Enslaved Description Group

Year in Review

SNAC Annual Meeting September 2021

EDG was formed during the Fall of 2020

First group meeting - January 14, 2021

Enslaved Description Group members:

Daniel Pitti

Alicia Marie Sheill --- *Enslaved: Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade* (Enslaved.org) - MSU

Bernetiae Reed

Dean Rehberger --- *Enslaved: Peoples of the Historical Slave Trade (Enslaved.org) - MSU*

Dina Herbert

Jerry Simmons

John Dunning

Joseph Glass

Laura Hart --- *Southern Historical Collection - UNC*

Lesley Parilla --- *Enslaved People at Mount Vernon - MountVernon.org*

Richard Cox *--- Digital Library on American Slavery - UNCG*

Stacey Lavender --- *On These Grounds: Slavery and the University - UVA*

Discovering new ways to unpack long ignored descriptions!

Year in Review for the Enslaved Description Group

1. **Looking back** – beginnings

2. **Formulating name entries** – based on slaveryCode

3. **Conceptual Category Types** – descriptions of CPF entities are being revised and expanded

   a. **Occupation**
      - Slavery Era Occupations
      - Domains - used as tool

   b. **Slavery Era Demographic Group** – new concept category type

   c. **Ethnic Group** – proposed concept category type

4. **Editorial rules for controlled vocabularies**
   – a draft for Standards and Editorial Policy Group review

LOOKING BACK

Let's pause for a moment . . .

. . . last year – I spoke about difficulties in conducting African American research:

- Basic Enslaved Person entries in databases are inconsistent
- Information taken from databases is often dispersed causing loss of relationships to associated facts
- Enslaved Person research & genealogy is more complex than Non-Enslaved Person research & genealogy
- Notes and clues (for further research) are difficult to organize
- Enslaved person research is often indirect . . . through various owners, records, locations, occupations, happenstances, etc.
- Complexity makes it difficult to keep the information straight and in focus
- Enslaved person researchers may not know where to look until clue seen
- Enslaved person research does not fit the norms for non-enslaved person research
- New TOOLS are needed!!!!!!!!!! . . . could it be slaveryCode?

Remember last year?

We reviewed problems with enslaved person identity and description!

Hitting that "brick wall" may look like this for enslaved person researchers! . . . Very foggy!

How do you know which enslaved "Allen" is yours?

It is not easy to remove bricks!

Question:
What do non-enslaved persons have that most facilitates their research . . . a last name!!!!!

Quick review:

*Shorthand data that stays with a specific name entry from a specific record

Specificity
Visibility
Portability

How can we connect archival records of the enslaved without including all of this descriptive data?

slaveryCode Components

person first name	person last name	exist Dates	descriptive name or detail	code: enslaved free enslaved-free free-enslaved unknown	owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	owner(s) first and middle names	record date	new owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	new owner(s) first and middle names	location	new location	record type

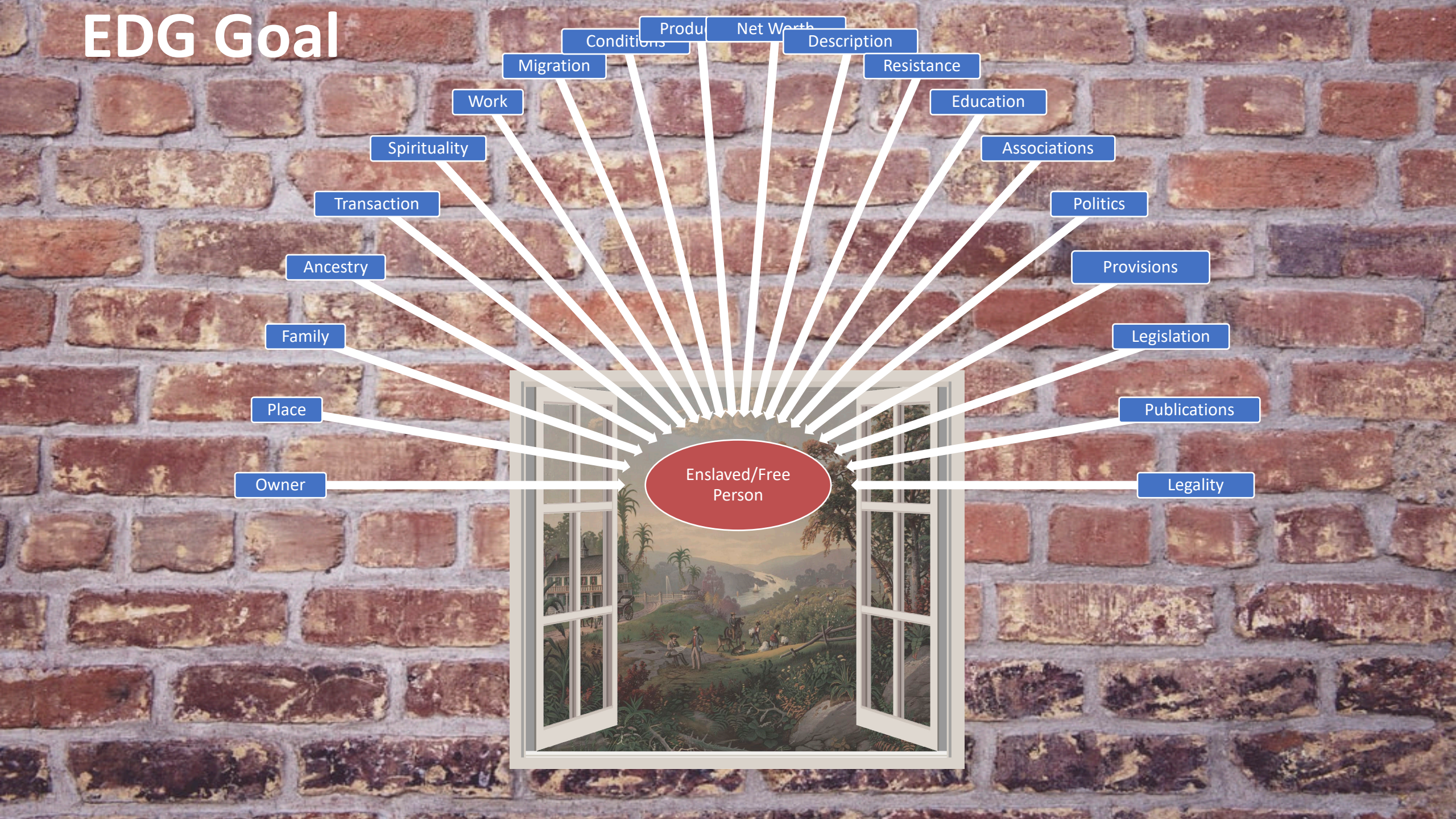
What do you know about Allen Battle from this?

