

# Use of Faceted Terms in Cataloging

*Ready Reference Guide for Orbis Cascade Alliance Members*

*Prepared by the Alliance Cataloging Standing Group, August 2019*

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Alliance Best Practices--Summary</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Genre/Form Terms (655)</b>	<b>3</b>
Definitions	3
Sources and Encoding	4
Searching in WorldCat	6
Primo Facet	6
Examples	6
<b>Demographic Group Terms (385, 386)</b>	<b>7</b>
Definition	7
Sources and Encoding	7
When to Assign Terms	9
Searching in WorldCat	10
Primo Facet	10
Examples	10
<b>Chronological Data (046, 388)</b>	<b>11</b>
Definition	11
Sources and Encoding	12
Searching in WorldCat	13
Primo Facet	13
Examples	13
<b>Geographic Terms (257, 370)</b>	<b>14</b>
Country of Producing Entity Terms (257)	14
Definition	14
Sources and Encoding	14
Searching in WorldCat	15
Primo Facet	15
Examples	15
Associated Place Terms (370)	15
Definition	15
Sources and Encoding	15
Searching in WorldCat	16
Primo Facet	16
Examples	16

# Introduction

This document describes best practices for the deployment of faceted terminology in MARC 21 bibliographic records in the Orbis Cascade Alliance Network Zone. It is intended to establish a baseline standard for catalogers in the Alliance, and to facilitate the pursuit of full implementation of faceted vocabularies in the NZ, both for current cataloging and retrospectively.

The Standing Group recognizes that not all cataloging workflows are amenable to the incorporation of faceted terms. Namely, staff trained to do only “simple” copy cataloging may not have the training, authorization or time to enhance WorldCat master records. Thus, this document is intended to pertain primarily to original and adaptive/complex copy cataloging workflows. That said, where opportunities exist to enhance bibliographic records outside of those workflows, the Standing Group strongly encourages that these guidelines be taken into consideration. This includes retrospective projects undertaken to enhance certain categories of bibliographic records. In all workflows, it is the intent of these guidelines to empower--and not overburden--catalogers across the Alliance.

The use of faceted terms in authority records is out of scope of this document. NACO catalogers are advised to consult the [Descriptive Cataloging Manual, Z1](#) and other official sources for that purpose.

## Alliance Best Practices--Summary

- Assign an array of faceted terms/fields that is appropriate to each resource. Not all types of faceted data are appropriate for all types of resources.
- As a default practice, assign faceted terms/fields to resources by **inputting them in OCLC WorldCat master records**. Assign faceted terms as localized fields in Alma only if the terms describe attributes of resources that are chiefly of local interest.
- For resources of specific types, consult specific guidelines for those types
  - Musical scores and audio recordings (includes medium of performance, which is not covered in the present document)
    - Music Library Association [Best Practices for Using LCMPT](#)
    - Music Library Association [Best Practices for Using LCGFT for Music Resources](#)
  - Visual materials
    - [Hyperlink to forthcoming Alliance ready reference document]
    - See also OLAC [Library of Congress Genre-Form Thesaurus \(LCGFT\) for Moving Images: Best Practices](#)
  - Literature
    - [Hyperlink to forthcoming Alliance ready reference document]
  - Other types to be determined

- Assign one or more **genre/form terms** for each resource as applicable, even when they duplicate LCSH form headings and/or form subdivisions. Prefer terms from LCGFT. See also specific guidance below.
  - Encode LCGFT terms as: [655 #7 \\$a \[Term\] \\$2 lcgft](#)
- Assign terms for **intended audience characteristics** that come readily to mind when examining the resource. Prefer terms from LCDGT; assign a term from LCSH (or another suitable vocabulary) if the demographic group is not yet established in LCDGT . See also specific guidance below.
  - Encode as: [385 ## \\$a \[Term\] \\$2 lcdgt](#) OR [385 ## \\$a \[Term\] \\$2 lcsch](#)
- Assign terms for **creator and contributor characteristics** that are salient to the resource. Prefer terms from LCDGT; assign a term from LCSH if the demographic group is not yet established in LCDGT. See also specific guidance below.
  - Encode as: [386 ## \\$a \[Term\] \\$2 lcdgt](#) OR [386 ## \\$a \[Term\] \\$2 lcsch](#)
- When **date(s) of creation** is known and considered important for access, record the date(s). See also specific guidance below.
  - For single works, encode as: [046 \\$k \[start date\] \\$l \[end date\] \\$2 edtf](#)
  - For compilations, encode dates associated with the contents of the compilation as: [046 \\$o \[start date\] \\$p \[end date\] \\$2 edtf](#)
  - When specific dates are not known or are difficult to ascertain, either:
    - Use the [EDTF standard](#) to indicate inexact dates, or
    - Record a textual term in 388 (e.g., [388 ## Renaissance \\$2 lcsch](#))
- When **place(s) associated with the resource** is known and considered important for access, record the place(s). See also specific guidance below.
  - For country of producing entity for moving image resources, encode as: [257 ## \[Country\] \\$2 naf](#)
  - In all other situations, encode as: [370 ## \\$f \[Place\] OR 370 ## \\$g \[Place\] OR 370 ## \\$c \[Country\] \\$2 \[naf or lcsch\]](#)

