

Session 5 : Classifying literary works by a single author
An introduction to the 800s, Table 3, and Table 3A
National Library of New Zealand

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Introduction

Numbers in the 800s are used to classify works of literature – novels, short stories, poetry, plays etc., and also to describe works about creative writing, rhetoric etc. This session outlines:

- A. When, and when not to use numbers in the 800s
- B. A summary of the 800s
- C. The main elements of literature numbers
- D. Building literature numbers, & deciding whether to use Table 3A or Tables 3 B &C
- E. Classifying a work by or about a single author using 2 different approaches:
 - (1) the instructions in Table 3A
 - (2) the manual flowchart associated with Table 3A

A. When to use numbers in the 800s

The first decision you need to make is whether the work you are classifying is literary or not? Most of the time this is quite obvious, but sometime you may not be certain. For example, is a collection of jokes a work of literature? Is a non-fiction novel about the sinking of the Titanic fiction or non-fiction?

There is a useful note in the WebDewey manual explaining when you should and should not use the 800s. Browse the Relative index for “Literature”. Around the fourth entry down, you should see:

Literature see Manual at [800](#)

Click on [800](#) in the Main Classes and read the notes under **Choice between literature and nonliterary subject:**

This entry uses notation from Table 3 to illustrate the application of principles to various literatures, e.g., "T3—1" is used to discuss poetry in specific literatures rather than "811, 821, 831, 841, etc." The notation "T3—1" refers to both T3A—1 from Table 3A (individual authors) and T3B—1 from Table 3B (more than one author). Difficulties arise with the notation for T3—8 Miscellaneous writings because the literary period comes between T3—8 and its various subdivisions. In the entry this form is expressed as T3—8 + the notation for the subdivision, e.g., diaries T3—8 + 03.

Choice between literature and nonliterary subject

The discipline of literature is restricted to: (1) works of the imagination that are written in the various literary forms, e.g., fiction, poetry; (2) literary criticism and description; (3) literary history and biography. Class works of the imagination intended to delight in 800, but class works that are essentially informational with the subject in other disciplines, regardless of their literary form. For example, class Jonathan Swift's The Drapier's Letters as a work on monetary policy in 332.49415 (not as a collection of the author's letters).

Essays, speeches, letters, and diaries are commonly used for nonliterary purposes. If in doubt whether to class a work in one of these forms as literature in 800 or with a subject elsewhere in the schedule, prefer the subject.

Class nonfiction novels that use the techniques of fiction writing to tell the story of actual people and actual events as follows. Class an account of a true event or series of events using the names of the people involved, not inventing characters or distorting facts to enhance an intended artistic effect, and not going beyond the information available to the author from investigation and interviews, in the discipline appropriate to the facts described. For example, class Truman Capote's In Cold Blood , a true account of a multiple murder, in 364.1523. If, however, the author goes beyond what is learned from investigation and interviews in describing conversations, feelings, thoughts, or states of mind of the people depicted in the book, class the work as fiction, e.g., Norman Mailer's The Executioner's Song 813.54. If in doubt, class as fiction.

Other kinds of fiction, and poetry and drama, are sometimes used as vehicles for conveying factual information, e.g., biographies written in verse, fiction employed to teach the fundamentals of mathematics . Use 800 for poetry, drama, and fiction unless the form is incidental to the explanation of a specific subject, e.g., Harvey's Circulation of the Blood (written in Latin verse) 812.13 (not 871.04). Make an exception for certain ancient works that have long been classed as literature regardless of their content, e.g., Hesiod's Works and Days 881.01 (not 820), even though it deals with practical agriculture.

Class a collection of literary texts or excerpts from literary texts that is meant to serve as a model for studying another discipline with the discipline illustrated. For example, use 307 for a collection meant to explain what a community is.

Class a literary study of nonliterary works in 800.935, e.g., the Bible as literature 800.93522.

Language

Class literary works by language, not by country of origin. However, class works in English originating in North America, South America,

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Class nonfiction novels that use the techniques of fiction writing to tell the story of actual people and actual events as follows. Class an account of a true event or series of events using the names of the people involved, not inventing characters or distorting facts to enhance an intended artistic effect, and not going beyond the information available to the author from investigation and interviews, in the discipline appropriate to the facts described. For example, class Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*, a true account of a multiple murder, in 364.1523. If, however, the author goes beyond what is learned from investigation and interviews in describing conversations, feelings, thoughts, or states of mind of the people depicted in the book, class the work as fiction, e.g., Norman Mailer's *The Executioner's Song* 813.54. If in doubt, class as fiction.

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Class a collection of literary texts or excerpts from literary texts that is meant to serve as a model for studying another discipline with the discipline illustrated. For example, use 307 for a collection meant to explain what a community is.

Class a literary study of nonliterary works in 809.935, e.g., the Bible as literature 809.93522.”¹

So, to summarize, works that fall into the 800s are restricted to:

- 1) Works of the imagination that are written in various literary forms (e.g. fiction, poetry)
- 2) Literary criticism and description (including rhetoric & how to write)
- 3) Literary history and biography
- 4) Ancient classical works that have traditionally been treated as literature

Non-fiction, informational works are excluded from the 800s regardless of the literary form of the work.

