### OCLC Member Forum June 3, 2014 Seattle Public Library

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### **Three Topics**

- Relationship designators
- Fictitious characters (and real non-human ones too!)
- Genre/form, LCGFT, and the future





Kermit

Secretariat

Adam L. Schiff, University of Washington Libraries

### **Relationship Designators**

author editor composer interviewer film director host institution issuing body illustrator actor conductor motion picture adaptation of (work) novelization (work) musical setting of (work) container of (work) music for (work) translation of contained in (expression) continuation of (expression) alternate identity member founded corporate body predecessor

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### Relationship Designators in RDA

- A designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between entities represented by authorized access points, descriptions, and/or identifiers
- RDA 18.1.6, 18.4.1, 18.5, Appendix I (relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items and persons, families, and corporate bodies)
- RDA 24.1.5, 24.4, 24.5, Appendix J (relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items)
- RDA 29.1.5, 29.4, 29.5, Appendix K (relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies)
- Not core in RDA, but PCC has developed best practice guidelines for bibs and authorities, and has made its use mandatory in some cases

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18.1.6 The term <u>relationship designator</u> refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between a resource and a person, family, or corporate body associated with that resource.

A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the associated person, family, or corporate body.

- 18.4.1 Record a relationship designator to indicate the specific function performed by a person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource (see <u>18.5</u>). Record the appropriate relationship designator with the identifier and/or the authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body.
- 24.1.5 The term relationship designator ▼ refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point, identifier, and/or description representing the related work, expression, manifestation, or item.
- 24.4 Record an appropriate relationship designator to specify the nature of the relationship (see <u>24.5</u>).
- 29.1.5 The term relationship designator ▼ refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the related person, family, or corporate body.
- 29.4 Record an appropriate relationship designator to specify the nature of the relationship (see <u>29.5</u>).

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20 guidelines/Relat-Desig-Guidelines.docx

- Include a relationship designator for all creators (whether 1XX or 7XX)
- Highly encouraged to include Appendix I relationship designators for all access points whenever it is clear what the relationship is
- Prefer terms from RDA appendices; propose new terms when needed; however, terms from other lists may also be used

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- Prefer a specific term to a more general one (e.g., librettist instead of author for the creator of a libretto)
- May use RDA element name as a relationship designator if nothing else more specific expresses the relationship, e.g.
  - creator
  - contributor
  - publisher
  - distributor

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- If nature of relationship cannot be ascertained even at a general level, don't use a designator
- Follow the definitions and FRBR level used in RDA for designators, e.g.
  - artist (work level designator for a creator)vs.
  - illustrator (expression level designator for a contributor)

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 Preferably, use repeatable \$e (or \$j in 111/711) when entity has multiple roles; add the designators in WEMI order

100 1\_ Sendak, Maurice, \$e author, \$e illustrator.

700 1\_ Allen, Woody, \$d 1935- \$e screenwriter, \$e film director, \$e actor, \$e composer (expression)

Note: no comma used after the access point when \$e follows a hyphen

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 If necessary, multiple fields with same access point may be used instead

100 1\_ Roethke, Theodore, \$d 1908-1963, \$e author.
 700 1\_ Roethke, Theodore, \$d 1908-1963, \$e former owner. \$5 WaU

Relationship of author applicable universally; relationship of former owner only applicable to an item owned by UW Libraries

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 Do not include Appendix I designators in name/title access points tagged MARC 700-711 or 800-811, or in a name/title linking field tagged MARC 76X-78X

700 02 \$i Container of (work): \$a Aristotle. \$t Metaphysics.

not 700 02 \$i Container of (work): \$a Aristotle, \$e author. \$t Metaphysics

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 Use of relationship designators from Appendix J for resource-to-resource relationships is encouraged

700 1\_ \$i Sequel to: \$a Rowling, J. K. \$t Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets.

700 1\_ \$\frac{\sqrt{i Motion picture adaptation of (work)}}{\text{My friend Flicka.}} \$\frac{1}{\sqrt{vork}}\$

700 1\_\$i Translation of: \$a Frank, Anne, \$d 1929-1945. \$t Achterhuis.

LC-PCC PS for J.1: Give \$i as first subfield, capitalize the first word in the designator, and end the subfield with a colon.

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Key points of the PCC Guidelines on Relationship Designators

When MARC subfield \$i for a relationship designator is used in a bibliographic record, give it as the first subfield, capitalize the first word in the designator, and end the subfield with a colon.

 If MARC 7XX field being used has the subfield \$i defined, provide a relationship designator even if the MARC field coding otherwise already expresses a relationship

700 12 \$i Container of (work): \$a Diemer, Emma Lou. \$t Toccatas, \$m piano.

700 12 \$i Container of (work): \$a Zwilich, Ellen Taaffe, \$d 1939- \$t Lament.

700 12 \$i Container of (work): \$a Larsen, Libby. \$t Mephisto rag.

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### Which direction?