## Genre/Form Terms (655)

### Definitions

“Terms indicating the genre, form, and/or physical characteristics of the materials being described. A *genre term* designates the style or technique of the intellectual content of textual materials or, for graphic materials, aspects such as vantage point, intended purpose, characteristics of the creator, publication status, or method of representation. A *form term* designates historically and functionally specific kinds of materials distinguished by their physical character, the subject of their intellectual content, or the order of information within them. *Physical characteristic* terms designate historically and functionally specific kinds of materials as distinguished by an examination of their physical character, subject of their intellectual content, or the order of information with them.

“Examples of genre terms for textual materials are: biographies, catechisms, essays, hymns, or reviews. Examples of form and physical characteristic terms are: daybooks, diaries, directories, journals, memoranda, questionnaires, syllabi, or time sheets.”--Source: [MARC 21 655](#)

“Genres and forms may be broadly defined as categories of resources that share known conventions. More specifically, genre/form terms may describe the purpose, structure, content, and/or themes of resources. Genre/form terms describing content and themes most frequently refer to creative works and denote common rhetorical devices that usually combine elements such as plot, settings, character types, etc. Such terms may be closely related to the subjects of the creative works, but are distinct from them.”--Source: Library of Congress [Genre/Form Terms Manual, J 120](#)

## Sources and Encoding

In bibliographic records, genre/form terms are entered in the [MARC 655 field](#). The [MARC 380 field](#) (“Form of Work”) can also carry genre/form terms, and 380 fields may be present in some WorldCat master records (in some cases reflecting community-specific practices). However, for general cataloging the 655 field is to be preferred for this purpose.

There are many controlled vocabularies for genre/form terms. Some are specific to a particular type of material or discipline. Others are broad-based and multidisciplinary. A code indicating which vocabulary a term is from is recorded in the \$2 of the 655 field. Use a code from [Genre/Form Code and Term Source Codes](#) or from [Subject Heading and Term Source Codes](#).

Generally speaking, genre/form terms from any of the controlled vocabularies can be used for a single specimen or for a collection. For example, the term “Treaties” can be used for resource that is a single treaty or for a resource that is a collection of treaties.

**Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT)** is a multi-disciplinary vocabulary especially created for this purpose.

- These terms are entered in bib records as **655 #7 \$a [Term] \$2 lcgft**
  - Only terms from LCGFT may be designated as such. For example, **655 #7 Piano music. \$2 lcgft** is NOT valid, as “Piano music” is not a term in LCGFT.
- LCGFT terms do not have subdivisions.
- LCGFT terms should be assigned in addition to LC subject headings (including those with form subdivisions). Genre/form terms sometimes duplicate information that is provided in the subject headings, and at other times provide information over and above what can be brought out with LCSH.
- A 655 field with 2nd indicator 7 and \$2 lcgft can (and should) be controlled in a bib record in Connexion. If a LCGFT term is entered as 655 #0 \$a [Term] in Connexion, the system will automatically change the coding to 655 #7 [Term] \$2 lcgft when the field is controlled.
- LCGFT terms may be searched in:
  - OCLC Connexion
  - Classification Web (ClassWeb)

- [LC Linked Data Service](#)
- [Cataloger's Desktop](#) has general information about LCGFT
- Consult the (draft) [Genre/Form Terms Manual](#) for specific instructions on applying LCGFT including:
  - Instructions on adding LCGFT terms to a bibliographic record [Section J 110](#)
  - Instructions on the order of LCGFT terms within a bibliographic record [Section J 113](#)
- [LCGFT FAQ](#)
- New LCGFT terms may be proposed through the SACO program; if your library participates in SACO, please consider submitting proposals as warranted and as needed in cataloging
- **Alliance best practice:** prefer genre/form terms from LCGFT. When an appropriate term cannot be found in LCGFT, a term from LCSH (or another suitable vocabulary) should be used. Input terms in 655 fields.

