has no year zero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century</td>
<td>20th century</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RDA dates in EDTF date scheme (provide 'edtf' in 046 $2$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RDA presentation</th>
<th>EDTF coding in 046</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probable date</td>
<td>18187</td>
<td>18187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate date</td>
<td>Approximately 931-931±</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known to be</td>
<td>1666 or 1667</td>
<td>[1666, 1667]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DCM Z1 046: When supplying dates in field 046, use ISO 8601 and supply dates using the pattern yyyy, yyyyymmdd or yyyy-mm. For probable, uncertain, and approximated dates use the Extended Date Time Format (EDTF) schema, specifying that source in subfield $2$ (edtf). See date table in LCPS 9.3.1.3.
Time Period of Creation: 046

046 __ $k 2013
130 0_ Frozen (Motion picture: 2013: Buck and Lee)
245 10 Frozen / $c Walt Disney Animation Studios; directed by Chris Buck,
     Jennifer Lee; produced by Peter Del Vecho; executive producer, John
     Lasseter; screenplay by Jennifer Lee; story by Chris Buck, Jennifer Lee,
     Shane Morris.

046 __ $k 2011
100 1_ James, E. L., $e author.
245 10 Fifty shades of Grey / $c E.L. James.
264 _1 New York : $b Vintage Books, , a division of Random House, Inc., $c
     2012.
264 _4 $c ©2011
Oliver Twist was originally published in serial installments between February 1837 and April 1839.
In the first example, both the date of creation of the aggregate work and the dates of creation of individual works in the aggregation are coded in 046. In most cases, only the dates of the works in the compilation will be of interest. The second example shows that only $o and $p have been recorded for a compilation.

The best American poetry is an annual anthology of poems from the previous calendar year. In this case, the $2 code “marc” identifies dates formatted according to MARC 21 rules in field 008/07-14 for dates of publication/issuance. Examples include: YYYY (for year), MMDD (for month and day), 19uu (MARC convention showing unknown digits in a year date), 9999 (MARC convention showing that the end year date has not occurred or is not known). Without the $2 code “marc”, 9999 in $p would literally mean the year nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine.
### Time Period of Creation: 388

#### 388 - Time Period of Creation (R)

**First indicator:** Type of time period

- # - No information provided
- 1 - Creation of work (or of the components of a compilation considered collectively)
- 2 - Creation of aggregate work

#### Fields:

- $a$ - Time period of creation term (R)
- $0$ - Authority record control number or standard number (R)
- $2$ - Source of term (NR)
- $3$ - Materials specified (NR)

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388 Field Definition: The time period of creation or origin of the work or expression (including aggregate works), or of the works or expressions contained in an aggregation.

First indicator value 1: The time period of creation or origin of the work/expression, or of the components of an aggregate work/expression considered collectively.

First indicator value 2: The time period of creation or origin of an aggregate work/expression.
In the first example, if the creation date of the compilation is important, a 388 could be given for it as well, using first indicator value 2:

388 2_ 2013 $2 fast
388 2_ Two thousand tens $2 lcsh  [actually, this decade isn’t yet established in LCSH]
The authors included in the anthology are all from the 14th and 15th centuries, so the 046 has been coded with a range of 1300-1500. If the exact dates of each of the five works in the collection were known, a more precise range could be given in the 046.

The tradition of love debate poetry: an introduction — Le jugement dou roy de Behaingne (The judgment of the King of Bohemia) ; Le jugement dou roy de Navarre (The judgment of the King of Navarre) / Guillaume de Machaut — The legend of good women / Geoffrey Chaucer — Le debat de deux amans (The debate of two lovers) / Christine de Pizan — Le livre des quatre dames (The book of the four ladies) / Alain Chartier.

Birth/death dates:
Guillaume de Machaut: 1300?-1377
Geoffrey Chaucer: ca. 1342-1400
Christine de Pizan: ca. 1364-1430
Alain Chartier: ca. 1385-ca. 1433
Summary

• Assign LCGFT in field 655 in addition to whatever subject headings you assign in 600-651. When should you start? Now!
• Consider joining SACO if you think you might want to make proposals for additional terms to include in LCGFT or LCDGT
• For now, if using LCSH, continue to follow existing policies found in the *Subject Headings Manual*
Second large bullet: When time period of creation is part of the LCSH string that we will eventually stop using? When it’s part of the title? Other circumstances? At University of Washington, media catalogers are now routinely adding the date of creation to video records for films and television programs.