**Numeric Subfield Conversions – v1.5, 05/28/2019**

1. **Subfield $0**
	1. If $0 does not contain a URI:

$0(DE-101c)DE-9406763

$0(isni)1234567899999799

bf:identifiedBy               [        a          Identifier ;

rdf:value          “DE-9406763” ;

bf:source         [rdfs:label        “DE-101c”] ]

bf:identifiedBy               [        a          Identifier ;

rdf:value          “1234567899999799” ;

bf:source         [rdfs:label        “isni” ]

Or generically:

bf:identifiedBy               [        a          Identifier ;

rdf:value          “alpha/number string” ;

bf:source         [rdfs:label        “content of (…) before identifier”] ]

* 1. If $0 contains a URI:

$0http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82070361

$0(uri)http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82070361 (drop “(uri)”)

$0http://rdaregistry.info/terml=List/RDAproductionMethod/1017

 bf:<property as defined in spec> <URI> ] ;

 <URI> a bf:<class as defined in spec>

 rdfs:label “text from field or subfield”

bf:agent  <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82070361> ] ;

 <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82070361>

 a bf:Agent , bf:Person ;

 rdfs:label  "Villa, Susie Hoogasian" .

 bf:baseMaterial <<http://ii.loc.gov/vocabulary/material/pap>> ] ;

<<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mmaterial/pap>> a bf:BaseMaterial ;

 rdfs:label “paper” .

* 1. When multiple $0’s appear in a field, assume that the $0 immediately follows the subfield it identifies and follow step 1.2. Example:

$a Term 1 $0 URI for Term 1 $b Term 2 $0 URI for Term 2 $c Term 3

When multiple $0’s appear together at the end or beginning of a field, follow step 1.1. Example:

$a Term 1 $b Term 2 $c Term 3 $0 URI $0 URI

$0 URI $0 UTI $a Term 1 $b Term 2 $c Term 3

1. **Subfield $2**

 bf:source a Source [rdfs:label “content of $2”]

or

bf:source <[http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/.../<content of $2](https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/.../%3Ccontent%20of%20%242)>>

1. **Subfield $3**

MARC subfield $3, Materials specified

- Appears in 74 fields (as of 06/2016)

- Specifies an attribute of a resource but that attribute applies to only part of the resource, and “material specified” tells you which part.

- It is a word, or phrase, or date, or enumeration. Examples: correspondence, diaries, horse, dup. neg., case files

It seems to be used

* To indicate what part of an archival collection – diaries, records, notebook, annual report,
* To indicate part of composite resources like kits, statues, studies, works containing multiple other works – puzzles, horse, enrollment study data, 3rd work
* To indicate dates or enumerations when attribute like a certain imprint applied, used especially with serials -- 1980, 1927-42, 1-19, (1930-49)
* To identify preservation information – deacidified copy, dup. neg.

Use property bflc:appliesTo and class bflc:AppliesTo.

Examples:

Have a resource R, which consists of parts, R1, R2, R3. If they are all separately addressable by a URI, and you have a note that applies only to R2 and R3.

<resource>   bf:note [ a   bf:Note  ;

                        rdfs:label   “text of note”  ;

                       bflc:appliesTo URI or [rdfs:label …] for R2  ;

                        bflc:appliesTo   URI or [rdfs:label …] for R3  ] .

Do not have URIs for parts but a note applies only to the foreword:

<resource>   bf:note [ a   bf:Note  ;

                        rdfs:label   “foreword by Thelma Plews”  ;

                       bflc:appliesTo   [rdfs:label  “foreword” ] .

This will only work for an object property (like note).

If you have an “informal” note like bf:duration, e.g. bf:duration “10 minutes”, then put it into a note:

<resource>   bf:note [ a   bf:Note  ;

                        bf:duration    “10 minutes”  ;

                       bflc:appliesTo   [rdfs:label  “first movement” ] .

**Examples from MARC:**

**037 - SOURCE OF ACQUISITION**

Examples:

037 ##$3-2013$bPortico

037 3#$32014$bOxford University Press

 bf:acquisitionSource [

 a bf:AcquisitionSource ;

 rdfs:label “Portico” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label  “-2013” ] ] .

 bf:acquisitionSource [

 a bf:AcquisitionSource ;

 rdfs:label “Oxford University press” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label  “2014” ] ] .

**260 - PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. (IMPRINT)**

Information to differentiate the multiple statements of the described materials to which the field applies.

Examples:

260 2#$31980-May 1993$aLondon :$bVogue

260 3#$3June 1993-$aLondon :$bElle

260 2#$32000?-2002$aNew York :$bColumbia University Press

bf:provisionActivity [

 a bf;Distribution ;

 bf:agent [rdfs:label “Vogue”] ;

 bf:place [rdfs:label “London” ] ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label  “1980-May 1993” ] ] .

 bf:provisionActivity [

 a bf:Distribution ;

 bf:agent [rdfs:label “Elle” ] ;

 bf:place [rdfs:label “London” ] ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label  “3June 1993-” ] ] .

bf:provisionActivity [

 a bf:Distribution ;

 bf:agent [rdfs:label “Columbia University Press” ] ;

 bf:place [rdfs:label “New York” ] ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label  “2000?-2002” ] ].