While the **Library of Congress Subject headings (LCSH)** is a multi-disciplinary vocabulary primarily for the subjects of resources, many of its headings can be used as genre/form terms.

- When a LCSH heading is used as a genre/form term, it is entered as **655 #0 \$a [Term]** (with no \$2).
- LCSH headings in 655 fields are not controllable in Connexion *as LCSH headings*. Connexion will control a LCSH heading in a 655 field as LCGFT instead if the heading matches a LCGFT term.
- Not all headings in LCSH may be used as genre/form terms. For example, the term “Short story” (sh 85121965) has a scope note that limits the use of this term to “works on the short story as a literary form and the art of short story writing.” This LCSH heading should not be input as a genre/form term in 655 #0. “Large type books” (sh 85074712) has a scope note stating that “Here are entered books set in a type size larger than normal for the benefit of persons with impaired vision, as well as works about such books.” This LCSH heading may be used in 655 #0 field as a genre/form term.
- LCSH headings may be searched in:
  - OCLC Connexion
  - Classification Web (ClassWeb)
  - [LC Linked Data Service](#)

Many WorldCat master records contain 655 fields with genre/form headings from the [Faceted Application of Subject Terminology \(FAST\) system](#). While these headings in some cases will duplicate LCGFT terms, the presence of FAST headings *does not mean that LCGFT terms are not necessary*. The two are separate vocabularies with separate applications, and LCGFT terms should be assigned to resources as applicable, regardless of the possible presence of coterminous FAST headings.

It is not required that a term used as a genre/form heading be from an established vocabulary. A **local genre/form term** may be used.

- Terms not from an established vocabulary would be entered as **655 #4 \$a [term]** with no \$2; formerly they might have been entered as 655 #7 \$a [term] \$2 local (see OCLC BF&S <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx/655.html>)

- **Alliance best practice:** do not add local genre/form terms to a WorldCat master record. Instead, add them as 694 localized fields in Alma following the [Alliance's best practices for local fields](#).

## Searching in WorldCat

- Subfields \$a, \$b, \$v of the [655 field](#) with any 2nd indicator are indexed in the [ge: \(genre/form\)](#) index.
- Subfields \$a, \$b, \$v, \$x-\$z of the [655 field](#) with any 2nd indicator are indexed in the [su: \(subject\)](#) and [kw: \(keyword\)](#) indexes.
- Subfields \$a, \$b, \$v, \$x-\$z of the [655 field](#) with a 2nd indicator of 0 are also indexed in the [hl: \(LCSH\)](#) index
- Subfields \$a, \$b, \$v, \$x-\$z, \$2 of the [655 field](#) with a 2nd indicator of 7 are also indexed in the [ho: \(other subject\)](#) index.

## Primo Facet

As of September 2018, subfield \$a of a 655 field with a \$2 lcgft is mapped to the Genre facet. Other fields mapped to this facet are 6XX \$v and 655 with \$2 fast. The 380 field does *not* map to this facet.

*Note:* display of fields and deployment of facets in Primo is customized at the institutional level. Catalogers are advised to consult with their local Primo administration.

## Examples

245 10 \$a After the hatching oven / \$c David Alexander.  
650 #0 \$a Chickens \$v Poetry.  
655 #7 \$a Poetry. \$2 lcgft

245 10 Edgar Allan Poe and the jewel of Peru / \$c Karen Lee Street.  
600 10 Poe, Edgar Allan, \$d 1809-1849 \$v Fiction.  
650 #0 Kidnapping \$v Fiction.  
655 #7 \$a Novels. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Detective and mystery fiction. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Historical fiction. \$2 lcgft

245 14 \$a The dictionary of body language : \$b a field guide to human behavior / \$c Joe Navarro  
650 #0 \$a Body language \$v Dictionaries.  
655 #7 \$a Dictionaries. \$2 lcgft