 Definitions in Appendix J describe what the designator points to, not what the record describes:

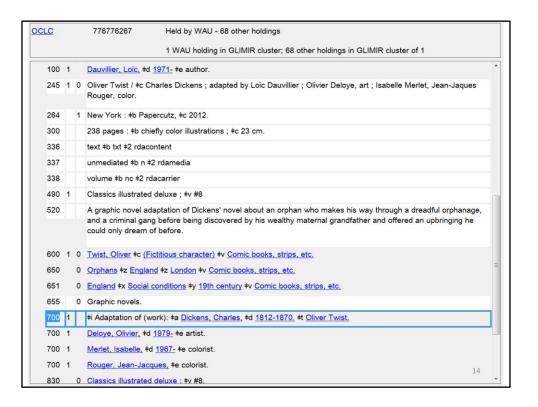
100 \$a Author's name, \$e screenwriter.

245 \$a Script for a TV show

730 \$i Screenplay for the television program (work): \$a TV show

*Definition*: A work that uses the text as a screenplay for a television program.

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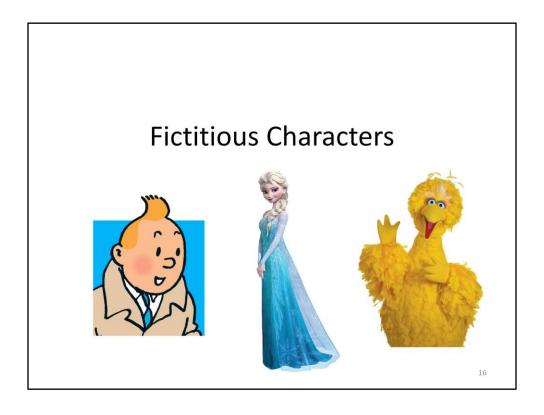


The resource being described in this record is the graphic novelization of Oliver Twist. The relationship designator in the 700 added entry points to the original work by Dickens.

### Many designators changed in April 2014

- In the April 2014 update to RDA, numerous changes were made to existing designators, and many new ones were added. Be sure to check the current lists in RDA Appendixes I-K
- Change examples:
   editor of compilation → editor
   contains (work) → container of (work)
   continues (work) → continuation of (work)
   supersedes (work) → replacement of (work)
   adapted as a motion picture (work) → adapted as motion picture (work)
   group member → member
   group member of → corporate body

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## Creators/Contributors can be fictitious, legendary, and real or fictitious non-humans!

- RDA 9.0. Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and real or fictitious non-human entities.
- If a resource represents itself as having been created or contributed to by any of these kinds of persons, then they can be given access points (and name authority records).
- Name authority records and subject access points may also be created for persons who are only the subjects of works. (Cf. LC-PCC PS for 9.0)

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#### LC-PCC PS for 9.0

Create a name authority record for the entity following RDA instructions and NACO guidelines, whether needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, or needed only for subject access. Do not create a subject proposal for LCSH.

### Creators/Contributors can be fictitious, legendary, and real or fictitious non-humans!

- If an LCSH subject heading exists for one of these entities, when the name authority is created, the subject is reported for cancellation.
- LCSH subject authorities for these persons are tagged 150 and coded as 650 in bibliographic records. RDA name authorities are tagged as 100 and coded as 600 in bibliographic records when used as a subject.
- LC will undertake a project to cancel existing LCSH authority records for these entities and establish them as RDA name authorities, but only as resources permit.

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#### LC-PCC PS for 9.0

#### Fictitious Entities and Real Non-Human Entities

LC practice/PCC practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities following the guidelines below:

#### No LCSH Authority Record Exists

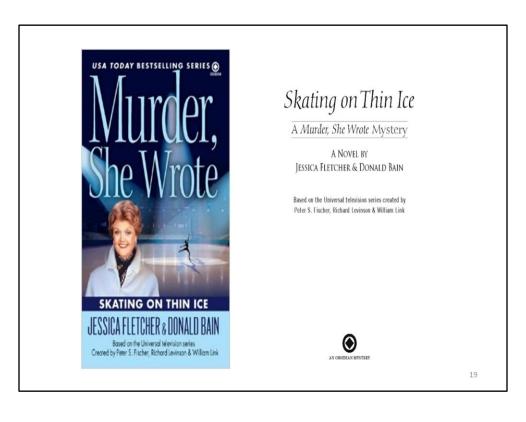
Create a name authority record for the entity following RDA instructions and NACO guidelines, whether needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, or needed only for subject access. Do not create a subject proposal for LCSH.

#### **LCSH Authority Record Exists**

If needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, create a new name authority record and notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.

Optionally, a new name authority record may be created for such an entity if needed only for subject access. If a name authority record is created, notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.

Future activity: A project to transition all fictitious and real non-human entities from LCSH will be conducted as resources are available.



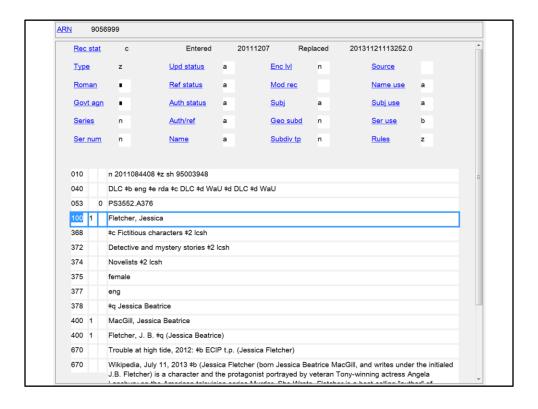
An example of a resource that presents a fictitious character as a creator.

