**Process Notes – v2.2, 11/17/2022**

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**Process 0 - Name and Title Processing (UPDATED 11/17/2022)**

**0.1) Name and name/title field components**

Name part: all subfields before $t except $e, $4, $h, $i, $j (X11)

Role part: $e, $4, $j (X11)

Title part: all subfields after $t except $h,v,x,y,z,w,0-8

Series part: $v (8XX), $x (7XX, 8XX)

Genre part: $h

Relationship part: $i (7XX)

**0.2) Relationship components**

If 1XX, then name/title is the resource being described

If 6XX, then relationship is bf:subject (see ConvSpec-600-662…)

If 700-730 and no subfield $i is present, then

If I2=2, relationship is bf:hasPart

Else relationship is bf:relatedTo

If $i is present, then carry over $i content using bflc:relation property (see Process 0.3.3)

If 8XX, then relationship is bf:hasSeries (see Process 6)

If 760-788, then

Relationship determined by tag and Ind 1 (see ConvSpec760-788-Links …)

If also have $i, then carry over $i content using bflc:relation property (see Process 0.3.3)

**0.3) Basic RDF Patterns for Names, Titles, and Relationships**

**0.3.1) RDF for names**

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

bf:agent [ a bf: Person, Organization, Meeting, Family or Jurisdiction

rdfs:label “label from **Process 1.3**”;

identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ]; see **Subfield $0 spec**

bflc:marcKey “string from **Process 1.2**” ] ;

bf:role [ a bf:Role

[rdfs:label “…” ]; see **Process 1.4**

bf:code “…” ] ]. see **Process 1.4**

If URI from ID for role, then instead:

bf:role URI for role

If name is from 1XX:

Use bflc:PrimaryContribution instead of bf:Contribution

**0.3.2) RDF for titles**

Construct Title class from title subfield; keep Title subproperties in same order as in field.

bf:Work bf:title [ a bf:Title

bf:mainTitle “content of $a (X30, 240) or $t (X00, X10, X11)” ;

bf:partnumber “content of $n” ;

bf:partName “content of $p” ;

bflc:marcKey “see **Process 2.2**” ;

bf:identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ] **see Subfield $0 spec**

Convert content of other MARC title subfields as specified in title spec; order not necessary to preserve.

**0.3.3) RDF for relationships**

<resource> bf:relatedTo\*\* URI

\*\*bf:relatedTo may instead be bf:hasPart, or bf:hasSeries, or one of the other specific relationship properties

Or if need to express also a specific relationship:

If only have relation label (from Bib 7XX $i or Auth 5XX $i):

<resource> bflc:relationship [a bflc:Relationship;

bflc:relation [a bflc:Relation;

[rdfs:label “name of relationship” ] ] .

If have relation label and/or relation URI:

<resource> bflc:relationship [a bflc:Relationship;

bflc:relation [ URI for relation;

[rdfs:label “name of relationship” ] ] ].

URI a bf:Work or bf:Instance;

identifiedBy [ a Identifier ….. ]; **see Subfield $0 spec**

bflc:marcKey “See **Process 1.2**”.

**Process 1 - Name Processing (UPDATED 11/17/2022)**

**Conversion of X00, X10, X11 names**

Note on name keys: If the fields is a name/title field, include only the subfields before the $t subfield as part of the name. A few subfields can occur in titles and names and if they are after the $t they are part of the title.

**~~1.1) Make the match key~~**

~~For all: Drop all indicators and subfield codes – keep order in field~~

~~X00 - abcdjq - bflc:name00MatchKey~~

~~X10 - abcdng - bflc:name10MatchKey~~

~~X11 - acdengq - bflc:name11MatchKey~~

**1.2) Make the marc key**

Keep all indicators and subfield codes – tack tag on to beginning – keep whole field as is even if it has a title in it also -- keep order in field : bflc:marcKey tagii$atext$btext$gtext

~~X00 - bflc:name00MarcKey~~

~~X10 - bflc:name10MarcKey~~

~~X11 - bflc:name11MarcKey~~

**1.3) Make the rdfs:label**

For all: Substitute blank for each subfield code – keep order in field

X00 - abcdjq - rdfs:label

X10 - abcdng - rdfs:label

X11 - acdengq - rdfs:label

**1.4) Establish role**

MARC bibliographic records:

- If no $e (X00, X10), $j (X11) or $4, role is “contributor” and add URI from ID: <<https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctb>>

- If $e or $j (X11)

bf:role bf:Role rdfs:label “content of $e (X00, X10) or $j (X11)”

Note: If subfield content has “and”, &, or ”,” there are multiple roles in subfield. Separate and process each into a separate bf:role.