Allen (overseer) enslavedBattleJamesS1854BattleKempP(Mrs.)_WalnutCreekPlantation-EdgecombeCoNC_Book

Allen Battle (wife “Sucky” Battle) freedmanBattleKempP1866_EdgecombeCoNC_CohabitationCertificate

Allen Battle b. 1808 (farm manager) freedman1870_WalnutCreekTshp-Tarborough-EdgecombeCoNC_1870-US-Census

EDG Goal


Migration
Work
Spirituality
Transaction
Ancestry
Family
Place
Owner
Description
Resistance
Education
Associations
Politics
Provisions
Legislation
Publications
Legality
Enslaved/Free Person

Enslaved Description Group

Getting Started Message in December 2020 from Daniel

Starting point and focus ----

- **formulating name entries (1)** for the enslaved that will facilitate research
- devise and relate this to **full description of the enslaved**, and to **description of entities (things) (2) related to the enslaved**.

Describing related entities will be essential because:

- **know the enslaved largely through the records of those that enslaved them**
- name entries will necessarily employ elements that are directly based on
  - **names of the related entities**
  - **records that provide the evidence of an enslaved identity and life**

Currently formulation of personal name entries in SNAC is based on

- library standard Resource Description and Access (**RDA**)
- components or parts of name entries are based on **UniMarc** (UniMarc explicitly recognizes surnames, whereas surnames are only syntactically implied in MARC21)

Neither RDA nor UniMarc are sufficient for formulating the names of the enslaved

- Necessary to focus on how to supplement both to accommodate enslaved name entries

Formulating name entries

based on components of slaveryCode

slaveryCode Components

person first name	person last name	exist Dates	descriptive name or detail	code: enslaved free enslaved-free free-enslaved unknown	owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	owner(s) first and middle names	record date	new owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	new owner(s) first and middle names	location	new location	record type

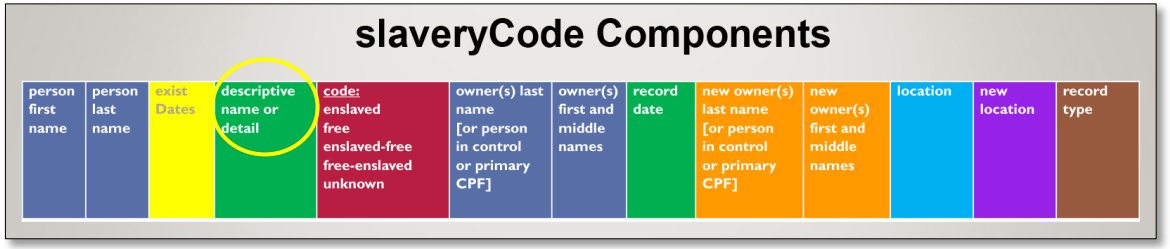
2

Daniel thinking out loud – February 2021 - **Formulating name entries** based on slaveryCode:

"If the enslaved person . . . has a ***sparse* name**, that is, consists of a single name component (or perhaps two **when the found reference to the enslaved** is **an epithet**), then …

1."The record in which the reference is found does not represent documentation of a transfer of custody (ownership, loan, lease . . .), then form the name entry using as many of the following as possible, and in the order presented:

1. Surname [SNAC]
2. Forename [SNAC]
3. **Name addition** [SNAC] **use for epithets**
4. Owner name entry [or name entry of controlling entity][new]
5. Location
6. Record type [that is, the type of archival record providing evidence] [new]
7. Record date [that is, the date of the archival record providing evidence] [new]



2.The record in which the reference is found represents documentation of a transfer of custody, then form the name entry using as many of the following as possible and in the order presented:

1. Surname [SNAC]
2. Forename [SNAC]
3. **Name addition** [SNAC] **use for epithets**
4. **Repeat** the following for each party in the transaction:
    5. Owner name entry [or name entry of controlling entity][new]
    6. Location
7. Record type [that is, the type of archival record providing evidence] [new]
8. Record date [that is, the date of the archival record providing evidence] [new]

Daniel thinking out loud – August 2021:

A future concept category "Event type" may be how slaveryCode concepts will be further addressed . . . food for thought!

Glossary: epithet (Merriam Webster): **a characterizing [descriptive] word or phrase *accompanying* or occurring in place of** the name of a person or thing

Bernetiae: We need to recognize that sometimes **the occupation, relationship (wife, husband, child, work partnership, etc.), physical characteristics, etc. can form the necessary distinguishing factor** for an individual . . . **then we may need to use these in the epithets.**

Daniel's questions:
Would we relate a person to an **occupation** term and then also put the term in a name? And if so, why?

Bernetiae: Yes. Example: The distinguishing name addition uses an epithet "Blacksmith Lewis" or Lewis ("Blacksmith Lewis")

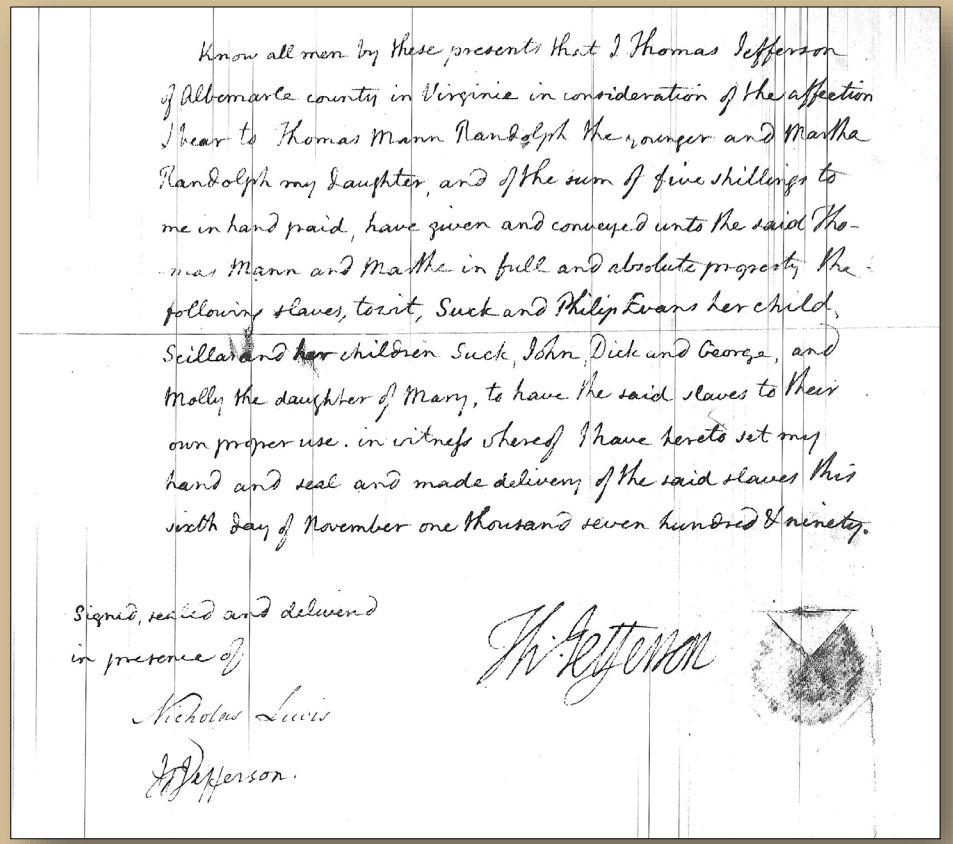
Daniel's questions:
Why would we include the name of the wife, husband, child or work partner in the name when we can easily display the relations as we do now under **Relationships**?