245 14 \$a The Simpsons. \$n The seventeenth season / \$c created by Matt Groening.  
650 #0 \$a Simpsons (Fictitious characters) \$v Drama.  
655 #7 \$a Television comedies. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Animated television programs. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Fiction television programs. \$2 lcgft

655 #7 \$a Television series. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Video recordings for the hearing impaired. \$2 lcgft

100 1# \$a Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, \$d 1756-1791, \$e composer.  
245 10 \$a Piano concerto in C major, K 503 : \$b the score of the New Mozart edition, historical and analytical essays / \$c Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ; edited by Joseph Kerman.  
650 #0 \$a Concertos (Piano) \$v Scores.  
655 #7 \$a Concertos. \$2 lcgft  
655 #7 \$a Scores. \$2 lcgft

## Demographic Group Terms (385, 386)

### Definition

“A demographic group may be defined as a subset of the general population, and refers to the group’s age, gender, occupation, nationality, ethnic background, sexual orientation, etc. Individuals may belong to several demographic groups (e.g., an American who is a librarian; a computer engineer who is also a knitter).

“Members of specific demographic groups are frequently the intended audiences of resources. For example, television programs are marketed to particular age groups, textbooks are marketed to students at particular educational levels and/or studying particular disciplines, and self-help books are marketed to a wide variety of groups.

“Creators of, and contributors to, resources are also members of demographic groups. Publishers often compile anthologies defined by a particular demographic group, such as a collection of poetry by Canadians or cancer survivors. The creators of individually published resources may also choose to self-identify with one or more demographic groups, such as a musician who refers to himself as an Italian.”--Source: Introduction to *Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms*

### Sources and Encoding

In bibliographic records, Demographic group terms are entered in the [MARC 385 field](#) (audience characteristics) or [386 field](#) (creator/contributor characteristics).

There are many controlled vocabularies for demographic group terms. Some are specific to a particular category of groups, or discipline. Others are broad-based and multidisciplinary. A code indicating which vocabulary a term is from is recorded in the \$2 of the 385 or 386 field. Use a code from one of the following lists:

- [Occupation Term Source Codes](#)
- [Gender Code and Term Source Codes](#)
- [Target Audience Term Source Codes](#)
- [Subject Heading and Term Source Codes](#)

**Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT)** is a multi-disciplinary vocabulary especially created for this purpose. Its terms are divided into eleven broad categories:

1. Age
2. Educational level
3. Ethnic/cultural
4. Gender
5. Language
6. Medical, psychological, and disability
7. National/regional
8. Occupation/field of activity
9. Religion
10. Sexual orientation
11. Social

- These terms are entered in bib records as
  - Audience characteristics: **385 #7 \$a [Term] \$2 lcdgt**
  - Creator/contributor characteristics: **386 #7 \$a [Term] \$2 lcdgt**
- LCDGT terms do not have subdivisions.
- Final punctuation is not used in 385 and 386 fields.
- If deemed important for access, add a relator term describing the relationship between the member of the demographic group and the resource, in subfield \$i
  - **386 #7 \$i Author: \$a Washingtonians (Washington State) \$2 lcdgt**
  - **386 #7 \$i Illustrator: \$a Oregonians \$2 lcdgt**
- 385 and 386 fields *cannot* be controlled in a bib record in Connexion at this time.
- LCDGT terms may be searched in:
  - Classification Web (ClassWeb)
  - [LC Linked Data Service](#)
- [Cataloger's Desktop](#) has general information about LCDGT
- Consult the (draft) [Demographic Group Terms Manual](#) for specific instructions on applying LCDGT
- New LCDGT terms *may not* currently be proposed through the SACO program, while a moratorium is in place.
- **Alliance best practice:** prefer demographic terms from LCDGT. When an appropriate term cannot be found in LCDGT, a term from LCSH (or another suitable vocabulary) should be used.

While **Library of Congress Subject headings (LCSH)** is a multi-disciplinary vocabulary primarily for the subjects of resources, many of its headings can be used as demographic group terms.