- If $4 (for each $4) has a three-character code

bf:role a bf:Role bf:code “content of $4”

or bf:role a bf:Role URI for role from ID

- If $4 (for each $4) contains a URI (http://...)

bf:role URI from $4

- If tag of field is 1XX, then use class bflc:PrimaryContribution for name information (see Process 0.3).

**Process 2 - Title Processing (UPDATED 11/17/2022)**

**Conversion of X00, X10, X11, X30, and 240 titles**

Note: for subfield strings below that start with “t” include only the subfields that occur in the heading after the $t. A few subfields may occur before and after the $t and if they occur before they are part of the name, not the title.

**~~2.1) Make the match key~~**

~~For all: Drop all subfield codes – keep order in field~~

~~X00 – tfgklmnoprs - bflc:title00MatchKey~~

~~X10 - tdfgklmnoprs - bflc:title10MatchKey~~

~~X11 - tfgklnps – bflc:title11MatchKey~~

~~X30 – adfgklmnoprs - bflc:title30MatchKey~~

~~240 – adfgklmnoprs - bflc: title40MatchKey~~

**2.2) Make the marc key**

Keep all indicators and subfield codes – tack tag on to beginning – keep whole field as is even if it has a name in it also -- keep order in field – convert delimiter to $ sign: bflc:marcKey tagii$atext$btext$gtext

~~X00 - bflc:title00MarcKey~~

~~X10 –bflc:title10MarcKey~~

~~X11 - bflc:title11MarcKey~~

~~X30 –bflc:title30MarcKey~~

~~240 - bflc:title40MarcKey~~

**~~2.3) Make the sort string (if necessary)~~**

~~If Ind2 does not equal blank or 0, make sort string by removing the characters specified in Indicator 2 and the trailing “/” punctuation. Name new string bflc:titleSortKey~~

~~Subfields to include in the sort string (for all: Substitute blank for each subfield code – keep order in field)~~

~~X00 – tfgklmnoprs~~

~~X10 – tdfgklmnoprs~~

~~X11 - tfgklnps~~

~~X30 – adfgklmnoprs~~

~~240 – adfgklmnoprs~~

**Process 3 – Fields 856 and 859**

**3.1)**  If no $u in field, then nac fields 856 or 859

**3.2)** If 856/859 has $3=Table of Contents, add $u to bf:tableOfContents in Work (see ConvSpec-5XX…)

<bf:Work> bf:tableOfContents   [ a bf:TableOfContents ;

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI ] ;

**3.3)**  **If 856 Ind2 = 2**

Instance – supplementaryContent – SupplementaryContent

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $z”

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $y”

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $3”

<bf:Instance> bf:supplementaryContent   [ a bf:SupplementaryContent ;

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI ;

bf:note [ a bf:Note ;

rdfs:label "note text" ] ] ;

**3.4)** **If 856 Ind2 = #, 0, 1 or 8**

URLs to convert in fields 856/859 $u:

\*.loc.gov

\*.fdlp.gov

\*.gpo.gov

\*.hathitrust.org

Do not convert other 856/859 fields with Ind2=#, 0, 1 or 8

**3.5)**  If the Instance is electronic (008/23= o or s)

Instance – hasItem -

Item – electronicLocator – rdfs:Resource

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI

note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $z”

note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $y”

note – Note – “rdfs:label “content of $3”

If the Instance is NOT electronic

Create new Instance with title from analog instance and point to the Work,

Instance a Electronic

- link to the Work

- hasItem -

Item – electronicLocator – rdfs:Resource

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $z”

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $y”

note – Note – rdfs:label “content of $3”

<bf:Instance> bf:hasItem [ a bf:Item ;

bf:electronicLocator [ a rdfs:Resource ;

rdf:value "URL from $u"^^xs:anyURI ;

bf:note [ a bf:Note ;

rdfs:label “note text” ] ] ];