100 1\_ \$a Fletcher, Jessica, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Skating on thin ice: \$b a Murder, she wrote mystery / \$c a novel by Jessica Fletcher & Donald Bain.

700 1\_ \$a Bain, Donald, \$d 1935- \$e author.

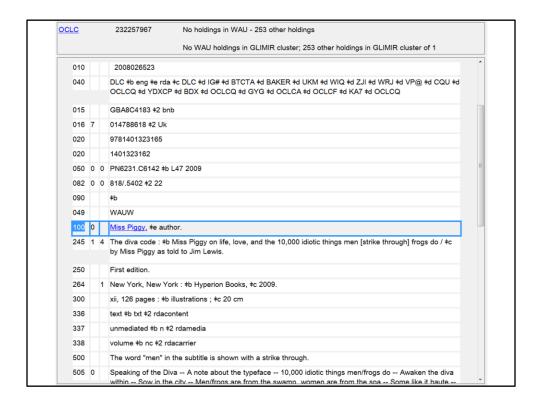
20



Here's her authority record. Since there is no conflict with any other person with the same name, RDA does not require the addition of the qualifier "(Fictitious character)" to the authorized access point. However, the other designation associated with the person is a core element for fictitious persons, so it is recorded as a separate element in MARC 368 subfield \$c. Note that just like any other persons, other attributes and variant access points may be recorded as well.



Here are some works created or contributed to by another fictitious character.



And here is the bibliographic record in OCLC for the book by Miss Piggy.

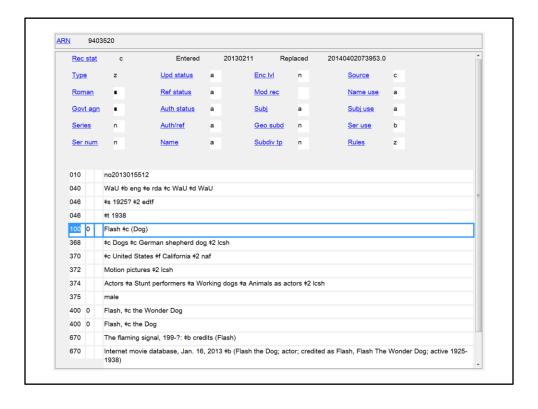


Here is a motion picture. CLICK ON HYPERLINK TO OPEN A NEW WINDOW AND VIEW THE OPENING CREDITS

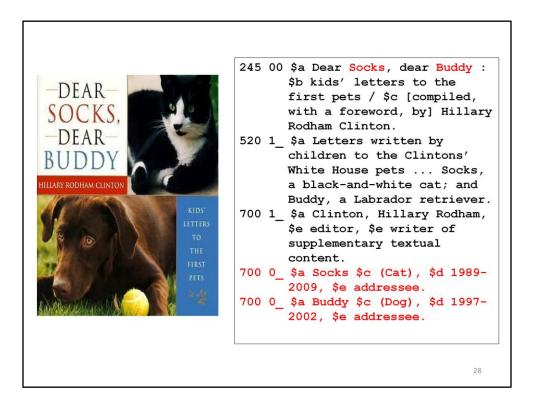


Opening credits for the film include this real non-human entity.

```
245 04 $a The flaming signal / $c William M. Pizor
      presents; a Wm. Berke production; directed
      by George Jeske and C. Edward Roberts ; screenplay
      and adaptation by C. Edward Roberts.
511 ## $a John David Horsley, Marceline Day, Carmelita
      Geraghty, Noah Beery, Henry B. Walthall, Mischa
      Auer, Flash.
700 1 $a Pizor, William M., $e film producer.
700 1 $a Berke, Wm. $q (William), $d 1903-1958, $e
     film producer.
700 1_ $a Roberts, C. Edward $q (Charles Edward), $d
      1894-1951, $e film director, $e screenwriter.
700 1_ $a Jeske, George, $d 1891-1951, $e film
     director.
700 1 $a Horsley, John, $e actor.
700 1_ $a Day, Marceline, $e actor.
700 1 $a Beery, Noah, $d 1882-1946, $e actor.
700 1_ $a Walthall, Henry B. $q (Henry Brazeale), $d 1878-
      1936, $e actor.
700 1 $a Auer, Mischa, $d 1905-1967, $e actor.
```



Here is Flash's name authority record.

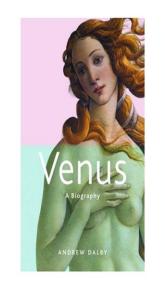


Here access points have been made for two real non-human persons associated with a work, but not considered creators, in this case the addressees of correspondence.

addressee A person, family, or corporate body to whom a work or part of a work is addressed.