So a book giving a true account of events, based on the author's research, should be classed as non-fiction, even if the format resembles a story.

However if the story is based on true events, but the author has imagined how the characters think and feel, created imaginary conversations, etc, you should class the work as fiction.

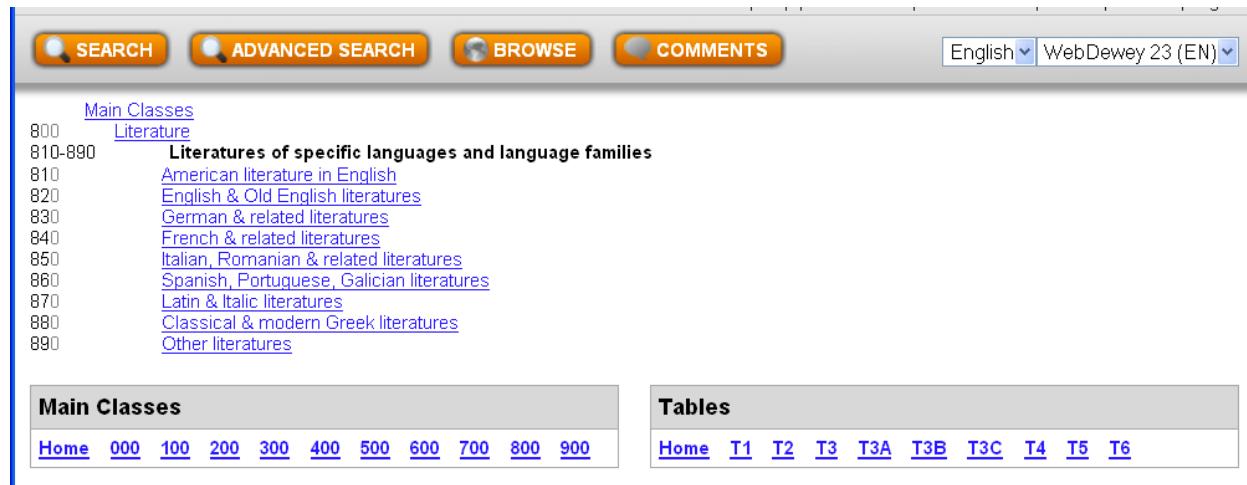
B. Summary of the 800s

Click on **800** in the Main Classes

You will see there are two main areas in the 800s:

1) **800-809** covers Literature, rhetoric & criticism. These numbers are used for literature in general, or for collections or criticism relating to more than two literatures.

1) The rest of the **800s, i.e 810-890** are split into individual literatures by language. The **890s** include Māori & Pasifika literature.



Main Classes

Literature

800 [Literatures of specific languages and language families](#)

810 [American literature in English](#)

820 [English & Old English literatures](#)

830 [German & related literatures](#)

840 [French & related literatures](#)

850 [Italian, Romanian & related literatures](#)

860 [Spanish, Portuguese, Galician literatures](#)

870 [Latin & Italic literatures](#)

880 [Classical & modern Greek literatures](#)

890 [Other literatures](#)

Main Classes

[Home](#) [000](#) [100](#) [200](#) [300](#) [400](#) [500](#) [600](#) [700](#) [800](#) [900](#)

Tables

[Home](#) [T1](#) [T2](#) [T3](#) [T3A](#) [T3B](#) [T3C](#) [T4](#) [T5](#) [T6](#)

C. The main elements in constructing a literature number for works by or about a single author

1. language
2. national affiliation
3. literary form
4. literary period

i) Language

We class literary works by language, not by country of origin.

Works in English from Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand and comprehensive works on English literature are classed in 820.

However, works in English originating in North and South America, or Hawaii (i.e. American English) are classed in 810.

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ii) National affiliation

In the case of works written in English from New Zealand, the National Library of New Zealand uses the option under 821-828 to add ‘NZ’ to the front of the number. Browse to **821-828** through the main classes.

Notes

Except for modifications shown under specific entries, add to base number [82](#) as instructed at beginning of Table [T3-0](#), e.g., a collection of English literature [820.8](#)

Use the following period table for literature from all countries and continents except North America, South America, Hawaii, and associated islands, for comprehensive works on literature in English language

PERIOD TABLE FOR ENGLISH

1	Early English period, 1066-1400 Class here medieval period
2	1400-1558
3	Elizabethan period, 1558-1625 Class here 16th century; Renaissance and Jacobean periods For 1500-1558, the pre-Elizabethan part of the Renaissance, see 2
4	1625-1702 Class here Caroline and Restoration periods
5	Queen Anne period, 1702-1745 Class here 18th century For 1700-1702, see 4 For 1745-1799, see 6
6	1745-1799
7	1800-1837 Class here romantic period
8	Victorian period, 1837-1899 Class here 19th century For 1800-1837, see 7
9	1900-
91	1900-1999
912	1900-1945
914	1945-1999
92	2000-

Class comprehensive works in [820](#)