**300 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Example:

300 ##$3poems$a1$fpage ;$c108 cm. x 34.5 cm

Example says extent=1, unit=page, dimensions= 108 cm. x 34.5 cm, and this is applicable to poems

 <instance> bf:extent [

 a bf:Extent ;

 rdf:value “1” ;

 bf:unit [rdfs:label “page” ] ;

 bf:dimensions “108 cm. x 34.5 cm” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label “poems” ] ] .

**337 - MEDIA TYPE**

Example:

337 ##$aunmediated$2rdamedia$3liner notes

<resource> bf:media [

 a bf:Media ;

 rdfs:label “unmediated” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label “liner notes” ]] .

**351 - ORGANIZATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF MATERIALS**

Example:

351 ##$3Diaries and notebooks$aOrganized into four series: I. Youth, 1846-1852. II. Early Career,1853-1865. III. Political Life, 1866-1895. IV. Retirement, 1896-1903;$bChronological arrangement.

 bf:arrangement [

 a bf:Arrangement ;

 bf:pattern “Chronological arrangement” ;

 bf:organization “Organized into four series: I. Youth, 1846-1852.

 II. Early Career,1853-1865. III. Political Life, 1866-1895.

 IV. Retirement, 1896-1903” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label “Diaries and notebooks” ] ] .

**490 - SERIES STATEMENT**

Example:

*490 1#$31972/73-1975-76: $aResearch report / National Education Association Research*

<resource> bf:note [

 a bf:Note ;

 bf:seriesStatement “Research report / National Education Association Research” ;

 bflc:appliesTo [rdfs:label “1972/73-1975-76” ] ] .

1. **Subfield $4**

See Process Notes 0.2 and 1.4

1. **Subfield $5**

Subfield $5 is used with the same definition throughout the format:

**$5 - Institution to which field applies**

MARC code of the institution or organization that holds the copy to which the data in the field applies. Data in the field may not apply to the universal description of the item or may apply universally to the item but be of interest only to the location cited. See [MARC Code List for Organizations](http://www.loc.gov/marc/organizations/orgshome.html) for a listing of institutions used in MARC 21 records.

When a piece of information about a resource is only applicable to a specific copy of the resource (i.e., an item), the information would logically be included only on the item description of that institution. If the information is applicable to multiple copies of the item but it is thought that it is not interesting to all holders then it would be part of the instance description. In both cases the institution that added the information to the item or instance description is identified since even item information is part of the description exchange environment.

**026 - FINGERPRINT IDENTIFIER**

Example

026 ##$adete nkck$bvess lodo 3$cAnno Domini MDCXXXVI$d3$2fei**$5UkCU**

An identifier for the copy of the resource that is applicable only to the copy held by the UkCU.

<resource> bf:identifiedBy [ a bf:Fingerprint ;

 rdf:value “dete nkck vess lodo 3 Anno Domini MDCXXXVI 3”;

bf:source [ bf:code “fei” ] ;

 bflc:applicableInstitution [ a bf:Agent ;

 bf:code “UkCU” ].

**037 - SOURCE OF ACQUISITION**

Example

037 ##$aBL\_12860042$bPortico$nCambridge University Press$5Uk

A stock number assigned by Portico for the resource.

<resource> bf:identifiedBy [ a bf:StockNumber ;

rdf:value “BL\_12860042”;

 bf:acquisitionSource [rdfs:label “Portico” ] ] ;

 bf:note [rdfs:label “Cambridge University Press” ] ;

 bflc:applicableInstitution [ a bf:Agent ;

 bf:code “Uk” ] ] .

**246 - VARYING FORM OF TITLE**

Example

246 3#$a<title of reissue>;$5DLC

A variant title that appears on a reissue of a resource.

<resource> bf:title [ a bf:VariantTitle ;

 rdfs:label “title of reissue” ;

 bflc: applicableInstitution [ a bf:Agent ;

 bf:code “DLC” ] ].

**655 - INDEX TERM--GENRE/FORM**

Example

655 #7$aAnnotations (Provenance)$zSweden$y18th century.$2rbprov$5MH-H

A form/genre term that Harvard has assigned to the resource in accordance with rare book rules.

<resource> bf:genreForm [ a bf:GenreForm ;

 rdfs:label “Annotations (Provenance)” ;

 bf:place [rdfs:label “Sweden”] ;

 bf:date “18th century” ;

 bflc:applicableInstitution [ a bf:Agent ;

 bf:code “MH-H” ] ] .

**700 - ADDED ENTRY--PERSONAL NAME**

Example

700 1#$aJefferson, Thomas,$d1743-1826,$eformer owner.$5MH

An entry added to the record by Harvard because their copy of the book was formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson.

<resource> bf:contribution [ a bf:Contribution;

bf:agent [ a bf:Agent, bf:Person;

rdfs:label “Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826” ] ;

 bf:role [ a Role

rdfs:label “former owner”] ;

 bflc:applicableInstitution [ bf:code “MH”] ].

1. **Subfield $6**

In the following the 880 field is called an 880 field and all other fields are called “regular” fields.

The $6 in a regular field says that there is an 880 field with some or all of the information in the regular field in another script. Process the 880s and make them duplicate fields using the tag information in the 880 $6. Attach an indication of the script as specified in the $6. Ignore the $6 in the regular field.

While the $6 can be used to match the 880 with its regular field when there are multiple regular fields with the same tag using the “occurrence number part”, ignore the matching of the fields.

The $6 is described in the Appendix A to the MARC format. The script codes encountered in MARC records are identified there.