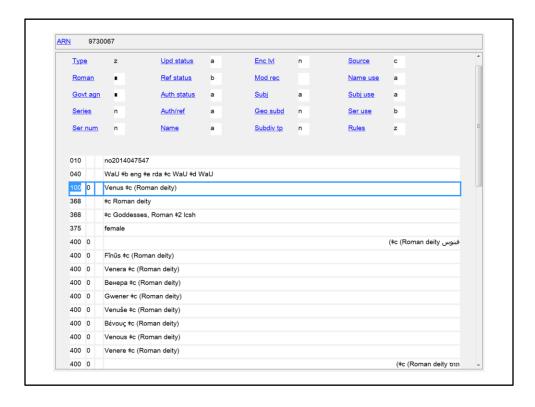


Authority record for Socks. You can see from the subfield \$z\$ in the 010 that the subject authority record for him was cancelled after the name authority was created. LCSH subject authority record control numbers begin with the prefix "sh".



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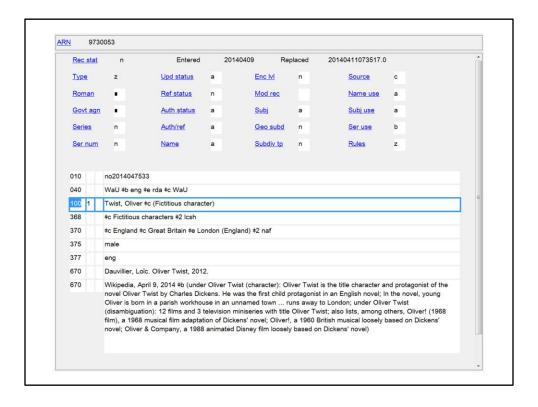
Fictitious and legendary characters and real non-human entities can also more commonly be the subjects of works, as seen in this and the next two slides.



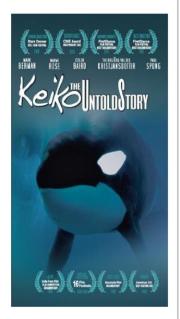


- 130 0\_ \$a Oliver Twist (Motion picture: 2005)

  245 10 \$a Oliver Twist / \$c
   Tristar Pictures and R.P.
   Productions present;
   Oliver Twist Productions,
   LLP; a Roman Polanski
   film; screenplay, Ronald
   Harwood; produced by
   Robert Benmussa, Alain
   Sarde, Roman Polanski;
   directed by Roman
   Polanski.
- 600 10 \$a Twist, Oliver \$c (Fictitious character) \$v Drama.
- 700 1\_ \$i Motion picture
  adaptation of (work): \$a
  Dickens, Charles, \$d 18121870. \$t Oliver Twist.



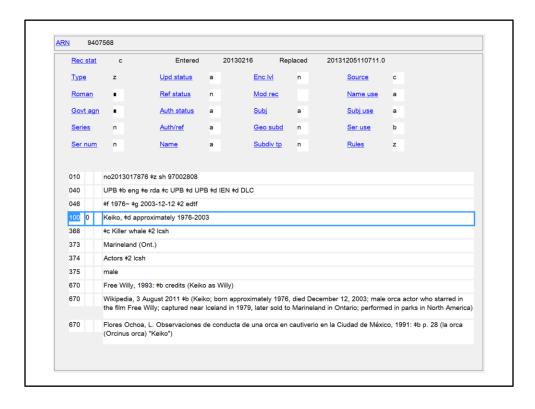
"(Fictitious character)" was added to the authorized access point in this case because there was another person with the same name already established.



245 00 \$a Keiko : \$b the untold story / \$c Joshua Records, LLC presents a film by Theresa Demarest; produced and directed by Theresa Demerest.

520 \$a Keiko (star of the film "Free Willy") journeys from captivity to release in his home waters of the North Atlantic. Footage includes his life in the wild with day-to-day accounts by his last two caretakers, Colin Baird and Thorbjorg (Tobba) Valdis Kristjansdottir.

600 00 \$a Keiko, \$d approximately 1976-2003.



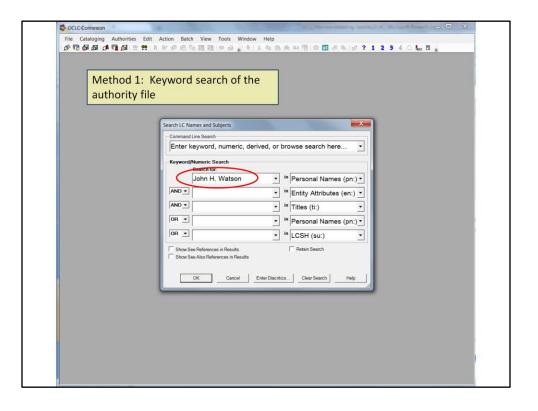
### How can you tell if an NAR exists for a fictitious character, real non-human entity, etc.?

#### Search OCLC name authority records

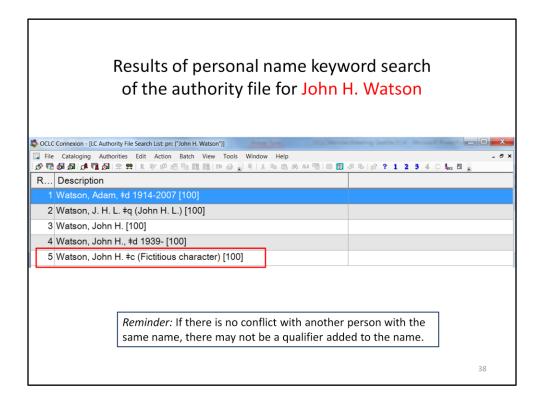
- Search for the name as a personal name (rather than as a subject)
- Search by entity attribute for the type of entity (RDA 9.6
   Other Designation Associated with the Person)
  - 9.6.1.7: "For a fictitious or legendary person, record Fictitious character, Legendary character, or another appropriate designation." Greek deity Mythological character Vampire
  - 9.6.1.8: For a real non-human entity, record a designation for type, species, or breed. Horses Cats Dogs Labrador retriever
  - Remember that PCC policy is to prefer controlled vocabulary when this attribute is recorded. LCSH is the most commonly used controlled vocabulary for these terms. Search by both singular and plural forms for best results.