(Option: Distinguish English-language literatures of specific countries by initial letters, e.g., literature of England E820, of Ireland Ir820, of Scotland S820, of Wales W820, or of all British Isles B820, of Australia A820, of India In820; or class literatures not requiring local emphasis in 828.99. If literatures are identified by one of these methods, assign optional period numbers given below for literature of Ireland, Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; otherwise, assign the period numbers given above for all English-language literatures except American literature.) Other options are described under [810-890](#)

(OPTIONAL PERIOD TABLES FOR ENGLISH
(For Ireland

(1)	Medieval and early modern to 1659 in Ireland Class here 17th century For 1660-1689, see 2
(2)	1660-1799 in Ireland

So, the number for a book of New Zealand poetry will begin with **NZ82** (NZ= New Zealand ; 82=English language)

However, a novel originally written in Māori will be classed with the Māori language at: 899.442

Find the number for the Māori language by browsing Dewey Numbers with captions to: 899.442

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The screenshot shows the WebDewey 23 interface. At the top, there are tabs for Cataloger's Desktop login, SEARCH, ADVANCED SEARCH, BROWSE, COMMENTS, LINK TO OPAC, and a dropdown for WebDewey 23 (EN). Below the tabs, there are search fields for 'Search' and 'Build', a 'GO' button, and navigation icons for back, forward, and search history. A language selection dropdown shows 'English'. The main content area displays the classification 899.442 Maori literature, It lists several Dewey numbers with their corresponding subject headings: 800 Literature, 810-890 Literatures of specific languages and language families, 890 Other literatures, 899 Literatures of non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, of Austronesian languages, of miscellaneous languages, 899.4 Polynesian literatures, ..., and 899.442 Maori literature, Below this, there are sections for 'Notes' and 'Comments'. On the right, there are two expandable boxes: 'Relative Index Terms (English)' containing 'Maori literature' and 'LC Subject Headings'.

You will see by the orange ‘jigsaw piece’ mark that this is a ‘Built number’, created by adding numbers from Table 6 to the base number **899**. We will look further at how **899.442** is instructed in Week 7, when we cover Table 6.

Also, works are classed in the language in which they were **originally written**, so a German translation of a Ngaio Marsh novel is classed at 823 not 833.

Therefore, a New Zealand novel written in Māori that was originally written in English will still be given the Dewey number for the original English version. The purpose of this is that all the different translations of a work can be found together.

For example, the Māori translation of Witi Ihimaera’s classic collection of short stories *Pounamu*, *Pounamu* will still be classified with the English original at **NZ823.2**

(iii) Literary form

Having found the right base number (i.e. language number) for your work, you then have to select the appropriate literary form from Table 3-A.

Table 3-A is used for works by or about one author;

Table 3-A divides literature into two basic forms of expression: poetry and prose:

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Poetry is classed at -1.

Drama, which may be in either poetry or prose form, is classed at -2.

Prose works are subdivided into:

- Fiction -3
- Essays -4
- Speeches -5
- Letters -6
- Miscellaneous writings -8

(iv) Literary period

Period tables are supplied in the schedules under many of the base literature numbers. They are used for the literature of the language from throughout the world, and for literature from the traditional homeland of the language, and show the time period in for which the author of the work is identified.

As previously discussed, for works written in English from New Zealand, the National Library of New Zealand uses the option under **821-828** to add 'NZ' to the front of the number. This also enable us to use the optional period table for New Zealand under **821-828**.

Try browsing to **821-828**, and look at the optional period table for New Zealand – these are the numbers we use to convey literary period.

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The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the URL http://dewey.org/webdewey/index_11.html?recordId=ddc%3a821-828. The main content area displays optional period tables for English literature. The tables are organized by region and include numbered entries with corresponding class ranges and notes.

(OPTIONAL PERIOD TABLES FOR ENGLISH)

(For Ireland)

- (1) Medieval and early modern to 1659 in Ireland
Class here 17th century
For 1660-1699, see 2
- (2) 1660-1799 in Ireland
- (3) 1800-1899 in Ireland
- (4) 1900-1945 in Ireland
Class here Irish literary revival, 20th century
For Irish literary revival in 19th century, see 3
For 1945-1999, see 5
- (5) 1945-1999 in Ireland
- (6) 2000 to present in Ireland

(For African countries other than South Africa)

- (1) Early period to 1959 in African countries other than South Africa
- (2) 1960-1999 in African countries other than South Africa
Class here 20th century
For 1900-1959, see 1
- (3) 2000 to present in African countries other than South Africa

(For Asian countries)

- (1) Early period to 1858 in Asian countries
Class here 19th century
For 1858-1899, see 2
- (2) 1858-1947 in Asian countries
- (3) 1947-1999 in Asian countries
Class here 20th century
For 1900-1947, see 2
- (4) 2000 to present in Asian countries

(For Australia)

- (1) Early period to 1889 in Australia
- (2) 1890-1945 in Australia
- (3) 1945-1999 in Australia
Class here 20th century
For 1900-1945, see 2
- (4) 2000 to present in Australia

(For New Zealand)

- (1) Early period to 1907 in New Zealand
- (2) 1907-1999 in New Zealand
- (3) 2000 to present in New Zealand

(For South Africa)

- (1) Early period to 1909 in South Africa
- (2) 1909-1961 in South Africa
Class here 20th century
For 1900-1909, see 1
For 1962-1999, see 5

So NZ823.3 means English-language New Zealand fiction from 2000 on, while 823.3 means English-language Elizabethan fiction.