**Process 4 - Authority 4XX and 5XX tags – OBSOLETE (06/29/2022)**

The instruction on creating BIBFRAME Works from MARC title and name-title authority records has been replaced with specifications for creating Hubs. See ConvSpec-240,X30-UnifTitle …

**Process 5 - Selecting Name/Title and Title Authority – OBSOLETE (06/29/2022)**

This instruction on selecting the MARC title and name-title authority records has been replaced with specifications for creating Hubs. See ConvSpec-240,X30-UnifTitle …

**Process 6 - Series Processing**

Hubs will be created for all series titles converted from 400, 410, 411, 440 and 8XX fields. The bflc:relationship structure will be used to link the Hub to the resource being converted.

Series statements from the 490 fields will use the bflc:relationship structure to link the series to the resource being converted and will have an added rdf:type of “Uncontrolled.”

**6.1)** Each $a ($x/$v/$y/$z/$3) grouping in a 490 field should be treated separately unless the repeated $a fields are separated by an “=”, which usually indicates multi-script cataloging (see 6.3).

*Examples:*

**4901\_ $a** Technical assistance publication (TAP) series ; **$v** 19. **$a** Criminal justice subseries ; **$v** v. 2

Should be treated as:

**4901\_ $a** Technical assistance publication (TAP) series ; **$v** 19

**4901\_ $a** Criminal justice subseries ; **$v** v. 2

**4900\_ $a** Zhongguo Jing ju bai bu jing dian wai yi xi lie. Di 3 ji = **$a** Translation series of a hundred Jingju (Peking opera) classics

Should be treated as:

**4900\_ $a** Zhongguo Jing ju bai bu jing dian wai yi xi lie. Di 3 ji = Translation series of a hundred Jingju (Peking opera) classics

**6.2)** For each 490 field, create the following:

<Resource>  
 <bflc:relationship>  
 <bflc:Relationship>  
 <bflc:relation> Has series </bflc:relation>  
 <relatedTo>   
 <Series>  
 rdf:type rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bflc/Uncontrolled"

<status> <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mstatus/t> and rdfs:label “transcribed” </status>  
 <title>   
 <Title>   
 <mainTitle> 490 $a </maintitle>  
 </Title>  
 </title>  
 <identifiedBy>  
 <Issn> rdf:value 490 $x </Issn>  
 </identifiedBy>  
 <identifiedBy>  
 <Issn> rdf:value 490 $y </Issn>  
 <status> http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mstatus/incorrect and rdfs:label “incorrect” </status>  
 </identifiedBy>  
 <identifiedBy>  
 <Issn> rdf:value 490 $z </Issn>  
 <status> http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mstatus/cancinv and rdfs:label “canceled” </status>  
 </identifiedBy>  
 </Series>   
 </relatedTo>

<bflc:appliesTo> 490 $3 (if applicable; see also Subfield $3 Process) </bflc:appliesTo>

<classification>  
 <ClassificationLcc>   
 <classificationPortion> 490 $l </classificationPortion>  
 </ClassificationLcc>  
 <assigner>   
 <Agent> http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/organizations/dlc </Agent>  
 </assigner>  
 </classification>  
 <seriesEnumeration> 490 $v </seriesEnumeration>  
 </bflc:Relationship>  
 </bflc:relationship>

**6.3)** If the 490 field contains titles separated by an = sign, a parallel title field should be created for the title after the = sign.

*Example:*

<Resource>  
 <bflc:relationship>  
 <bflc:Relationship>  
 <bflc:relation> Has series </bflc:relation>  
 <relatedTo>   
 <Series>  
 rdf:type rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bflc/Uncontrolled”

<status> <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mstatus/t> and rdfs:label “transcribed” </status>  
 <title>   
 <Title>   
 <maintitle> 490 $a to = </maintitle>  
 </Title>  
 <title>  
 <Parallel title>  
 <maintitle> 490 $a after = </maintitle>  
 </Parallel title>  
 </title>  
 …

</Series>   
 </relatedTo>

<bflc:appliesTo> 490 $3 (if applicable; see also Subfield $3 Process) </bflc:appliesTo>  
 <seriesEnumeration> 490 $v </seriesEnumeration>  
 </bflc:Relationship>  
 </bflc:relationship>