9.6.1.7 For a fictitious or legendary person, record *Fictitious character*, *Legendary character*, or another appropriate designation.

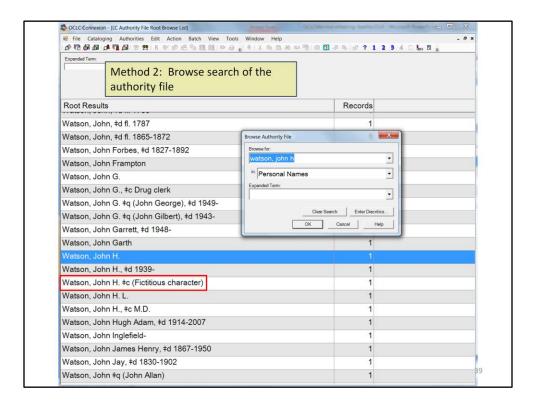
9.6.1.8 For a real non-human entity, record a designation for type, species, or breed.



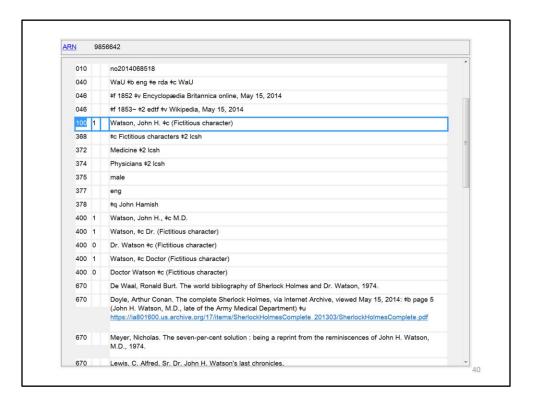
Searching for a particular name: Here's a personal name keyword search in the name authority file for the fictitious character from Arthur Conan Doyle, John H. Watson.



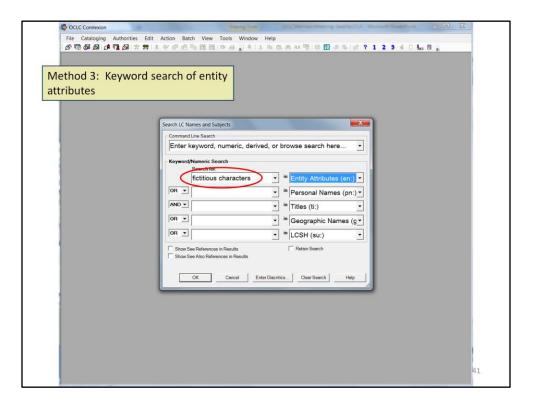
Results of personal name keyword search of the authority file for John H. Watson



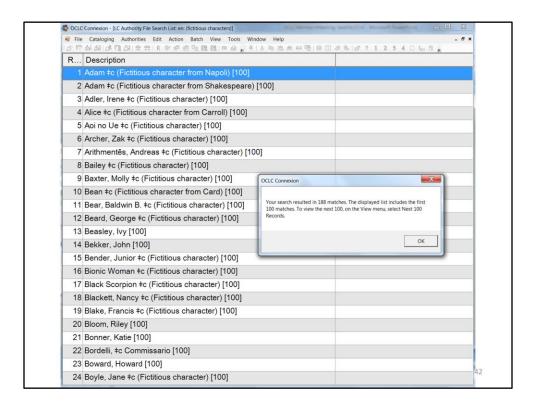
Searching for a particular name: Here's a personal name browse search in the name authority file for John H. Watson.



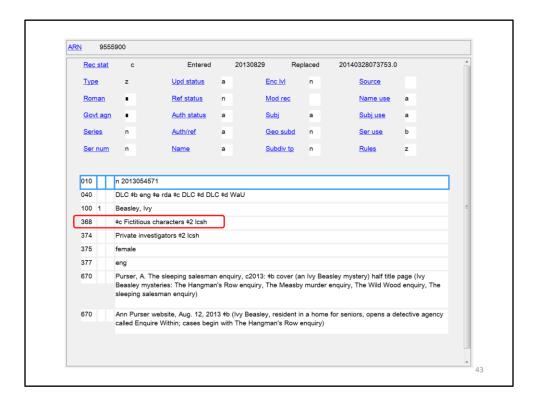
Here's his name authority record.