Similarly, we add an “A” to the front of numbers for Australian literature, and use the optional period table for Australia (above that for New Zealand). So A823.3 means English language Australian 20th century fiction.

We only use the optional period tables for Australia and New Zealand i.e. we do not distinguish South African or Scottish works in this way.

Which period to choose for an author who is publishing over a long time period?

Note that the manual says to class a writer with the period in which most of his or her works were published.

Look up the Manual note at **Table 3A** – click on [T3--A](#), then on the bottom link See Manual at T3A—0

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Read the note under the heading: Literary periods

Literary periods

Use only one literary period for an author and all of the author's works, including works that may have been published earlier or later than the dates covered by that period. Determine the literary period in accordance with scholarly consensus about when an author flourished. For example, class an author commonly regarded as an early-19th-century writer as such, even if the author published literary works at the end of the 18th century. In the absence of scholarly comment, use the weight of bibliographic evidence to determine when an author flourished. For example, class an author who published one novel in 1999, one novel in 2000, one in 2001, and one in 2002 in the literary period beginning with 2000. If the period when an author flourished cannot be determined, use the date of the author's earliest known separate literary publication, disregarding magazine contributions, isolated student works, and juvenilia.

If a new name is known to be a pseudonym for an author whose literary period has already been established, use the established period for works attributed to the pseudonym. For example, if an English author began publishing at the end of the twentieth century and was assigned the period notation [821-828.914](#) for 1945-1999, then began publishing under a new pseudonym in 2001, use the same period notation 820.1-828.914 for works attributed to the new pseudonym (not [821-828.92](#) for 2000-).

Make an exception to the rule of only one literary period for an author if the author wrote in more than one language and flourished during different time periods in different languages: use the appropriate literary period notation for each language. For example, if an author began to flourish as a literary author in Russian during 1917-1945, use the period notation [891.71-891.78.42](#) for 1917-1945 for works by that author originally written in Russian. If that same author began to flourish as a literary author in American English after 1945, use the period notation [811-818.54](#) for 1945-1999 for works by that author originally written in English.

Biography

Do not use notation [T1-092](#) from Table 1 for biography. Class literary diaries and reminiscences in [T3A-B](#) plus period subdivision plus subdivision 03, e.g., Hemingway's A Moveable Feast [818.5203](#).

See also discussion at [T3B-0 vs. T3A-0](#)

Number building

Examples of number building are given in the Manual at the beginning of [T3--0](#). Use the following flow

Done

For example a Charles Dickens novel published in 2009 would be classed at 823.8 (English Victorian literature), i.e. the time period in which Dickens' works were originally published.

Please note that in the case of contemporary authors (this will be most authors that we come across), we must assume that they are still publishing. Therefore, these will fall into the situation that 'the period when an author published cannot be determined.' This means that we must use the date of the author's 'earliest known separate literary publication' for the literary period.

Also, once a period has been assigned to an author, we will put all subsequent works with the same period, according to the principle of using 'only one literary period for an author and all the author's works. This means that all the author's works in a particular genre will be shelved together.

For example, you may be cataloguing a novel by the New Zealand author Fiona Farrell. She began publishing in the 20th century, and continues to publish in the 21st century. However, her 21st century works will be categorized with the earlier ones at NZ823.2 not NZ823.3.

N.B. Literary criticism and literary biography

Literary criticism is always classed with the literature being criticised. Criticism of a specific work is classed with the number for the work. Criticism of the works of an author in general is classed in the comprehensive number for the author, as is a biography of the author.

So Janet Frame's novel *Owls Do Cry*, a critical work about Janet Frame and Michael King's biography of Janet Frame are all classified at the same number: **NZ823.2**

At the National Library of New Zealand, the literary biography of Janet Frame is distinguished by adding a "B" in addition to the Dewey number, according to Library of Congress practice.

The number structure is:

082|0 4|‡a NZ823.3|‡a B|‡2 23

D. Building numbers using the 800s and Table 3

Building literature numbers usually involves using Table 3A or Table 3B, and sometime also Table 3C in conjunction with the main 800 numbers. Following the instructions in the appropriate table enables us to specify aspects such as subject, period, and intended audience of the work in hand.

Once you have established that the work in hand is literary, you need to decide which table to use. The easiest way to build numbers is to make a choice between Table 3A & Table 3B, and then follow the instructions in the appropriate Table, which will take you to the main schedule numbers in the 800s and sometimes also to Table 3C.