has descendant
has ancestor
has child
has parent
has family association with
has sibling
has or had spouse

is or was owner of
has or had owner

has or had work relation with

Bernetiae's answer:



Know all men by these presents that I Thomas Jefferson of Albemarle county in Virginia in consideration of the affection I bear to Thomas Mann Randolph the younger and Martha Randolph my daughter, and of the sum of five shillings to me in hand paid, have given and conveyed unto the said Thomas Mann and Martha in full and absolute property the following slaves, to wit, Suck and Philip Evans her child, Scillar and her children Suck, John, Dick and George, and Molly the daughter of Mary, to have the said slaves to their own proper use. in witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal and made delivery of the said slaves this sixth day of November one thousand seven hundred & ninety.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Nicholas Lewis
J Jefferson.

Th: Jefferson

Suck (mother of Philip Evans)

Suck (child of Scillar)

Relationships are all we have to distinguish these Suck-named individuals in this transaction

Therefore, **name additions (epithets)** are necessary

Conceptual Category Types – selected focus:

Occupations (Daniel's request – February 2021)

- Slavery Era Occupations
- Domains

Slavery Era Demographic Group

– a new conceptual category type

Ethnic Group

– a proposed conceptual category type

3a

SNAC Conceptual Category Types

"first is that there is SNAC as it is right now, and then there is SNAC in the future."
Daniel Pitti 2021

Let's look more closely at the record for Frederick Douglass

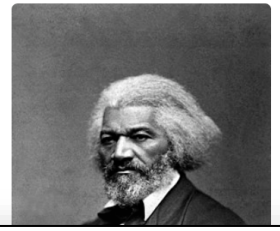
What is missing?!!!!!

Douglass, Frederick, 1818-1895 Variant names

Detailed View | Revision History | Sources | Export | Edit | Reserve for Editing

Hide Profile

Biography | Resources | Relationships | Places | Subjects | Occupations | Activities



Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey was born into slavery on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1818. He barely knew his mother, who lived on a different plantation and died when he was a young child and never discovered the identity of his father. When he turned eight years old, his slaveowner hired him out to work as a body servant in Baltimore. At an early age, Frederick realized there was a connection between literacy and freedom. Not allowed to attend school, he taught himself to read and write in the streets of Baltimore.

When Frederick was fift
rebelled intensely. He e
unsuccessful escape. F
black woman named An

On September 3, 1838,
pay for his ticket. In less
successfully escaped fr

After escaping from slav
adopted the last name "
Rosetta, Lewis, Frederic
abolitionist meetings an
job as an agent for the M
Midwest.

After relocating to Roch
women's rights moveme
Douglass bought a print

Frederick Douglass wor
recruited African-Americ
54th Massachusetts Vol
to that of white troops, D

In 1872, the Douglasses
Douglass started to hold
legislative council memb

Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey was born into slavery on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1818. He barely knew his mother, who lived on a different plantation and died when he was a young child and never discovered the identity of his father. When he turned eight years old, his slaveowner hired him out to work as a body servant in Baltimore. At an early age, Frederick realized there was a connection between literacy and freedom. Not allowed to attend school, he taught himself to read and write in the streets of Baltimore.

When Frederick was fifteen, his slaveowner sent him back to the Eastern Shore to labor as a fieldhand. Frederick rebelled intensely. He educated other slaves, physically fought back ag
unsuccessful escape. Frustrated, his slaveowner returned him to Baltim
black woman named Anna Murray, who agreed to help him escape.

On September 3, 1838, he disguised himself as a sailor and boarded a
pay for his ticket. In less than 24 hours, Frederick arrived in New York C
successfully escaped from slavery.

After escaping from slavery, Frederick married Anna. They settled in Ne
adopted the last name "Douglass" and started their family, which would
Rosetta, Lewis, Frederick, Charles, and Annie. After finding employmen
abolitionist meetings and speak about his experiences in slavery. He so
job as an agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. The job too
Midwest.

Biography | Resources | Relationships | Places | Subjects | Occupations | Activities

Filters: | Connection Graph | Radial Graph

Show 10 entries | Search: Relation or Name

Relation	Name
associatedWith	Communist Party of the United States of America.
associatedWith	Davis, John P. (John Preston), 1905-1973.
associatedWith	Foley, Donald L.
associatedWith	Foley, Katharine
correspondedWith	Henry, Joseph, 1797-1878
associatedWith	Ku Klux Klan (19th cent.)
associatedWith	Lesley, Allen
associatedWith	Lesley, J. P., (J. Peter), 1819-1903
associatedWith	Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, collector.
associatedWith	Rogers, Richard E.

Showing 1 to 10 of 11 entries | Previous | 1 | 2 | Next

With new conceptual category types – we need to revisit biographies and include enslavement description

Douglass, born into slavery in 1818 on Maryland's Eastern Shore, wasn't always owned by the **Auld family**. After living with an aunt and his grandmother, he was sent to serve at the **Wye Plantation** in **Talbot County**, Maryland. There, he saw the brutality of slavery on full display. His **owner and overseer, Aaron Anthony**, fed enslaved children from troughs and mercilessly whipped slaves who did not obey his orders quickly enough.