Searching by entity attributes: Here is a search for the entity attribute that would be recorded in the 368 \$c of the name authority record for a fictitious character. The keyword used here is the LCSH term "Fictitious characters" rather than the singular form that might be added as a qualifier to a name. The RDA element Other Designation Associated with the Person is a core element for fictitious characters, but it is not automatically included in authorized access points for the person. Therefore it's better to search it as an entity attribute rather than as part of the name itself.



Results of the keyword search "fictitious characters" as an entity attribute. As can be seen from the first screen of results, not all of the names have the qualifier "(Fictitious character)".

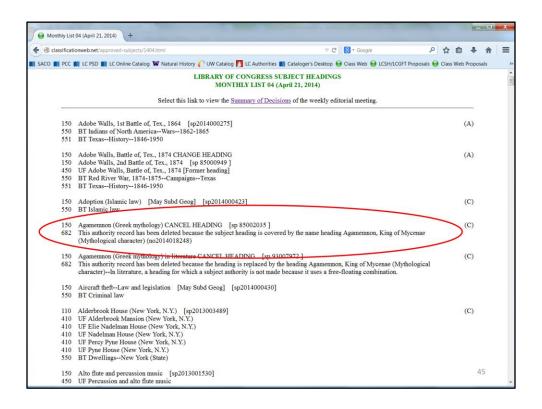


Here's one of the authority records for a name that doesn't have a qualifier, showing that records for fictitious characters can still be found by searching for the entity attribute Other Designation Associated with the Person.

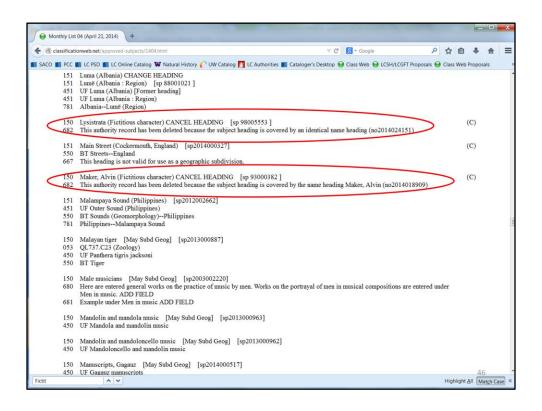
# How can you tell if an NAR exists for a fictitious character, real non-human entity, etc.?

## Follow LCSH Monthly Lists for Cancellations

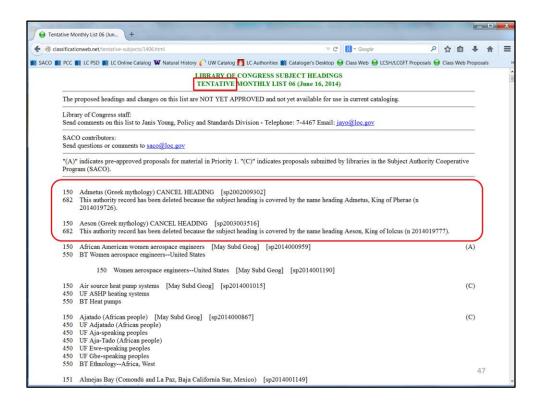
- Approved Monthly Lists
  - http://classificationweb.net/approved-subjects/
  - <a href="http://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/weeklylists/">http://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/weeklylists/</a>
- Tentative Monthly Lists
  - http://classificationweb.net/tentative-subjects/



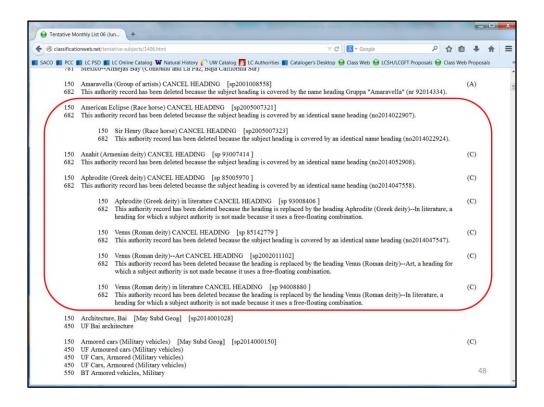
Approved monthly list (April 2014) showing an example of a cancelled subject replaced by a name authority. The authorized access point for the name is not always the same as the LCSH, as can be seen in this example.



Examples of fictitious character headings being cancelled from LCSH. The first is replaced by an identical RDA name access point, but the RDA form of the authorized access point for the second is different from the LCSH form.



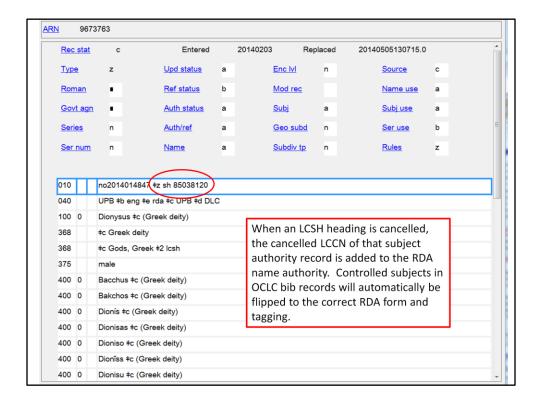
In addition to following the approved monthly lists, catalogers can also look at proposed LCSH changes, through monthly tentative lists of new and changed headings. The latest tentative list that is available online is the one for June 2014. This contains proposals for new LCSH, changes to LCSH, and cancellations. Note that these proposals are NOT YET APPROVED and so the subject authority file in OCLC will not yet reflect any of the proposals. However, the presence of the cancellation proposals such as the ones shown in this slide indicate that you can already start using the RDA name authorities for these entities as subjects in bibliographic records.