- When a LCSH heading is used as a demographic group term, it is entered as
  - Audience characteristics: **385 #7 \$a [Term] \$2 lcsh**
  - Creator/contributor characteristics: **386 #7 \$a [Term] \$2 lcsh**

- Not all headings in LCSH should be used as demographic group terms. Most notably, LCSH headings that describe intersections of multiple identities should not be used. Rather, separate terms for each aspect should be assigned. Example:
  - Do not assign [386 ## \\$a African American women social reformers \\$2 lcs](#)
  - Instead, assign
    - [386 #7 \\$a African Americans \\$2 lcdgt](#)
    - [386 #7 \\$a Women \\$2 lcdgt](#)
    - [386 #7 \\$a Social reformers \\$2 lcs](#)
    - *[note that two of the above three terms are available in LCDGT; only the last one, Social reformers, is not]*
- LCSH headings are available in:
  - OCLC Connexion
  - Classification Web (ClassWeb)
  - [LC Linked Data Service](#)

When assigning multiple audience or multiple creator/contributor terms to a record, encode them in repeating 385/386 fields, unless terms come from the same vocabulary.

Example:

[385 ## \\$a Women \\$a African Americans \\$2 lcdgt](#)

BUT

[386 #7 \\$a Women \\$2 lcdgt](#)  
[386 #7 \\$a Social reformers \\$2 lcs](#)

## When to Assign Terms

Theoretically, every library resource has creator/contributor characteristics and an intended audience. However, this does not mean that every resource should be assigned terms describing every possible characteristic. At a minimum, follow LC policy as described in the draft [Demographic Group Terms Manual](#). For example, L 545 states “Do not assign a term from the Occupation/Field of Activity category when the term is redundant with the format of resource being cataloged.” For audience characteristics, LC recommends that terms be assigned based on how the resource explicitly presents itself, and/or those which come readily to mind when examining the resource.

As a general rule of thumb, freely assign demographic group terms that correspond to concepts already being brought out in LCSH headings, for example:

[386 ## Women \\$2 lcdgt](#)  
[650 #0 Music by women composers.](#)

Note, however, that whereas LCSH headings describing creator/contributor characteristics and/or intended audience may be restricted in scope to compilations, LCDGT terms are not restricted in this way.

When assigning terms for creator/contributor characteristics based on gender, sexual orientation, age, religion and ethnic/cultural group (particularly those single-work resources for which corresponding LCSH headings are not valid), an open question is whether it is advisable to identify all creators along the same dimension. That is, if assigning [386 Women](#) to works by women, arguably one should also assign [386 Men](#) to works by men. Consider whether it is feasible to be comprehensive in this way for all resources, or only certain categories of resources. Take care also to assign terms for only those characteristics by which persons self-identify, or which are described in reference sources (for non-living persons).

Terms in other categories, such as occupation/field of activity and nationality, may be assigned more liberally, based on cataloger judgment and in accordance with the Demographic Group Terms Manual.

Another open question concerns the role of authority records in recording demographic characteristics of persons. In a well-designed discovery system, persons could be retrieved by their characteristics recorded in their associated authority records, and then works associated with those persons could be subsequently and easily discovered by the user. Thus, it would not be necessary to record these characteristics in every bib record. Unfortunately, Primo does not currently have this functionality. Until such time as that changes, the bib record-based approach described in this document is available.

National-level best practices for demographic group terms are currently under development. *In the interim period, the Alliance recommends that catalogers be opportunistic, but judicious, paying special attention to characteristics that are particularly salient to the resource.*

## Searching in WorldCat

As of September 2018, subfield \$a of the [385 and 386 fields](#) with any 2nd indicator are indexed in the [en: \(entity attributes\)](#) index.

## Primo Facet

As of September 2018, subfield \$a of a 385 field is mapped to the Audience facet. Other fields mapped to the Audience facet are 008/22 (Audn) and some variations on “children and “juvenile” in the 655 field. Subfield \$a of a 386 field is mapped to the Creator Demographic Group facet.

*Note:* display of fields and deployment of facets in Primo is customized at the institutional level. Catalogers are advised to consult with their local Primo administration.

## Examples

[245 00 \\$a My first book of limericks.](#)

385 ## \$a Children \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a Limericks, Juvenile.

245 00 \$a Creative color for the oil painter.  
385 ## \$a Painters \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a Color in art.  
650 #0 \$a Painting \$x Technique.

245 00 \$a Health care and HIV : \$b nutritional guide for providers and clients.  
385 ## \$a HIV-positive people \$a Caregivers \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a HIV-positive persons \$x Nutrition \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.  
650 #0 \$a HIV infections \$x Nutritional aspects \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.  
650 #0 \$a AIDS (Disease) \$x Nutritional aspects \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.

245 00 \$a Short story masterpieces by American women writers.  
386 ## \$a Americans \$a Women \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a American fiction \$x Women authors.  
650 #0 \$a Short stories, American.