**6.4)** For each 400/410/411/440/800/810/811/830 field, create the following:

<Resource>  
 <bflc:relationship>  
 <bflc:Relationship>  
 <bflc:relation> Has series </bflc:relation>  
 <relatedTo>   
 <Hub>  
 rdf:type rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Series"  
 <title>   
 <Title>

<bflc:nonSortNum> 440 Ind2 OR 830 Ind2 </bflc:nonSortNum>  
 <maintitle> 400/410/411/800/810/811 $t OR 440/830 $a </maintitle>  
 <partNumber> 400/410/411/800/810/811 $n OR 440/830 $n </partNumber>  
 <partName> 400/410/411/800/810/811 $p OR 440/830 $p </partName>  
 </Title>  
 <title>  
 <contribution>  
 <bflc:PrimaryContribution>  
 <agent> 400/410/411/800/810/811 $a (see Process 1.3) </agent>  
 </bflc:PrimaryContribution>  
 </contribution>  
 <identifiedBy>  
 <Issn> rdf:value 4XX/8XX $x </Issn>  
 </identifiedBy>  
 </Hub>  
 </relatedTo>

<bflc:appliesTo> 8XX $3 (if applicable; see also Subfield $3 Process) </bflc:appliesTo>  
 <seriesEnumeration> 4XX/8XX $v </seriesEnumeration>  
 </bflc:Relationship>  
 </bflc:relationship>

**Process 7 - Punctuation Retention and Removal**

Dealing with punctuation embedded in cataloged bibliographic records is an inexact science. In general, for rdfs:label elements, punctuation is retained as found in the source. For other data elements, ending punctuation may or may not be removed. The conversion follows the [PCC Guidelines for Minimally Punctuated MARC Records](https://loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/PCC-Guidelines-for-Minimally-Punctuated-MARC-Data-v.1.2.docx) where applicable. Specific guidelines are outlined below.

**7.1)** When a single MARC field is split into multiple BIBFRAME properties or classes, remove the punctuation between each subfield.

*Examples:*

**245 10** **$a** Title of resource : **$b** subtitle of resource / **$c** author of resource.

bf:title [ a bf:Title ;

bf:mainTitle "Title of resource" ;

bf:subtitle "subtitle of resource" ] .

bf:responsibilityStatement "author of resource" ;

**264 1** **$a** New York : **$b** HarperCollins, **$c** 2020.

bf:provisionActivity [ a bf:Publication ;

bf:agent [ a bf:Agent ;

rdfs:label "HarperCollins" ] ;

bf:date "2020" ;

bf:place [ a bf:Place ;

rdfs:label "New York" ] ] ;

**300** **$a** 50 pages ; **$c** 24 cm.

bf:extent [ a bf:Extent ;

rdfs:label "50 pages" ] ;

bf:dimensions "24 cm." ;

**700 10** **$a** Miranda, Lin-Manuel, **$d** 1980-, **$e** composer, **$e** librettist, **$e** performer.

bf:agent [ a bf:Agent ;

rdfs:label "Miranda, Lin-Manuel, 1980-" ;

bf:role [ a bf:Role ;

rdfs:label "performer" ],

[ a bf:Role ;

rdfs:label "librettist" ],

[ a bf:Role ;

rdfs:label "composer" ],

[ a bf:Role ;

rdfs:label "lyricist" ] ],

**7.2)** When a MARC field is placed in a single BF property, retain the punctuation between each subfield.

*Examples:*

**264 1** **$a** New York : **$b** HarperCollins, **$c** 2020.

bf:provisionActivityStatement "New York : HarperCollins, 2020" ;

**490 0** **$a** IEEE digital and mobile communications series ; **$v** 1

bf:seriesStatement "IEEE digital and mobile communications series ; 1" ;

**7.2.1)** When creating a bf:responsibilityStatement from MARC field 245 $c, retain punctuation within the text string.

*Example*:

**245 10** **$a** Salt, fat, acid, heat : **$b** mastering the elements of good cooking / **$c** by Samin Nosrat and art by Wendy MacNaughton ; with a foreword by Michael Pollan.

bf:responsibilityStatement "by Samin Nosrat and art by Wendy MacNaughton ; with a foreword by Michael Pollan " ;