When Frederick was about 10, he was given to **Anthony's daughter, Lucretia Auld**. She and her husband **Thomas [Auld]** sent Douglass to **serve** his brother, **Hugh [Auld]**, in Baltimore, where he learned to read while **working in his owner's house**. In 1833, after Thomas and Hugh got in a dispute, Thomas took back the enslaved workers. Douglass **returned** to Thomas's estate the same year and resumed work as a **field hand**.

Illustrations depicting Frederick Douglass's life from slavery to abolitionist. (Credit: Photo12/UIG via Getty Images) Photo12/UIG/Getty Images

Present, Future, and Proposed Conceptual Category Types in SNAC – not pleural / additions

Biography	Resource	Relationship	Place	Subject	Occupation	Activity	Slavery Era Demographic Group	Event	Ethnic Group
		ownedBy (Enslaver) (Overseer)	Wye Plantation Tabot Co, MD	Enslavement Education Slave atrocity	Domestic servants Field hands	Domestic service Working in field	Enslaved Freedom seeker Freedman	Transaction Escape	African American

https://www.history.com/news/frederick-douglass-meeting-former-master

Occupations for Slavery Era Entities

A decision was made to use more inclusive term **"slavery era"** and not "slave trade" --- applies to enslaved, free, freed, etc. + inclusive of colonial, antebellum, postbellum, etc.

Daniel's request – February 2021:

Vocabulary management module is being developed in SNAC

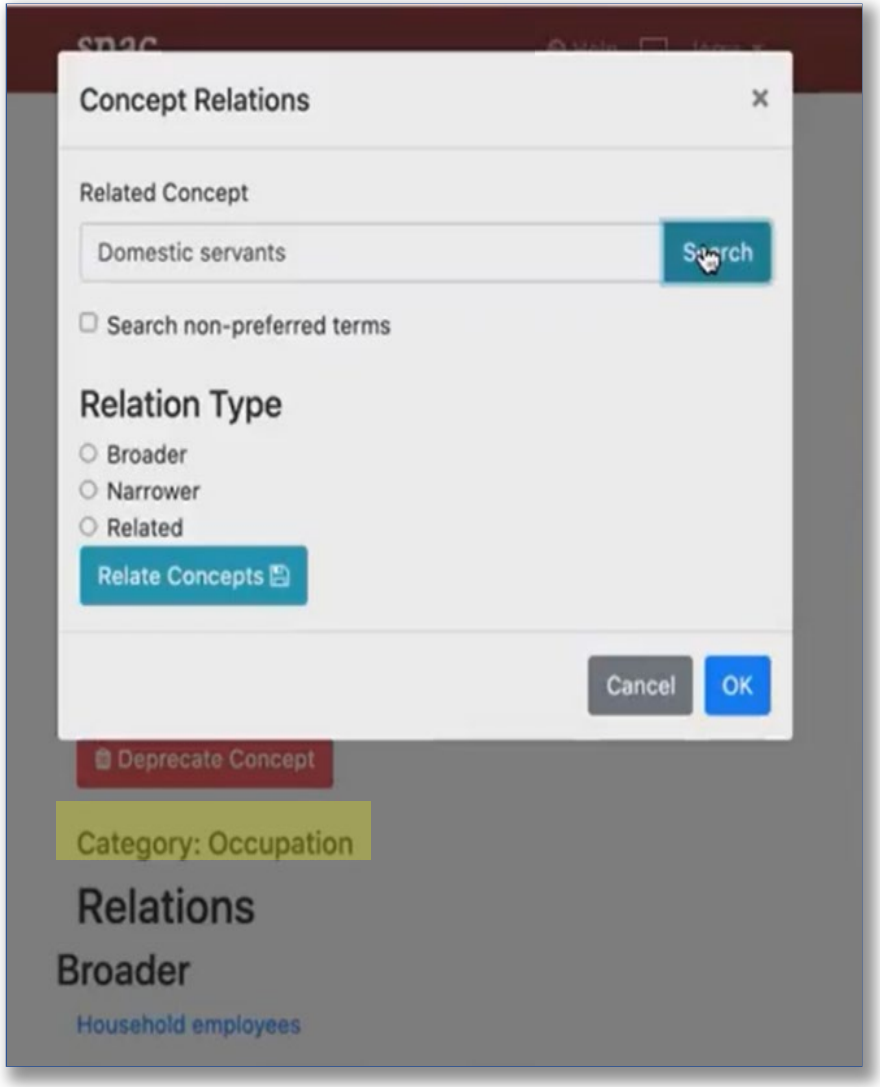
- To manage **conceptual category type** – i.e., **subject, occupation,** and **activity** (function) terms

Vocabulary features:

- **Preferred terms** (Multilingual, for example, a preferred English term, preferred Spanish ....)
- **Alternative terms** (Synonyms)
- **Related terms** (Intellectually related; broader; narrower) (Multilingual)
- **Scope note** (Multilingual)

All the terms are **maintained in one table**, distinguished within by **conceptual category type**: subject, occupation, activity ....

The vocabulary management module is being developed.
Example for "Domestic workers"



Occupation terms - sample

	Farriers		Persons who shoe horses.
	Fencers (laborers)		Persons who erect fences to ward off people or animals.
	Footmen		Men who, during the slavery era, accompanied carriages either on foot or by standing on exterior carriage boards to announce arrivals. Footmen also served food for meals.
	Horse breakers		Persons who work to break in horses.
	Hunters		Persons who hunt.
	Livestock slaughterers		Persons who slaughter livestock.
	Milkers		Persons who milk an animal.
	Muleteers		Persons who transports goods using mules.
	Oxen handlers		Persons who take care of or handles oxen.
	Postillions	Postilions, Post boys	Persons who drive post chases or coachs from mounted positions on one of the attached horses.
	Ranchers		Persons who own or work on ranchs.
	Range riders		Persons who ride on ranges.
	Ropers		Persons who use lassos/ropes/lariats to catch animals, possibly in rodeos.
	Rustlers		Persons who steal cows, horses, and other livestock from owners on farms, ranchs, or the ranges.
	Shepherds	Sheep herders	Persons who take care of sheep.

Authority Record - example

Nannies [preferred] **---- may change with review**
UF: Mammies [non-preferred]
UF: Duennas [non-preferred]
UF: Nursemaids [non-preferred]
UF: Nurses (SEE) [non-preferred]
UF: Childminders [non-preferred]
BT: Domestic servants
NT: Dry nurses
NT: Wet nurses
RT: Sitters
RT: Babysitters
RT: Governesses
Domain: Service work
Sub-Domain: Caregiving work
Field of activity: Caregiving service
Scope note: Persons with charge over the care and protection of one or more children.
Historical Use Note: [blank]
SRC: Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT), viewed June 12, 2021 [nannies (domestics (servants), servants, ... URL: http://
SRC: Wiktinary.org, viewed June 12, 2021 [nanny (plural nannies): A child's nurse.] URL: https://
SRC: Wiktinary.org, viewed June 12, 2021 [nursemaid (plural nursemaids): A woman or girl employed to care for children.] URL: https://

Review

Slavery Era Occupations in Domains

Use of occupation terms in conjunction with slavery era entities to provide descriptive biography for the enslaved person.