245 00 \$a Buddhists talk about Jesus, Christians talk about the Buddha.  
386 ## \$a Christians \$a Buddhists \$2 lcdgt  
600 00 \$a Jesus Christ \$x Buddhist interpretations.  
650 #0 \$a Christianity and other religions \$x Buddhism.  
650 #0 \$a Buddhism \$x Relations \$x Christianity.

245 00 \$a Therapeutic exercise for musicians / \$c presented by Richard N. Norris, M.D., National Arts  
Medicine Center.  
385 ## \$a Musicians \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a Musicians.  
650 #0 \$a Exercise.  
655 #7 \$a Instructional films. \$2 lcgft

245 10 Album for the young / \$c Witold Lutoslawski.  
385 ## \$a Children \$2 lcdgt  
650 #0 \$a Piano music \$v Juvenile.  
655 #7 \$a Scores. \$2 lcgft

# Chronological Data (046, 388)

## Definition

Chronological data refers to dates and/or textual terms that correspond to the time period of the creation of the content (i.e., the work or expression). Such data is distinct from events associated with the manifestation (e.g., date of publication), as well as chronological coverage of a topic (expressed in subject headings).

LCSH has historically conflated chronological data associated with creation of the content with data describing chronological coverage of a topic. For example, in the heading [651 #0 \\$a France \\$x History \\$y 1945-1958](#), the dates in subfield \$y refer to the *chronological coverage of the topic*, whereas in the heading [650 #0 \\$a French literature \\$y 20th century](#), the century in subfield \$y refers to the *time period of creation of the content* of the resource.

Similarly, the [045 field](#) has been used to encode more precise dates than is permissible in LCSH headings. However, the meaning of these dates varies, depending on the format of the resource, and thus renders this encoded data difficult to use for faceting.

In a fully-faceted system, this conflation of two distinct uses of the same MARC field/subfield is mitigated by encoding data in two newer, purpose-build fields: the [046 field](#) (“Special Coded Dates”), specifically subfields \$k, \$l, \$o and \$p; and, the [388 field](#) (“Time Period of Creation”). Guidelines on the uses of these fields in bibliographic records are below.

## Sources and Encoding

Enter specific or approximate date(s) of creation of the work(s) embodied in a resource, if known and considered important for access, using the [046 field](#).

- **Subfields \$k and \$l** are used to encode dates of a single work (including aggregate works)
- **Subfields \$o and \$p** are used to encode dates of the aggregated content (e.g., works in a literary anthology)
  - In some cases, both \$k/\$l and \$o/\$p can be used, for instance when an anthology of plays from the 18th century is compiled and published in the 20th century.
- **Subfield \$2** is used to designate the date scheme according to which the dates are encoded.  
**Alliance best practice:** encode specific and approximate dates using the [Extended Date and Time Format](#), except for centuries.
  - Examples:  
046 ## \$k 1964 \$2 edtf  
BUT  
046 ## \$o 19 [no \$2]

When specific date(s) of creation the work(s) embodied in a resource are not known or span a long period of time, textual chronological terms can be input using the [388 field](#).

- The **first indicator** is set to 1 when the term refers to the creation of the work, and to 2 when the term refers to the creation of the aggregate work
- The **second indicator** is undefined
- **Subfield \$a** is for the term
- **Subfield \$2** is for the source of the term in \$a
  - **Alliance best practice:** when using the 388 field, prefer chronological terms, such as those for loosely-defined historical periods, from LCSH.

**Alliance best practice:** Generally, when the work was created (or originally published) a significant amount of time before the publication of the resource, the date of creation is more useful as a distinct access point, and should be input if considered important for access. This occurs frequently with music, literature and moving image resources, but may occur with any type of resource. Original date is also useful in cases of subsequent editions of a work; indeed, it has historically often been referred to in a 500 note (e.g., “Originally published in 1964.”)

As with demographic characteristics, an open question concerns the role of authority records in recording chronological data about works. In a well-designed discovery system, a work could be retrieved by attributes recorded in the work’s authority record, and then resources embodying that work could be subsequently and easily discovered by the user. Thus, it would not be necessary to record these characteristics in every bib record. Unfortunately, Primo does not currently have this functionality. Until such time as that changes, the bib record-based approach described in this document is available.