**7.2.2)** When converting note fields that contain multiple sentences, retain punctuation.

*Examples:*

**351** **$a** Part I arranged in three series. Series 1: 1 Early Family Papers, 1762-1910; Series 2: General Correspondence, 1934-1964; Series 3: Special Correspondence, 1946-1963.

bf:collectionArrangement [ a bf:CollectionArrangement ;

bf:collectionOrganization “Part I arranged in three series. Series 1: 1 Early Family Papers, 1762-1910; Series 2: General Correspondence, 1934-1964; Series 3: Special Correspondence, 1946-1963.” ] ;

**506** **$a** Use digital image. Original served only by appointment because material requires special handling.

bf:usageAndAccess [ a bf:AccessPolicy ;

rdfs:label "Use digital image. Original served only by appointment because material requires special handling.” ] ;

**7.2.3)** When creating a bf:qualifier for a bf:AbbreviatedTitle or a bf:KeyTitle from MARC fields 210 $b and 222 $b, retain the parentheses around the qualifying information.

*Examples:*

**210 0 $a** Br. j. hist. math. **$b** (Online)

bf:title [ a bf:AbbreviatedTitle ;

bf:mainTitle "Br. j. hist. math." ;

bf:qualifer "(Online)" ] .

**222 0 $a** Economic education bulletin **$b** (Great Barrington)

bf:title [ a bf:KeyTitle ;

bf:mainTitle "Economic education bulletin" ;

bf:qualifer "(Great Barrington)" ] .

**7.3)** Square brackets should be retained, as they are used to indicate cataloger-supplied and non-transcribed metadata.

*Examples:*

**245 10** **$a** [Charles and Ray Eames, designers, looking at the chair at their office] / **$c** [edited by] Hanna Garth and Ashanté M. Reese.

bf:title [ a bf:Title ;

bf:mainTitle "[Charles and Ray Eames, designers, looking at the chair at their office]" ] .

bf:responsibilityStatement “[edited by] Hanna Garth and Ashanté M. Reese” ;

**250** **$a** [Explicit edition].

bf:editionStatement "[Explicit edition]" ;

**264 2** **$a** [New York] : **$b** [Buena Vista Home Entertainment], **$c** 2019.

bf:provisionActivity [ a bf:Distribution ;

bf:agent [ a bf:Agent ;

rdfs:label "[Buena Vista Home Entertainment]" ] ;

bf:date "2019" ;

bf:place [ a bf:Place ;

rdfs:label "[New York]" ] ] ;

**7.4**) Final punctuation (usually a period) should be removed from most 01X-4XX and 65X-8XX fields, but retained in fields 210, 222, 300 and the 5XX fields.

*Examples:*

**250** **$a** First edition.

bf:editionStatement "First edition" ;

**264 1** **$a** New York : **$b** HarperCollins, **$c** 2020.

bf:provisionActivityStatement "New York : HarperCollins, 2020" ;

**500** **$a** Includes index.

bf:note [ a bf:Note ;

rdfs:label "Includes index." ] ;

**650 0** **$a** Baseball players **$v** Drama.

bf:subject [ a bf:Topic ;

rdfs:label “Baseball players--Drama" ] ;

**7.5)** In 65X headings, any final punctuation (usually a period) that appears at the end of the subject string -- but before any numeric subfields -- should be removed.

*Examples:*

**650 0 $a** Epigenetics.

bf:subject [a bf:Topic ;

rdfs:label “Epigenetics” ] ;

**650 2 $a** Regeneration **$x** genetics. **$0** <https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D012038Q000235>

bf:subject [a bf:Topic ;

rdfs:label “Regeneration--genetics” ] ;

**655 7** **$a** Motion pictures. **$2** lcgft

bf:genreForm [a bf:GenreForm ;

rdfs:label “Motion pictures” ] ;

**Process 8 - Provision Activity details from 008 and 26X fields**

Information relating to what was formerly called the “Imprint” is called Provision Activity information in BIBFRAME. It is carried in several fields in a MARC record and is used from those fields for different purposes. There are three components of Provision Activity information: Agent, Place, and Date. There are at least four basic functional types of Provision Activity information: Publication, Distribution, Production, Manufacture, and for dates, Copyright date.

Earlier versions of the MARC-to-BIBFRAME conversion treated the provision activity elements from MARC fields 008 and 26X as separate entities. To facilitate transformation of the MARC data to BIBFRAME – and the transformation of BIBFRAME into MARC – these elements will now be combined in most cases.