Review status: Reviewing (yellow) / Approved (green) / Needs thought/change (red)

Second Level	Synonym	Scope / Short Descriptive Phrase	Expanded Scope / Short Descriptive Phrase (SEE) -- Authority Record
Agricultural Domain			
Crop Production Sub-Domain			
Cane cutters	Cane workers, Sugar cane workers	Persons who cut sugar cane.	Cane cutters (persons) [preferred] UF: Cane workers [non-preferred] UF: Sugar cane workers [non-preferred] BT: Agricultural workers [preferred] BT: Field hands [preferred] BT: Harvesters (persons) [preferred] Domain: Agricultural work Field of activity: Agriculture SRC: Wiktionary viewed June 8, 2021 [A worker who harvests sugar cane on a sugar plantation.] URI: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/cane_cutter SRC: OED Draft additions of September 2013 viewed June 8, 2021 [a person who reaps or cuts up sugar cane] URI: https://public.oed.com/updates/new-words-list-september-2013/ Glossary entry: Persons who cut sugar cane.
Cotton pickers	Cotton-pickers, Cotton harvesters (persons)		Cotton harvesters (persons) [preferred] UF: Cotton-pickers [non-preferred] UF: Cotton pickers [non-preferred] UF: Reapers [non-preferred] BT: Harvesters (persons) [preferred] BT: Agricultural workers [preferred] BT: Field hands (persons) [preferred] BT: Farm workers [preferred] NT: Cane cutters (persons) [preferred] Domain: Agricultural work Field of activity: Agriculture SRC: Wiktionary viewed June 15, 2021 [Someone who harvests cotton] URI: Glossary entry: Persons who harvest cotton
Cotton balers [SEE]		Persons who bale cotton.	
Cotton ginners		Persons who work with cotton gins.	
Crop hands (laborers)		Laborers who work with crops.	

Domains were used to organize these terms

The role of domains is undetermined.

This is a sample from the list of over 400 occupations

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1-PHFP_vwoEx7eWmk-gxrA4mSXFvmmm3L/edit#gid=1071158940

Slavery Era Entities

Occupation Domains

(not being used in SNAC at this time)

Service
- Domestic
- Food, Drink, and Lodging
- Caregiving
- Mercantile
- Sex
- Other Service and Maintenance

Agricultural
- Crop Production
- Livestock and Animal Husbandry
- Forestry and Logging
- Insect and Worm

Education
- Noninstitutional Education
- Elementary Education
- Colleges and Universities Education

Financial
- Banking
- Bookkeeping
- Transactional

Transportation
- Overland Transportation
- Waterway Transportation
- Underground Railroad
- Exploration

Government
- Federal Government
- State Government
- Local Government
- Confederate Government
- Municipal Government
- Freedman Towns and Settlement Towns
- Legislative
- Judicial

Spiritual Custom and Practice
- Established Religion
- Spirituality
- Ritual Practitioner

Manufacturing
- Mill
- Textile and Industrial
- Mining
- Crafting, Skilled, and Workshop

Medical

Military

Managerial

Artistic, Creative, and Entertainment

Conceptual Category Types – main EDG focus:

Occupations (Daniel's request – February 2021)

- Slavery Era Occupations
- Domains

Slavery Era Demographic Group

– a new conceptual category type

Ethnic Group

– a proposed conceptual category type

3b

Slavery Era Entity Type or Enslaved Demographic Term vocabulary

(now Slavery Era Demographic Group)

Daniel proposed - February 2021

❖ **demographic term list for enslaved and related entities that can be displayed next to the name**
(or even, perhaps, strategically inserted into the name string for display)

❖ **develop an Enslaved Demographic Term vocabulary,**

- using the system described above
- **maintain terms for both enslaved and enslavers.**

- want to **use it in conjunction** with Occupation terms

  Example:
  a Person is Enslaved and a Carpenter.

- **more than one Enslaved term** can be **associated with the same CPF qualified by a date range**

  Example:
  a Person may be Enslaved [date range] and then Freed [date range],
  as the state of a person in relation to slavery can change over time.

Demographic group	Variant term
Enslaved person	Slave, Captive, Enslaved, Chattel, Hand
Emancipated (possibly use instead of “Freed”)	Freed, Freedman, Freedwoman
Free person	Free person of color
Freed	Emancipated
Indentured servant	Bond servant
Bond servant	Bondsman, Bondswoman
"Given own time" enslaved person	

Abolitionist	
Anti-abolitionist	Pro-slavery person

Freedom seeker	Runaway, Escapee, Self-emancipated
Alternative to freedom facilitator for enslaved person	
Enslaved person freedom seeking associated corporate body	

Chain gang captive	
Chain gangs	
Chained, shackled, and/or punitive iron wearing person	Chained person, Shackled person
Chaining, shackling, and punitive iron associated person	
Coffle person	Coffle slave
Coffle	
Chained/Coffle person relate corporate body	

Slavery Era Demographic Group

Review of Conceptual Category Type scope

The **list of category types will be extended** as the ESPWG considers and approves **additional types**

Any given concept may occur in more than one category type.