Click on T3 to see a summary of Table 3A, 3B, and 3C

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T3--0 Table 3. Subdivisions for the Arts, for Individual Literatures, for Specific Literary Forms

T3--0 Table 3. Subdivisions for the Arts, for Individual Literatures, for Specific Literary Forms

Notes

Notation from Table 3 is never used alone, but may be used as required by add notes under subdivisions of individual literatures or with base numbers for individual literatures identified by *under [810-890](#). It is never used for individual literatures that lack instructions to add from Table 3; the number for works of or about such literatures ends with the language notation, e.g., Newari poetry [895.49](#)

Notation from Table 3 may also be used where instructed in [700.4](#), [791.4](#), 808-809

Table 3 is divided into three subtables:

Table 3A for description, critical appraisal, biography, single or collected works of an individual author

Table 3B for description, critical appraisal, biography, collected works of two or more authors; also for rhetoric in specific literary forms

Table 3C for additional elements used in number building within Table 3B and as instructed in [700.4](#), [791.4](#), 808-809

Turn to Table 3A or 3B for full instructions on building numbers for individual literatures, to 808-809 for other uses of Table 3B and 3C for literature, to [700.4](#) for uses of Table 3C for the arts, to [791.4](#) for uses of Table 3C for motion pictures, radio, television

See Manual at Table 3

Comments

So,

Table 3A Used when works are by or about **individual (single) authors**

Table 3B Used when works are by or about **more than one author**

Table 3C Used to build literature numbers **only with Table 3B** to bring out descriptive aspects of work

E. Classifying literary works by or about a single author

If you are classifying a work by or about a single author, you will build the number by following the instructions in Table 3A. This will involve 3 main steps

- (i) Choosing the base language from **810-890** (and deciding if you need a prefix such as NZ if it is a work of New Zealand literature)
- (ii) Choosing the appropriate literary form from Table 3A
- (iii) Selecting the correct period number from a period table under **810-890**

Note: for works by or about an individual author, you cannot specify the subject matter, or whether it is a collection, or history and criticism.

Click on **T3A** to view the associated instructions:

T3A-0 Table 3A. Subdivisions for Works by or about Individual Authors

T3A-0 Table 3A. Subdivisions for Works by or about Individual Authors
T3A-1-T3A-8 Specific forms

Notes

Procedures for building numbers for individual authors:

- Look in the schedule 810-890 to find the base number for the language. The base number may be identified in an add note, e.g., at 821-828 ("add to base number 82") or another note, e.g., at 896 ("896.392 Swahili"); otherwise, it is the number given for the literature, e.g., Dutch-language literature 839.31. If there is a specific literary form, go to step 2; if not, go to the instructions under [T3A-8](#) in Table 3A
- In Table 3A find the correct subdivision for the literary form, e.g., poetry [T3A-1](#). Add this to the base number, e.g., Swahili poetry 896.3921, Dutch poetry [839.311](#). If the literary form appears as a subdivision of [T3A-8](#) Miscellaneous writings, go to the instructions under [T3A-8](#) in Table 3A; otherwise, go to step 3
- Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule 810-890 to see whether there is an applicable period table. If there is one, go to step 4; if not, complete the class number by inserting a decimal point between the third and fourth digits, e.g., Khmer (Cambodian) poetry by a 20th-century author 895.9321
(Option: Where optional period tables are available for countries that share the same language, either [1] use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries, or [2] use the special number designated for literature of those countries that are not preferred. Then use the optional period tables, e.g., drama in English by a 20th-century New Zealand author NZ822.2 or 828.993322. Full instructions for optional period tables appear under [811-818, 819, 821-828, 828.99, 841-848, 848.99, 861-868, 868.99, 869, 869.899](#). If the option is used, go to step 4)
(Option: Where optional period tables are not available for countries that share the same language, use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries. Then use the standard period table for the language if one is available. If a period table is available, go to step 4)
- Select the appropriate period number. Add this number to the number already derived; always insert a point after the third digit. The class number is complete (except for William Shakespeare), since standard subdivisions are never added for individual authors, e.g., Spenser's Faerie Queene [821.3 \(821](#) English poetry + 820.1-828.3 Elizabethan period)

See Manual at [T3A-0](#)
See Manual at [T3B-0 vs. T3A-0](#)
See Manual at [800: Literary criticism](#)

Which approach?

There are two alternative approaches to number building using Table 3A – it is fine to use whatever works best for you.

Approach 1) Following through the instructions under ‘Notes’ under Table 3A

OR

Approach 2) Using the flow chart in the Manual.

To view the flowchart, right click on **T3A--0** in the note at the bottom of the screen:

See Manual at [T3A—0](#).

Then, click on the link to Flowchart A [PDF] in the final line at the bottom of the screen:

Flow chart A: Works by or about an individual author [\[PDF\]](#)

The flowchart is attached.

Approach 1 - Following through the instructions under ‘Notes’ under Table 3A

EXAMPLE: From the sunporch : collected stories / written and illustrated by Kathy Dyson. 2012.

New Zealand literature	Literary form	Literary period	New Zealand 21 st century fiction
NZ82	3	3	NZ82/3./3
Base number from 800s	Table 3A - Fiction (cannot show more precise form for works of a single author)	Period table for New Zealand under 821-828 – post 2000	

This is a collection of short stories by a New Zealand author who has not written before.