Additional cancellation proposals on the June 2014 tentative list.

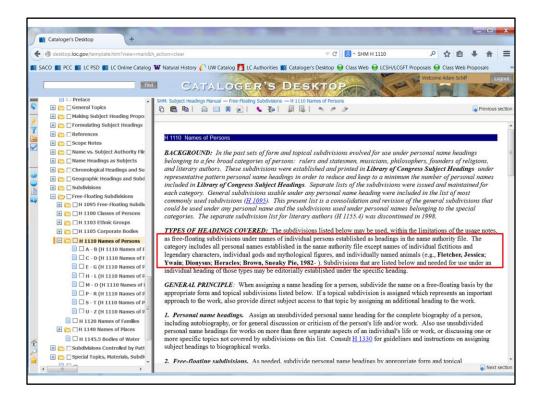
# Some tips and reminders

 Control LCSH headings in OCLC so when a subject is cancelled and replaced by an RDA name authority the heading in the OCLC record will flip to the new form



# Some tips and reminders

- Free-floating subdivisions under names of persons (SHM H 1110) do not apply to names of fictitious, legendary, and mythological characters nor names of deities. Use freefloating subdivisions listed in H 1095 (form and topical subdivisions of general application) instead.
- Check scope notes for the free-floating subdivisions to be sure what categories they can be used with.



In LCSH, free-floating subdivisions established under Names of Persons are not applicable to individual fictitious and legendary characters, individual gods and mythological figures, and individual named animals. Use the list of free-floating subdivisions of general application in H 1095 instead.

### LCSH:

650 \_0 \$a Bond, James (Fictitious character) in art.

## After RDA name authority established:

600 10 \$a Bond, James \$c (Fictitious character) \$x Art.

not 600 10 \$a Bond, James \$c (Fictitious character) \$x In art.

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The free-floating general subdivision --Art may be used under names of individual persons who lived before 1400, names of deities and mythological or legendary figures, individual fictitious characters and groups of fictitious characters, and under headings of the type **[topic]**—[subdivision].

The free-floating general subdivision --In art may be used under names of countries, cities, etc., and individual corporate bodies, and individual Christian denominations, and under uniform titles, for their representation as physical objects in artistic works. Use as a form subdivision for works consisting of reproductions of artistic works that depict the place, body, etc. Use as a topical subdivision for works that discuss the place, body, etc., as a theme in art.

# Genre/Form Developments

#### Abecedariuses

Scope note: This heading is used as a genre/form heading for poems in which each line or stanza begins with a successive letter of the alphabet.

UF Abecedarian acrostics

UF Abecedarian poetry

UF Abecedarii

BT Acrostics (Poetry)

#### Paranormal comics

Scope note: This heading is used as a genre/form heading for comics featuring the occult, witchcraft, spiritualism, psychic phenomena, vodou, etc. and supernatural beings such as vampires, shapeshifters, zombies, ghosts, angels, demons, etc.

UF Occult comics

UF Supernatural comics

BT Comics

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The slide shows two proposed literature terms to be added to LCGFT. The literature terms have been developed by the ALA ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation.

- Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials
- Projects already "completed"
  - Moving images (film and television)
  - Radio programs
  - Cartographic resources
  - Law
  - Cookbooks

- Projects underway
  - Religion
  - Literature (Comics, Drama, Fiction, Poetry, etc.)
  - Music
  - General terms (e.g., Dictionaries, Diaries, Exhibition catalogs, Obituaries, Periodicals, Pop-up books, Sayings, Teachers' guides)
- Terms for above areas should be available by end of 2014 or early in 2015
- New MARC fields 382, 385, 386, 388 will be used in conjunction with genre/form terms in field 655

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LC is working with the American Theological Library Association on religion terms, with the Music Library Association on music terms, and with the ALA ALCTS Subject Analysis Committee Subcommittee on Genre/Form Implementation on literature and general terms. New MARC fields have been created or proposed to accommodate aspects/characteristics of works and expressions that are not specifically genre/form but were treated with genre/form in LCSH.

- LCSH form headings will no longer be assigned to works of literature and music when LCGFT terms for literature and music are implemented.
   Aspects found in LCSH strings that are not strictly genre/form will be coded in the new MARC fields 382, 385, 386, 388
- 382 Medium of performance
- 385 Audience characteristics
- 386 Creator/contributor characteristics
- 388 Time period of creation term proposal at ALA Annual 2014

5/

Example: Anthology of poetry for children by American women.

LCSH: Children's poetry, American.

American poetry—Women authors.

LCGFT: Poetry.

Where will we record the information about the audience (children) and the creators of the poetry (American women)?

# MARC 385 - Audience Characteristics (R)

- 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)

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Field Definition: 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.

### \$2 - Source

MARC code that identifies the source of the term or code used to record the creator/contributor information.

Code from: Subject Heading and Term Source Codes.