Conceptual Category Type Name	May be used in the description of
Subject	corporate body, person, or family
Occupation	person
Activity	corporate body, person, or family
Slavery Era Demographic Group	corporate body, person, or family

Progress made by the Enslaved Description Group for slavery era descriptions

Some of SNAC's Conceptual Category Types:

Place

Subject

Occupation

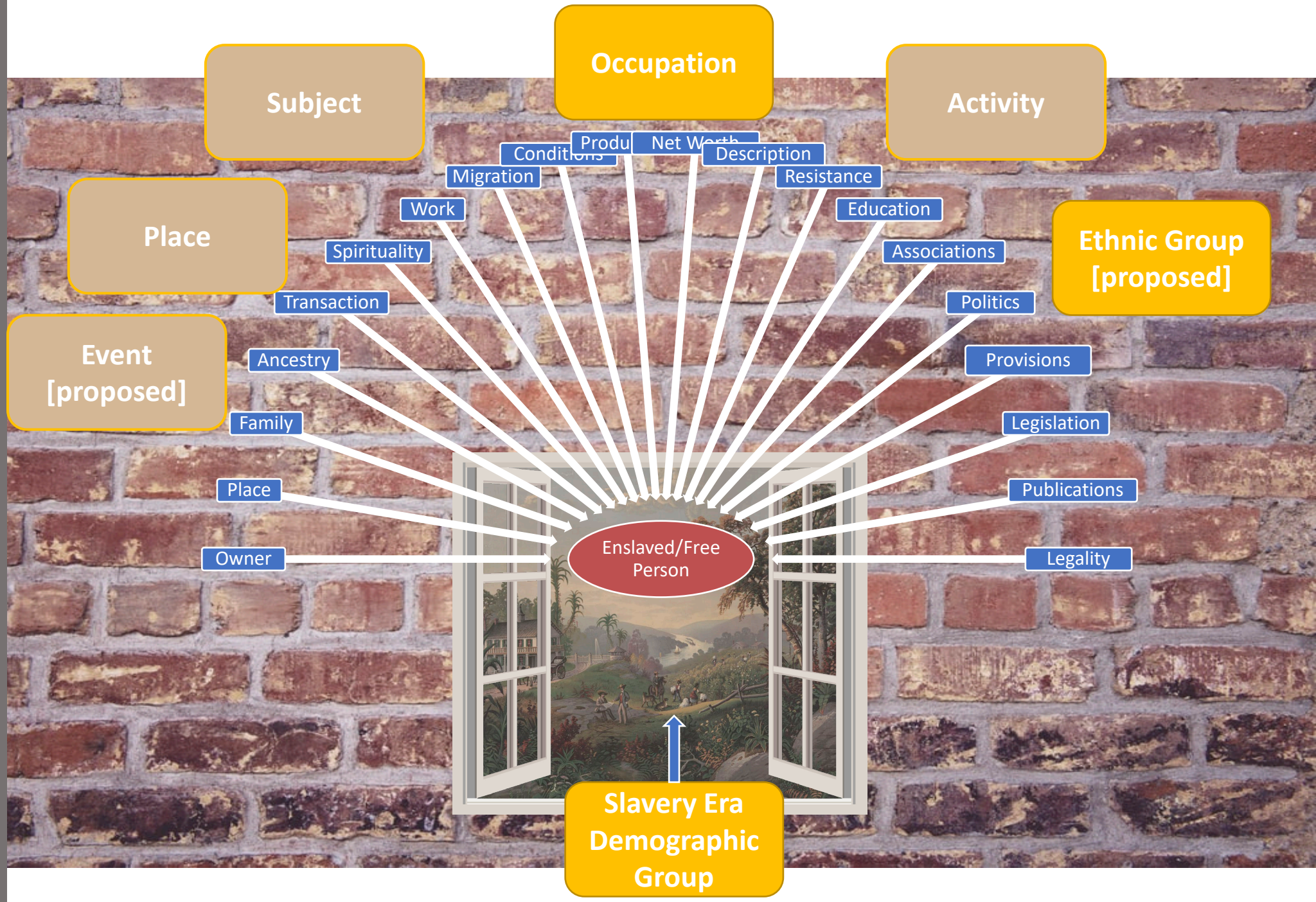
Activity

Ethnic Group (proposed)

Slavery Era Demographic Group (new)

Daniel thinking out loud – another type in the future:
Event (proposed)
will help in the description of slaveryCode concepts!

Note: The Enslaved Description Group worked closely on the gold-colored categories.



Quick review again:

How does our work address slaveryCode concepts?

slaveryCode Components

person first name	person last name	exist Dates	descriptive name or detail	code: enslaved free enslaved-free free-enslaved unknown	owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	owner(s) first and middle names	record date	new owner(s) last name [or person in control or primary CPF]	new owner(s) first and middle names	location	new location	record type

Jack (1768 -) "boy" enslavedMavisJames1774ArcherJohn_PittsylvaniaCoVA-GuilfordCoNC_BillOfSale-Deed

"mulatto"
"blacksmith"
(epithets)

+ Ethnic Group
+ Occupation

Name + Slavery Era Demographic Group + Relationship + Place + Event type

Conceptual Category Types in the current & future SNAC

Conceptual Category Types – selected focus:

Occupations (Daniel's request – February 2021)

- Slavery Era Occupations
- Domains

Slavery Era Demographic Group

– a new conceptual category type

Ethnic Group

– a proposed conceptual category type

3c

Ethnic Group –
Conceptual Category Type

Note: Many ethnonyms or ethnic terms may need **Historical Use Notes** to explain their sensitive inclusion.

*A tool for documenting sensitive and important descriptive data may be the **use of quotation marks for snippets** of written material from original sources.

Guine			
Guinea			
Igbo	Bight of Biafra		
Indigenous / Native American			Indian, Redskin, Native Indian
Kanga	Sierra Leone		
Konkomba	Bight of Benin		
Mandinga	Upper Guinea, Senegambia		
Metis			
Mina	Mina		
Mozambique			
Mulatto		USA	
Mulatto grif			
Mulatto rouge			
Mulato		Brazil, USA	
Mustee			
Nago/Yoruba	Bight of Benin		
Nalu			
Negress			Female African American, Female Black
Negro			African American, Black
Octoroon			
Papel			
Pernambuco			
Quadroon			Quarteron
Rebalo			

Draft of

Editorial Rules for Controlled Vocabularies (Occupations)

(using ANSI/NISO Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Thesauri)

Formation of a subgroup from the EDG to work on this:

Laura Hart , Stacey Lavender, and Bernetiae Reed

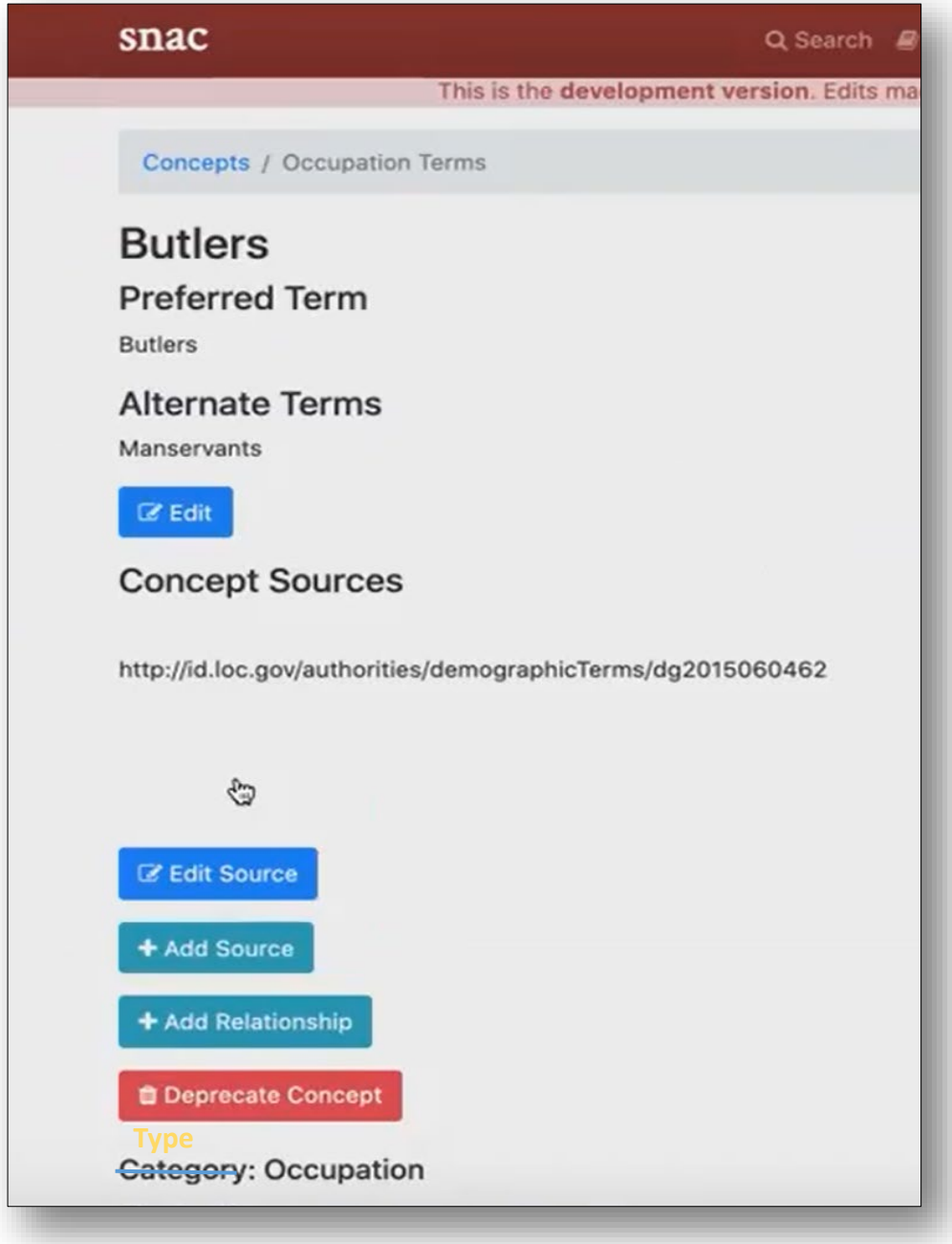
- Rules for Formulation of Terms
- Ethical Considerations in the Selection of Terms

Daniel – February 2021

"... there is SNAC in the future" in development

Instructed our sub-group to draft controlled vocabulary editorial rules for Occupation terms

"... the **vocabulary management module** in SNAC that will give us the **opportunity to manage subject, occupation, and activity (function) terms**."



The NEED FOR VOCABULARY CONTROL arises from two basic features of natural language, namely:

Two or more words or terms can be used to represent a single concept (re: Synonyms)

- Example: Water carriers/Water boys/Water bearers

Two or more words can have the same spelling and represent different concepts (re: Qualifiers)

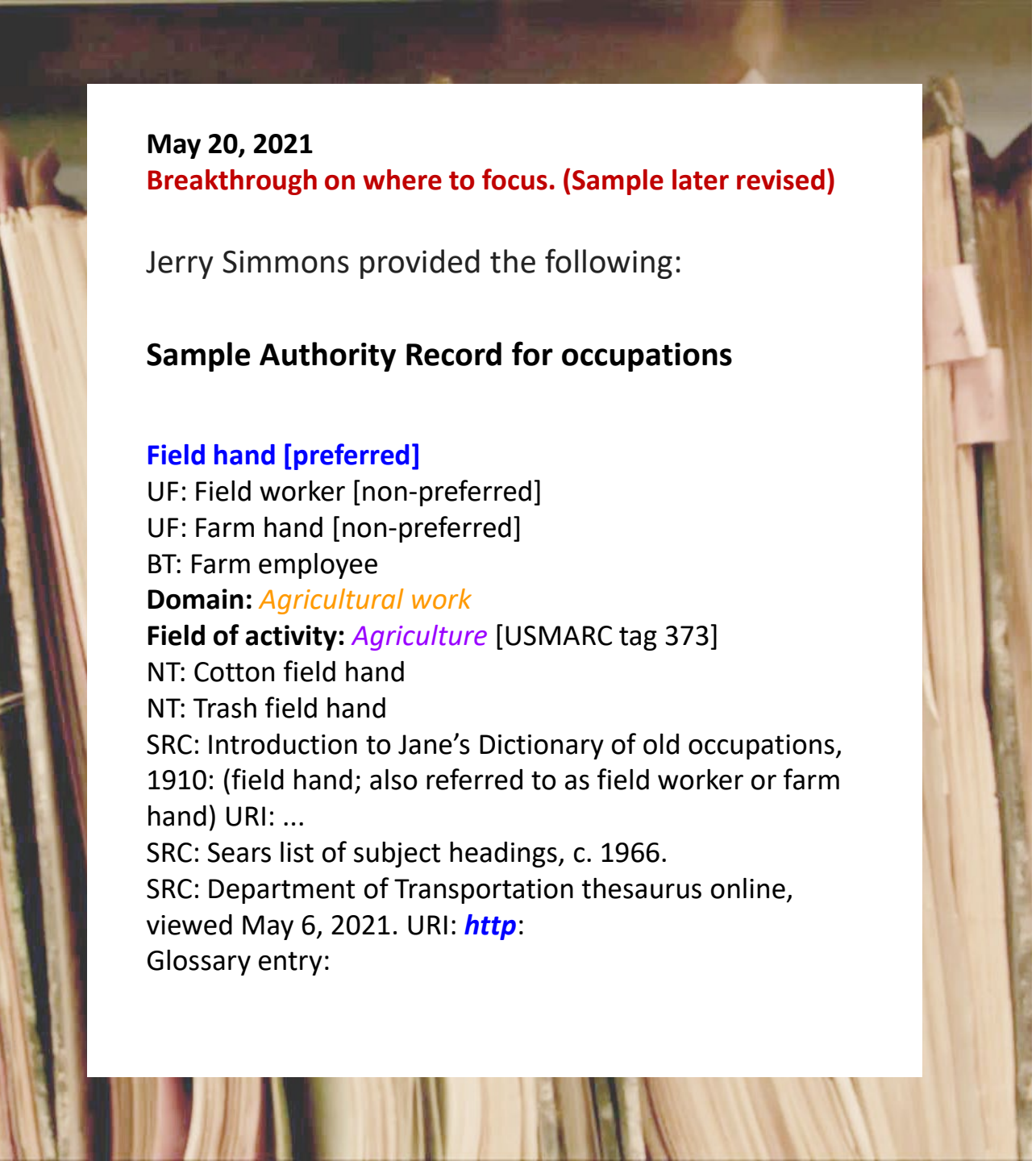
- Example: Hands (laborers), Fencers (laborers)