1. As this is a work by an individual author, click on [**T3A**](#)
2. Follow instruction (1) to “Look in the schedule [**810-890**](#) to find the base number for the language.” Right-click to open 810-890 in a separate tab.
3. In your new tab, New Zealand literature sits with English literature, so click on [**820 English & Old English literatures**](#). This gives you a base number of **82**. Click on [**821-828 Subdivisions of English literature**](#) to read further instructions.
4. Add “NZ” as a prefix to your base number **82** according to the option under 821-828. Return to original tab on left with Table 3A instructions. Enter **NZ82** into the “Build” box at the top right of the screen
5. Follow instruction (2) “In Table 3A find the correct subdivision for the literary form, e.g., poetry T3A—1.” Right-click on the link (in left box) [**T3A--1-T3A—8 Specific forms**](#).
6. Click on [**T3A—3 Fiction**](#). Even though the work is actually short stories, ‘fiction’ is as precise as you can get in this situation.
7. Return to original tab with Table 3A instructions. Follow instruction to add “3” to the base number – **NZ82/3**

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8. Follow instruction (3) “Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule **810-890** to see whether there is an applicable period table.” Click on the tab (which still should be open), which you previously opened to show the number 821-828.
9. Scroll down to the period table for New Zealand. The period for 2000 to present is designated by “3”
10. Return to original tab with Table 3A instructions. According to instruction (4), **“Select the appropriate period number. Add this number to the number already derived; always insert a point after the third digit. The class number is complete”**. This will give you **NZ82/3./3**
11. The number is complete: **NZ82/3./3**

EXAMPLE: Chewing the cud / Don Donovan. 2004.

This is a collection of humorous quotations by a New Zealand author who also published a novel in 1999.

New Zealand literature	Literary form	Literary period	Anecdotes, epigrams, jokes, jests, quotations	New Zealand 21 st century quotations
NZ82	8	3	02	NZ82/8./3/08
Base number from 800s	Table 3A – Miscellaneous writings	Period table for New Zealand under 821-828 – post 2000	Table 3A—8 T3A--81-T3A--89 Specific periods	

- a) As this is a work by an individual author, click on **T3A**
- b) Follow instruction (1) to “Look in the schedule **810-890** to find the base number for the language.” Right-click to open 810-890 in a separate tab.
- c) In your new tab, New Zealand literature sits with English literature, so click on **820 English & Old English literatures**. This gives you a base number of **82**. Click on **821-828 Subdivisions of English literature** to read further instructions.
- d) Add “NZ” as a prefix according to the option under 821-828. Return to original tab on left with Table 3A instructions. Enter **NZ82** into the “Build” box at the top right of the screen

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- e) Follow instruction (2) “**In Table 3A find the correct subdivision for the literary form, e.g., poetry T3A—1.**” Right-click on the link (in left box) **T3A--1-T3A--8 Specific forms**. You will see a list of specific forms, but the only category this work fits into is **T3A—8 Miscellaneous writings**
- f) Click on **T3A—8 Miscellaneous writings**
- g) Follow instruction (1) to add “8” to the base number – **NZ82/8**

The screenshot shows a software interface for cataloging. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons and a search/build area. The main content area is titled 'T3A--8 Miscellaneous writings'. It lists several subdivisions: T3A-0, T3A-1-T3A-8 Specific forms, T3A-8 Miscellaneous writings (which is highlighted in blue), and T3A-81-T3A-89 Specific periods. Below this is a 'Notes' section with the following text:

Procedures for building numbers:

1. To the base number add notation [T3A--8](#), e.g., miscellaneous writings in English [828](#). Go to step 2
2. Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule [810-890](#) to see whether there is an applicable period table. If there is one, go to step 3; if not, complete the class number by inserting a decimal point between the third and fourth digits, e.g., miscellaneous writings in Khmer (Cambodian) by a 20th-century writer [895.9328](#)
(Option: Where optional period tables are available for countries that share the same language, either [1] use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries, or [2] use the special number designated for literature of those countries that are not preferred. Then use the optional period tables, e.g., miscellaneous writings in English by a 20th-century New Zealand author [NZ828.2](#) or [828.993382](#). Full instructions for optional period tables appear under [811-818, 819, 821-828, 828.99, 841-848, 848.99, 861-868, 868.99, 869, 869.899](#). If the option is used, go to step 3)
(Option: Where optional period tables are not available for countries that share the same language, use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries. Then use the standard period table for the language if one is available. If a period table is available, go to step 3)
3. Select the appropriate period number, e.g., the Victorian period in the English literature of Great Britain [821-828.8](#). Then follow the instructions under [T3A--81-T3A--89](#)
(Option: Class here description, critical appraisal, biography, single and collected works of all individual authors regardless of form; prefer [T3A--1-T3A--8](#))

- h) Follow instruction (2) “Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule **810-890** to see whether there is an applicable period table.” Click on the tab (which still should be open), which you previously opened to show the number 821-828.
- i) Scroll down to the period table for New Zealand. The period for 2000 to present is designated by “3”. Add to your base number **NZ82/8./3**
- j) Return to **Table 3A—8 Miscellaneous writings**
- k) According to instruction (3), follow the instructions under **T3A--81-T3A--89**
- l) Click on **T3A--81-T3A--89**

Follow instruction to “**add further as follows, but in no case add standard subdivisions:**

02 Anecdotes, epigrams, graffiti, jokes, jests, quotations, riddles, tongue twisters

m) Add 02 to your base number **82/8.3/02**

n) The number is complete: **82/8.3/02**

EXAMPLE: Hairy Maclary and friends : a touch & feel book / Lynley Dodd.