## Searching in WorldCat

Subfields \$k, \$l, \$o and \$p of the [046 field](#) and subfield \$a of the [388 field](#) are indexed in the [en: \(entity attributes\)](#) index.

## Primo Facet

As of September 2018, subfields \$k, \$l, \$o and \$p of the 046 field are mapped to the Original Date facet. The 388 field is not currently mapped to any facets in Primo.

*Note:* display of fields and deployment of facets in Primo is customized at the institutional level. Catalogers are advised to consult with their local Primo administration.

## Examples

046 ## \$k 1945 \$2 edtf

245 10 \$a Symfonie nr. 3 in Es, 1945 / \$c Jef van Hoof.

264 #1 \$a München : \$b Musikproduktion Höfflich, \$c 2016.

046 ## \$o 1921 \$p 1929 \$2 edtf

[OR

046 ## \$k 1921 \$2 edtf

046 ## \$k 1929 \$2 edtf]

245 10 \$a Symphony no. 3 ; \$b The happy forest / \$c Arnold Bax.

*[works composed in 1921 and 1929, respectively]*

245 00 \$a Five comedies from the Italian Renaissance / \$c translated and edited by Laura Giannetti.

388 1# \$a Renaissance \$2 lcsh

008/6 (DtSt) p ; 008/07-10 (Date 1) 2006 ; 008/11-14 (Date 2) 1954

046 ## \$k 1954 \$2 edtf

130 0# \$a Shichinin no samurai (Motion picture)

245 10 \$a Seven samurai / \$c Janus Films ; Toho Co. Ltd. ; directed by Akira Kurosawa.

264 #1 \$a Irvington, NY : \$b Criterion Collection, \$c [2006]

500 ## \$a Originally released as a motion picture in 1954.

## Geographic Terms (257, 370)

### Country of Producing Entity Terms (257)

#### Definition

“Name or abbreviation of the name of the country(s), area(s), etc. where the principal offices of the producing entity(s) of a resource are located. Entity(s) in this instance is the production company(s) or individual that is named in the statement of responsibility (subfield \$c) of field 245 (Title Statement).”—Source: [MARC 21 257](#)

#### Sources and Encoding

Enter Country of producing entity terms in the [MARC 257 field](#) of a bibliographic record.

- **Subfield \$a** is for the name or abbreviation of the name of the country(s), area(s), etc. where the principal offices of the producing entity(s) of a resource are located.
  - Record the name of the country corresponding to the original production in MARC field 257 subfield \$a; in other words, where the principal offices of the production company are located. The name of the country should correspond to the production company (or individual) information given in the statement of responsibility. If there is no statement of responsibility, use the best information available. —[Best practices for cataloging DVD-Video and Blu-ray discs using RDA and MARC21](#). Version 1.1, November 2017, page 100.
  - If multiple country names are associated with a single work, record each name in a separate subfield \$a of the same 257 field as long as the names are from the same

vocabulary. If the multiple country names are from multiple vocabularies, use a separate 257 field for each vocabulary.

- When there are multiple works in a manifestation, use separate occurrences of MARC field 257 for each work.
- **Subfield \$2** is for the source of the term in \$a. Use a code from Source Codes for Vocabularies, Rules and Schema, [Subject Heading and Term Source Codes](#).
- **Alliance best practice** (*aligns with OLAC best practices*): use the full name of the country of production in the form found in the Library of Congress Name Authority File (naf). Encode the source of the term in subfield \$2.

## Searching in WorldCat

Subfield \$a of the [257 field](#) is indexed in the [kw: \(keyword\)](#) and [pl: \(publisher location\)](#) indexes.

## Primo Facet

As of September 2018, subfield \$a of a 257 field with a \$2 naf is mapped to the Country of Production facet.

*Note:* display of fields and deployment of facets in Primo is customized at the institutional level. Catalogers are advised to consult with their local Primo administration.

## Examples

245 00 \$a Charlie and the chocolate factory / \$c Warner Brothers Pictures presents ...  
257 ## \$a United States \$2 naf

245 00 \$a Call me by your name / \$c Memento Films International, RT Features, M.Y.R.A. Entertainment present ; a Frenesy Film, La Cinéfacture co-production ...  
257 ## \$a Italy \$a France \$a Brazil \$a United States \$2 naf

## Associated Place Terms (370)

### Definition

“A place associated with works and expressions, including place of origin.”—Source: [MARC 21 370](#)

### Sources and Encoding

Enter Associated place terms in the [MARC 370 field](#) of a bibliographic record.

