

## **New and Changed Entries February 2010**

The following revised Manual entry at the start of Table 3A is effective on February 1. Only the changed section, Literary periods, is given. The new portions concern choice of literary period for individual authors who publish under pseudonyms or who write in more than one language. Changes are underlined. These changes will appear in the next release of WebDewey. Please consult WebDewey for complete access to all updates to DDC 22, and Abridged WebDewey for complete access to all updates to Abridged Edition 14.

### **Edition 22**

#### **Manual**

#### **Table 3A. Subdivisions for Works by or about Individual Authors**

....

##### **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 914 for 1945-1999, then began publishing under a new pseudonym in 2001, use the same period notation 914 for works attributed to the new pseudonym (not 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 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 54 for 1945–1999 for works by that author originally written in English.