This is a children's story published in 2011.

New Zealand literature	Literary form	Literary period	New Zealand 21 st century quotations
NZ82	3	2	NZ82/3./2
Base number from 800s	Table 3A – Fiction	Period table for New Zealand under 821-828 – 1907-1999	

1. As this is a work by an individual author, click on [**T3A**](#)

1. Follow instruction (1) to “Look in the schedule [**810-890**](#) to find the base number for the language.” Right-click to open 810-890 in a separate tab.
2. In your new tab, New Zealand literature sits with English literature, so click on [**820 English & Old English literatures**](#). This gives you a base number of **82**. Click on [**821-828 Subdivisions of English literature**](#) to read further instructions.
3. Add “NZ” as a prefix according to the option under 821-828. Return to original tab on left with Table 3A instructions. Enter **NZ82** into the “Build” box at the top right of the screen
4. Follow instruction (2) “In Table 3A find the correct subdivision for the literary form, e.g., poetry T3A—1.” Right-click on the link (in left box) [**T3A--1-T3A—8 Specific forms**](#).
5. Click on [**T3A—3 Fiction**](#)
6. Follow instruction (1) to add “3” to the base number – **NZ82/3**

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The screenshot shows a software interface for cataloging. At the top, there are tabs for 'Cataloger's Desk...', 'http://d...AT3A-0', 'http://d...3aT3A-3', 'http://d...3aT3A-8', 'http...3A--8', 'http://d...A-81-89', 'http://d...821-828', and 'http://d...3aT3A-1'. Below the tabs are search and build fields with a 'GO' button. A status bar at the bottom right shows '1 / 1'. The main content area has a title 'T3A--8 Miscellaneous writings' and a note: 'Table 3A. Subdivisions for Works by or about Individual Authors'. It lists three categories: 'T3A-0 Specific forms', 'T3A-8 Miscellaneous writings', and 'T3A-81-T3A-89 Specific periods'. A 'Notes' section follows, containing instructions for building numbers:

Procedures for building numbers:

1. To the base number add notation [T3A-8](#), e.g., miscellaneous writings in English [828](#). Go to step 2
2. Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule [810-890](#) to see whether there is an applicable period table. If there is one, go to step 3; if not, complete the class number by inserting a decimal point between the third and fourth digits, e.g., miscellaneous writings in Khmer (Cambodian) by a 20th-century writer [895.9328](#)
(Option: Where optional period tables are available for countries that share the same language, either [1] use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries, or [2] use the special number designated for literature of those countries that are not preferred. Then use the optional period tables, e.g., miscellaneous writings in English by a 20th-century New Zealand author [NZ828.2](#) or [828.993382](#). Full instructions for optional period tables appear under [811-818](#), [819](#), [821-828](#), [828.99](#), [841-848](#), [848.99](#), [861-868](#), [868.99](#), [869](#), [869.899](#). If the option is used, go to step 3)
(Option: Where optional period tables are not available for countries that share the same language, use initial letters to distinguish the separate countries. Then use the standard period table for the language if one is available. If a period table is available, go to step 3)
3. Select the appropriate period number, e.g., the Victorian period in the English literature of Great Britain [821-828.8](#). Then follow the instructions under [T3A-81-T3A-89](#)
(Option: Class here description, critical appraisal, biography, single and collected works of all individual authors regardless of form; prefer [T3A-1-T3A-8](#))

At the bottom left is a 'Done' button.

7. Follow instruction (2) “Turn back to the appropriate number in the schedule [810-890](#) to see whether there is an applicable period table.” Click on the tab (which still should be open), which you previously opened to show the number 821-828.
8. Scroll down to the period table for New Zealand. Even though the novel is published in 2001, try looking on the New Zealand Libraries Catalogue(<http://nzlc.natlib.govt.nz/>) for other works by Lynley Dodd.
9. You will see that most of Lynley Dodd’s works are published before 2000, and that she is generally identified as a 20th century author. The period for 1907 to 1999 is designated by “2”. Add to your base number **NZ82/3./2**
10. The number is complete: **NZ82/3./2**

Approach 2: Working through the Manual flowchart associated with T3--A

EXAMPLE: Blue rain : poems / by Alistair Campbell. 1967.

These poems are by a New Zealand poet who only wrote in the 20th century

New Zealand literature	Literary form	Literary period	New Zealand 20 th century poetry
NZ82	1	2	NZ82/1./2
Base number from 800s	Table 3A - Poetry (cannot show more precise form for works of a single author)	Period table for New Zealand under 821-828 – 20 th century	

- i) Open Table [3A](#).
- ii) At the bottom of the notes, click on instruction to “See Manual at [T3A—0](#)”
- iii) At the bottom of the notes, click on “Flow chart A: Works by or about an individual author [PDF]” You may wish to print out this flowchart.
- iv) Follow instructions in the flowchart:
- v) “Find base number in 810-890.” Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and enter 810-890, and browse Dewey Numbers (with Captions).
- vi) Click on your browse result: [810-890](#) Literatures of specific languages and language families. Look at the links under 810-890
- vii) New Zealand literature sits with English literature, so click on 820. This gives you a base number of “[82](#)”. Click on [821-828](#) to read further instructions.
- viii) Add “NZ” as a prefix according to the option under [821-828](#). Return to original tab with flowchart. Write NZ82 on a scrap of paper.
- ix) Follow next instruction in flowchart. The item in hand has a specific literary form, but is not a form of miscellaneous writing.
- x) Follow instruction to **Add -1-6 from T3A**. Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and click on [T3A](#). Click on the link (in left box) **T3A--1-T3A—8 Specific forms**.
- xi) Click on [T3A—1 Poetry](#)