- **Subfield \$c** (“Associated Country”): a country with which the work is identified.
- **Subfield \$f** (“Other Associated Place”): other or additional town, city, province, state, and/or country associated with works, and expressions.

- **Subfield \$g** (“Place of Origin of Work or Expression”): the place(s) from which a work or expression originated.
- **Subfield \$i** (“Relationship information”): Designation of a relationship between the associated place recorded in the 370 field and the resource described in the 1XX/245 of the record. This may be an uncontrolled textual phrase or a controlled textual value from a list of relationships between bibliographic resources.
- If multiple place names are associated with a single work, record each name in a separate subfield of the same 370 field as long as the names are from the same vocabulary. If the multiple place names are from multiple vocabularies, use a separate 370 field for each vocabulary.
- **Subfield \$2** (“Source of Term”): Specifies the source of the controlled vocabulary term for the place in subfields \$c, \$f, and/or \$g. Subfield \$2 follows the subfields to which it applies. Use a code from Source Codes for Vocabularies, Rules and Schema, [Subject Heading and Term Source Codes](#).
  - Terms from the Library of Congress Name Authority File are coded **\$2 naf**. Authority records from the Name Authority File have the letters “n” “no” or “nr” preceding the number in the 010 field.
  - Terms from the Library of Congress Subject Authority File are coded **\$2 lcsh**. Authority records from the Subject Authority File have the letters “sh” preceding the number in the 010 field.
- **Alliance best practice**: use the name of the associated place in the form found in the Library of Congress Name Authority File (naf) or the Library of Congress Subject Headings (lcsh). Encode the source of the term in subfield \$2.

## Searching in WorldCat

Subfields \$c, \$f, \$g of the [370 field](#) are indexed in the [en: \(entity attributes\)](#) index.

## Primo Facet

As of September 2018, subfields \$c, \$f, \$g of a 370 field are mapped to the Associated Place facet.

*Note*: display of fields and deployment of facets in Primo is customized at the institutional level. Catalogers are advised to consult with their local Primo administration.

## Examples

245 00 \$a Harper's anthology of 20th century Native American poetry / \$c edited by Duane Niatum  
370 ## \$g United States \$2 naf  
650 #0 \$a American poetry \$y 20th century.

245 00 \$a Secrets : \$b French songs / \$c [performed by] Marianne Crebassa ; Fazil Say.  
370 ## \$g France \$2 naf  
650 #0 \$a Songs, French.

245 00 \$a Songs of hill and mountain folk : \$b ballads, historical songs, folk songs, arranged for voice and piano with guitar chords / \$c [compiled and edited by] Paul Glass and Louis C. Singer.  
370 ## \$g United States \$2 naf  
370 ## \$g Ozark Mountains \$g Appalachian Region \$g Rocky Mountains \$2 lcsh  
650 #0 \$a Folk music \$z United States.

245 10 \$a Pippi Långstrump / \$c Astrid Lindgren ; illustrationer av Ingrid Vang Nyman.  
370 ## \$c Sweden \$2 naf

245 00 \$a Look & see : \$b a portrait of Wendell Berry / \$c Owsley Brown presents ; in association with Group Entertainment, Tangible Productions and Offerman Woodshop ; a Two Birds film.  
370 ## \$i Filming location: \$f Kentucky \$2 naf  
518 ## \$o Filmed \$p Henry, Trimble, Owen and Oldham Counties Kentucky.  
600 10 \$a Berry, Wendell, \$d 1934-  
650 #0 \$a Environmentalists \$z United States.  
650 #0 \$a Environmentalism \$z Kentucky.  
655 #7 \$a Documentary films \$2 lcgft

100 1# \$a Haycox, Ernest, \$d 1899-1950, \$e author.  
24514 \$a The earthbreakers / \$c Ernest Haycox.  
370 ## \$i Setting: \$f Oregon \$2 naf  
370 ## \$i Setting: \$f Willamette River Valley (Or.) \$2 lcsh  
520 ## \$a Follows a group of settlers from the end of the Oregon Trail into the Willamette Valley.  
650 #0 \$a Frontier and pioneer life \$z Oregon \$v Fiction.  
651 #0 \$a Willamette River Valley (Or.) \$v Fiction.  
651 #0 \$a Oregon \$v Fiction.