**8.1)** Coded Provision Activity data in MARC field 008 will be assigned to the existing BIBFRAME place and date properties and the dates will follow EDTF formatting. See ConvSpec006-008 …

**8.2**) Transcribed Provision Activity information in MARC fields 26X will be assigned to the BFLC properties simplePlace, simpleAgent, and simpleDate. See ConvSpec250-270 …

**8.3)** 880 fields paired with 260 and 264 fields will be converted according to the Subfield $6.3 spec.

**8.4)** The Provision Activity information from MARC field 008 will be merged with data from the Provision Activity statement in the MARC 26X field. When multiple 26X fields exist, merge the data from the 008 field with the 26X field using this priority order:

1 – The first 260 field

2 – The first 264\_1 field (field 264 with second indicator “1”)

3 – The first 264 field if a 264\_1 field does not exist

*Examples:*

**001** 18527507

**008** 150316s2015 nyuab 001 0ceng

**264 1 $a** New York : **$b** Center Street, **$c** 2015.

<Instance>

<bf:provisionActivity>

<bf:Publication>

<bf:date rdf:datatype="http://id.loc.gov/datatypes/edtf">2015</bf:date>

<bf:place rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/countries/nyu"/>

<bflc:simplePlace> New York </bflc:simplePlace>

<bflc:simpleAgent> Center Street </bflc:simpleAgent>

<bflc:simpleDate> 2015 </bflc:simpleDate>

</bf:Publication>

</bf:provisionActivity>

</Instance>

**001** 11679742

**008** 960812s1991 fr 092 vlfre

**260 $a** United States : **$b** The Voyager Company, **$c** [1991?]

<Instance>

<bf:provisionActivity>

<bf:Publication>

<bf:date rdf:datatype="http://id.loc.gov/datatypes/edtf">1991</bf:date>

<bf:place rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/countries/fr"/>

<bflc:simplePlace> United States </bflc:simplePlace>

<bflc:simpleAgent> The Voyager Company </bflc:simpleAgent>

<bflc:simpleDate> [1991?] </bflc:simpleDate>

</bf:Publication>

</bf:provisionActivity>

</Instance>

**8.4.1)** When 008/06=p, two Provision activity resources are created, one for Distribution (with the date from 008/07-10) and one for Publication (with the date from 008/11-14). The Publication resource is combined with the first 26X field.

*Example:*

**001** 15622630

**008** 090212p20081999it mun| fhis | zxx d

**260 $a** Cologno Monzese, Italy : **$b** Stradivarius ; **$b** distributed by Milano Dischi, **$c** 2008.

<Instance>

<bf:provisionActivity>

<bf:Publication>

<bf:date rdf:datatype="http://id.loc.gov/datatypes/edtf">1999</bf:date>

<bf:place rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/countries/it"/>

<bflc:simplePlace> Cologno Monzese, Italy </bflc:simplePlace>

<bflc:simpleAgent> Stradivarius </bflc:simpleAgent>

<bflc:simpleAgent> distributed by Milano Dischi </bflc:simpleAgent>

<bflc:simpleDate> 2008 </bflc:simpleDate>

</bf:Publication>

</bf:provisionActivity>

<bf:provisionActivity>

<bf:Distribution>

<bf:date rdf:datatype="http://id.loc.gov/datatypes/edtf">2008</bf:date>

<bf:place rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/countries/it"/>

</bf:Distribution>

</bf:provisionActivity>

</Instance>

**8.5)** When multiple Provision Activity Places, Agents and/or Dates are listed in a single MARC 260 or 264 field, they will be disassembled but regrouped in multiple Provision activity resources in BIBFRAME. The groupings will be based on each Place ($a) in the original 260 or 264 field. The provision activity information from the 008 field should be placed in the first grouping only.

Provision activity fields are only disassembled when the $a and $b fields are grouped together. A 264 field consisting of “$a Place $b Agent $a Place $b Agent” will create two Provision activity resources. A 264 field consisting of “$a Place $a Place $b Agent” or “$a Place $a Place $b Agent $b Agent” will not.

*Examples:*

**001** 21617747

**008** 200721t20202020nyuab e b 001 0 eng d

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