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- xii) Return to original tab with flowchart. Follow instruction to add “1” to the base number – **NZ82/1**
- xiii) There is a usable period table in 810-890. Click on the tab (which still should be open), which you previously opened to show the number 821-828.
- xiv) Check the period table for New Zealand. The period for 1907-1999 to present is designated by “2”
- xv) Return to flowchart. Add notation “2” to your base number **NZ82/1./2**
- xvi) The number is complete – **NZ82/1./2**

EXAMPLE: Ngā manu tforiori / nā Wiremu Grace. 2006.

This is a play in Māori by a New Zealand author

Māori literature	Literary form	Māori drama
899.442	2	899.442/2
Base number from 800s	Table 3A - Drama	

- a) Follow the instructions in “Flow chart A: Works by or about an individual author [PDF]” You may wish to print out this flowchart.
- b) “Find base number in 810-890.” Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and enter 810-890, and browse Dewey Numbers (with Captions).
- c) Click on your browse result: **810-890** Literatures of specific languages and language families. Look at the links under 810-890
- d) Māori literature sits with **Other literatures**, so click on **890 Other literatures**. Then click on **899 Literatures of non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, of Austronesian languages, of miscellaneous languages**
- e) This gives you instructions to add from Table 6 to create the number for Māori literature. We will look at how this number is built at a later session, but for now we will just take the base number as it appears in the list: **899.442**. Follow instruction to “**add further as instructed at beginning of T3—0**”
- f) Return to flowchart for **T3A**, as this is a work by a single author.

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- g) Follow instruction to **Add -1-6 from T3A**. Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and click on **T3A**. Click on the link (in left box) **T3A--1-T3A—8 Specific forms**.
- h) Click on **T3A—2 Drama**
- i) Return to original tab with flowchart. Follow instruction to add “2” to the base number – **899.442/2**
- j) There is no period table for Māori literature under 899, so you cannot add further
- k) The number is complete – **899.442/2**

EXAMPLE: Katherine Mansfield and modernist aesthetics / Anthony Hendon. Nottingham : Paupers' Press, 2008.

This is a work of literary criticism about Katherine Mansfield, published in England in 2008.

New Zealand literature	Literary form	Literary period	New Zealand 21 st century quotations
NZ82	3	2	NZ82/3./2
Base number from 800s	Table 3A – Fiction (as Mansfield wrote short stories)	Period table for New Zealand under 821-828 – 1907-1999	

Even though this work was published in England in 2008, it is about Katherine Mansfield, a short story author who published her work in the early 20th century. So this work should be classed with the other works of Katherine Mansfield.

- 1) Follow instructions in “Flow chart A: Works by or about an individual author [PDF]”
- 2) “Find base number in 810-890.” Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and enter 810-890, and browse Dewey Numbers (with Captions).
- 3) Click on your browse result: **810-890** Literatures of specific languages and language families. Look at the links under 810-890

New Zealand literature sits with English literature, so click on 820. This gives you a base number of “82”. Click on **821-828** to read further instructions.

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- 4) Add “NZ” as a prefix according to the option under **821-828**. Return to original tab with flowchart. Write NZ82 on a scrap of paper.
- 5) Follow next instruction in flowchart. The item in hand is about Katherine Mansfield, who is identified as a 20th century short story writer. Search the NUC for items by Katherine Mansfield to confirm this.
- 6) Follow instruction to **Add -1-6 from T3A**. Right-click on Browse to open a separate tab, and click on **T3A**. Click on the link (in left box) **T3A--1-T3A—8 Specific forms**.
- 7) Click on **T3A—3 Fiction**
- 8) Return to original tab with flowchart. Follow instruction to add “2” to the base number – **NZ82/2**. You cannot add further to specify short stories, or literary criticism.
- 9) There is a usable period table in 810-890. Click on the tab (which still should be open), which you previously opened to show the number 821-828.
- 10) Check the period table for New Zealand. Katherine Mansfield published in the early 20th century, and the period for 1907-1999 to present is designated by “2”.
- 11) Return to flowchart. Add notation “2” to your base number **NZ82/3./2**
- 12) The number is complete – **NZ82/3./2**

Homework:

1. Learn 800s summary.
2. Exercises 9.1 and 9.2 on pages 65-66 of Mary Mortimer, *Learn Dewey Decimal Classification (Edition 22)*.²
3. Review course notes so far.

¹ “Choice between Literature and Nonliterary Subject,” WebDewey, accessed Aug. 6, 2012, http://dewey.org/webdewey/index_11.html?recordId=53818

² Mary Mortimer, *Learn Dewey Decimal Classification (Edition 22)* (Canberra: DocMatrix, 2004), 65-66.