Three principal methods of control:

Definition & Scope note – provide scope of use information and/or definitions

Relationship – preferred terms, non-preferred terms (UF, synonyms), BT, NT, RT

Qualifiers – used to distinguish among homographs



May 20, 2021
Breakthrough on where to focus. (Sample later revised)

Jerry Simmons provided the following:

Sample Authority Record for occupations

Field hand [preferred]
UF: Field worker [non-preferred]
UF: Farm hand [non-preferred]
BT: Farm employee
Domain: *Agricultural work*
Field of activity: *Agriculture* [USMARC tag 373]
NT: Cotton field hand
NT: Trash field hand
SRC: Introduction to Jane's Dictionary of old occupations, 1910: (field hand; also referred to as field worker or farm hand) URI: ...
SRC: Sears list of subject headings, c. 1966.
SRC: Department of Transportation thesaurus online, viewed May 6, 2021. URI: ***http***:
Glossary entry:

Final focus in
EDITORIAL RULES
for controlled vocabularies:

Term Selection and Relationships:

Preferred term
UF = USED FOR or Variant term
(Non-preferred term, Alternate term)
BT = broader term
NT = narrower term
RT = related term

Scope Note (SN) – definition & clarification

Historical Use Note – historical context / specific explanations / sensitivities addressed

Source Citation

(Note: The role of "Domains" is still being considered.)

The initial editorial rules were intended for the Occupation conceptual category type – however, the application appeared often to be broader

- Use the **modern term** as preferred term when the occupation remains current, use the **older term** as the preferred term when the occupation is not current
- **Gender neutral** terms
- Use **humanize** terms as preferred terms. (e.g., “field workers,” not “~~field hands~~”)
- **Pleural** terms (because occupations are demographic groups)
- **Capitalized** first word of occupation term
- Use **qualifiers** for homographs in parenthesis – preferred use of “(persons),” not “(~~laborers~~)”
- **Preferred** terms (authority records) -- include **all UF non-preferred terms** related to the term
- **A compound term *should* be used**, instead of a single-word term with a parenthetical qualifier

  e.g., “harvest workers,” not “harvesters (persons)”

Ethical Considerations in the Selection of Terms
(included in the editorial rules)

1. **Maximum Inclusion**

   Examples:
   "Kitchen workers," not "Kitchen women"

2. **Gender-specific terms**
   - Use **gender-neutral term** for preferred term, if term **currently exists**
   - Use **older gender-specific term**, if term is **currently used** -- e.g., foreman, cowboy
   - Use **older gender-specific term,** if an **equivalent** gender-neutral format does not exist
   - Use **older gender-specific term with a qualifier**, if the term **does not currently exist**.

3. **Humanizing Terminology**

   Examples:
   "Field workers," not "Field hands" as preferred term

4. **Worker Status (Conceptual Category Type: Occupation)**
   - Occupation terms must consider the state of employment (paid work) vs non-paid work

     Examples:
     "Domestic workers," not "Domestic employee"

5. **Modern vs. Historical Terminology**
   - Exceptions to preferred modern term

Introduction to SNAC Controlled Vocabularies

Overview

Controlled Vocabularies are managed or controlled lists of *terms* that represent concep
particular categories that are used in the descriptive representation of real world things
Controlling such terms serves discovery and, when discovered, the collocation or grou
descriptions of things that share the characteristic represented by the term. Within the
SNAC, controlled vocabularies are used in the description of CPF entities.

SNAC Vocabulary Management

The SNAC vocabulary management system is based on a basic implementation of SK
Knowledge Representation System).

Within each concept category, the vocabulary management system supports the follow
each concept within a category:

- Preferred term. For each concept, there must be one preferred term. However,
  concept may have multiple preferred terms differentiated by language with the s
  that only one preferred term may be used for any one language.
- Variant term. For each concept there may be one or more variant terms for the
  This is sometimes called a non-preferred term, alternative term, or USE FOR (U
- Associated term. Associated terms are used to relate or associate one concept
  another concept. The following types of related terms are supported, though rel
  may be extended as necessary:
  - Related term. This is used to relate two concepts *without specifying how*
    concepts are related. Most commonly this will relate two concepts that ha
    intellectual (conceptual) relation of some kind though are not conceptuall
    The relationship indicator for this type of term is RT.

Controlled Vocabularies Editorial Rules

A. Term hierarchy and relationships
(SRC: ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005, 6 Term Choice, Scope, and Form)

Literary warrant provides guidance in the selection of terms and the vocabulary lists will continue to evolve with additions and use.

a. Preferred and Non-Preferred Terms

(SRC: ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005, 6.6 Selecting the Preferred Form)

- One term in natural language is always the **preferred term** and all other synonyms and sometimes near-synonyms are the **non-preferred** terms.
- **Multilingual preferred terms (multilingual synonyms)** may be included with any term.
- Preferred term selection should be determined after consulting with **literary, user, and organizational warrants.**
- **Abbreviations, Initialisms, and Acronyms** should only be used if well established and if the full form is rarely used.
- **Full forms of terms** are preferred and should be used unless another form is well established.
- **Proper names** may be part or all of a preferred term.

b. Relationships of Terms

- **Synonym (Preferred, Used For, Alternative Term)**
- **Semantic Relationships (Non-Preferred Term, Broader Term [BT], Narrower Term [NT], Related Term [RT])**

Draft of Controlled Vocabulary Editorial Rules
(Next steps: Review by the
Standards and Editorial Policy Group)

Speaker: Ibrahima Kourouma

August 28, 2021 (Raleigh NC)

Response: Except for if this legacy is not documented, recorded, discoverable, taught, or respected!!!!!

This is our challenge!!!!!