# MARC 386 - Creator/Contributor Characteristics (R)

- Indicators both blank
- Subfields
  - \$a Creator/contributor term (R)
  - \$b Creator/contributor code (R)
  - \$m Demographic group term (NR)
  - \$n Demographic group code (NR)
  - \$2 Source (NR)

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Field Definition: 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.

### \$2 - Source

MARC code that identifies the source of the term or code used to record intended audience information.

Code from: <u>Subject Heading and Term Source Codes</u> or <u>Target Audience Code and Term Source Codes</u>.

# Old vs. New Coding

Example: Anthology of poetry for children by American women.

```
650 _0 $a Children's poetry, American.
650 _0 $a American poetry $x Women authors.

NEW

385 __ $m age group $n age $a Children $2 [source code]
386 __ $m gender group $n gdr $a Women $2 [source code]
386 __ $m nationality group $n nat $a Americans $2
        [source code]
655 _7 $a Poetry. $2 lcgft
```

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In fields 385 and 386, subfield  $\mbox{$\mbox{$}$m}$  denotes a particular category that the term in subfield  $\mbox{$\mbox{$}$a}$  falls into. Subfield  $\mbox{$\mbox{$}$n}$  is a code for that category.

## **LCDGT**

- LC is developing a new controlled vocabulary to use in 385 and 386 fields: LCDGT: Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms
- One element per term: Women and Physicians rather than Women physicians
- Limited hierarchy will be provided (Physicians is a narrower term to Medical personnel)
- Each term will have a category code in its authority record (in field 072) to specify the demographic group the term belongs to (e.g., age group; ethnic/cultural group; gender group; nationality/regional group; occupational/field of activity group; religious group)
- Terms will be available through Classification Web. Other distribution means (e.g., authorities available in OCLC; free on the LC website) are still being discussed

# **LCDGT**

• Sample authority record

010 \_\_\_ \$a dg2014000100

040 \_\_\_ \$a DLC \$b eng \$c DLC \$e lcdgt

072 \_7 \$a gdr \$2 lcdgt

150 \_\_\_ \$a Women

450 \_\_\_ \$a Females

# LCDGT and LCGFT used together

· Bibliographic record

### Currently:

```
650 _0 $a Children's poetry, American.
650 _0 $a American poetry $x Women authors.
```

### After implementation:

```
385 __ $a Children $2 lcdgt
386 __ $a Women $a Americans $2 lcdgt
655 _7 $a Poetry. $2 lcgft
```

64

Because the authority records for Women and Americans will include an 072 code for the demographic group category that the terms fall into, it won't be necessary to use subfields \$m or \$n with terms from LCDGT.

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

- First indicator Type of time period
  - # No information provided
  - 1 Creation
  - 2 Creation of aggregation
- Second indicator not defined
- Subfields
  - \$a Time period of creation term (R)
  - \$2 Source of term (NR)

65

This new proposed field will be discussed later this month at the MARC Advisory Committee meetings held during ALA Annual in Las Vegas. The field would be used to record chronological terms representing the time period of creation or origin of works and expressions.

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.

Coded dates or time periods of creation are recorded in field 046.

### **First Indicator** – *Type of time period*

- # No information provided
- 1 Creation

The time period of creation or origin of the work/expression, or, of the components of an aggregate work considered collectively.

2 - Creation of aggregation

The time period of creation or origin of an aggregate work

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

Specifies a code that identifies the source of a controlled vocabulary used in \$a.

LC has not yet indicated if it will be creating a new vocabulary for time period of creation terms.

- LCSH terms that include chronological aspects will not be valid in LCGFT
- Examples:
  - Operas \$y 18th century
  - English drama \$y 19th century
  - Rock music \$y 2011-2020
  - Literature, Medieval
- When LCGFT for literature and music is implemented, the chronological aspect will be recorded in coded form in field 046 and/or with a controlled term in field 388

# LCGFT in conjunction with LCDGT, 388, etc.

Bibliographic record

**Currently:** 

245 00 \$a Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries.

650 \_0 \$a Concertos (Violin)

650 \_0 \$a Concertos (Violin with string orchestra)

650 0 \$a Violin with orchestra.

650 \_0 \$a Composers, Black.

650 \_0 \$a Orchestral music \$y 18th century.

650 \_0 \$a Orchestral music \$y 19th century.

67

Recording performed by Rachel Burton and the Encore Chamber Orchestra, published in 1997. Individual concertos dates range from 1775 to 1899.

## LCGFT in conjunction with LCDGT, 388, etc.

Bibliographic record

After implementation:

046 \_\_ \$k 1997 \$o 1775 \$p 1899

245 00 \$a Violin concertos by Black composers of the 18th & 19th centuries.

382 0\_ \$b violin \$a orchestra \$2 lcmpt

382 0\_ \$b violin \$a string orchestra \$2 lcmpt

386 \_\_ \$a Composers \$a Blacks \$2 lcdgt

388 1\_ \$a 18th century \$a 19th century \$2 [source code for controlled vocabulary]

655 \_7 \$a Concertos. \$2 lcgft

68

Recording performed by Rachel Burton and the Encore Chamber Orchestra, published in 1997. Individual concertos dates range from 1775 to 1899.