Cataloging What's Up?

Ideas, concerns, future, etc. related to cataloging/technical services

New subjects

New genre

375 gender

JSC → RSC

FRBR-Library Reference Model

      Res and Nomen

      Aggregates

      Re-modeled for various communities into linked data

BIBFRAME

Other

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New subjects

Identifiers: These have identifiers for the linked data environment

Id.loc.gov
VIAF
ISNI
Orcid
ulan
Local
LCSH
LCGFT
LCDGT
AAT
TGM
ERIC
RDA
ESH
LCMPT
GND

Then status of the term and provenance of the term become important
[1] http://vocab.org/lifecycle/schema#State

[2] https://www.w3.org/ns/prov#Entity (Note: PROV is best for use cases where provenance/states/related activities of the resource are clearly defined throughout the lifecycle; the PROV-CONSTRAINTS make this ontology difficult to use otherwise.)

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New genre

LCGFT
LCDGT
LCMPT
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375 gender

Gender terms are available in LCDGT so that would be a logical controlled vocabulary to use.

See http://id.loc.gov/authorities/demographicTerms/collection_LCDGT_Gender

Gender Code and Term Source Codes at http://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/gender.html
currently only defines three sources:

lcdgt
LC Demographic Group Terms (Washington, DC: Library of Congress)
lcsh
Library of Congress subject headings (Washington, DC: LC, Cataloging Distribution Service)
iso5218
    Codes for the Representation of Human Sexes (ISO/IEC 5218:2004) (Geneva: International Organization for Standardization)

The ISO terms are identical to what is being removed from RDA. You can obtain the ISO standard free at http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c036266_ISO_IEC_5218_2004(E_F).zip (or, go to http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html and find ISO/IEC 5218:2004 in the list).

So catalogers have the immediate option of continuing to use "male", "female", and "not known", but now if they do they should add $2 iso5218 to the field.   Otherwise, the only other currently approved sources with assigned codes are LCDGT and LCSH, both of which use plural forms, e.g.

375   Males $2 lcdgt

Unless PCC/NACO is planning to strip all existing 375s that don't include a subfield $2 in them, it might be useful as a retrospective project if $2 iso5218 could be added to all of the fields that use one of the ISO terms that were in RDA.

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FRBR-Library Reference Model - http://library.ifla.org/1084/1/207-riva-en.pdf

Notes from ALA of comments from CC:DA/ALA representative to RSC (JSC)

- Nomen was assigned by agent is a new idea.
  - The definition of nomen is "a designation by which an entity is known" (p. 20). And in the scope note says: "A nomen is whatever appellation is used to refer to any entity found in the bibliographic universe. (...) Depending on context of use, the same sequence of symbols can be assigned as a nomen of different entities in the real world even within the same language (polysemy and homonymy). (...) The association of nomens to entities is in general many-to-many". To me, this means that the same nomen (the same appellation) can be used - and in fact, often is used - for several entities.
- Relationship designator in pipeline may go thru but no new ones
- FRBR-RLM (FRBR reference library model) will have world-wide review early 2016
- FRBR is taking out library management aspects, but FRBRoo does include it
- FRAD's justify and contextual use will go away
- Group 2 agent is Corp and family and person is a subclass of **agent**, and it is only for living humans
- Group 3 deprecated as are the 2 chapters held open in RDA ... subject still there. Res is for subject ... it is anything
- Nomen is name by which anything is known. An access point is a nomen
- An ISBN is also a nomen.
- Place can be associated with anything
- Entities have hierarchical relationships.
- Anything that applies to an agent applies to a person but not the reverse.

- …new definition of "expression" in FRBR-LRM: "A distinct constellation of signs conveying intellectual or artistic content." (LRM-E3, p. 15)
- …not sure FRBR-LRM explains very clearly how this is supposed to work. It states "The model does not prescribe the criteria that must be applied in making the determination of representivity" and "Whether an expression is the original expression [meaning the representative expression, though the document states earlier that the original expression is not necessarily the representative expression] of the work will often be a component of this decision-making process."

Jsc→ rsc

Joint Steering Committee is now RDA Steering Committee

the new documents page (http://rda-rsc.org/newrscdocs)

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Comments by Gordon Dunsire

"Although in theory, one instance of nomen (a subclass of res) could be associated to another instance of nomen via the appellation relationship, in practice the general case would not be provided for in implementations. Structurally, in a system implementation where instances of the entity nomen are assigned an internal identifier (also a nomen of a specific type) this relationship would be implicit in the system design. An example of this situation could be found in a linked data implementation which assigns a URI (nomen) to instances of nomen of other types."

The model "is developed very much with semantic web technologies in mind" (page 25), so "this situation" is what the LRM should expect to arise.

In practice, the meta-layer of URIs (nomens) of Nomens can be ignored because it is part of the structure of RDF itself. So we don't have to worry about nomens of nomens.

Extending this argument, the super-entity "Thing" can also be ignored, in the same way that the local application of a subject heading system ignores the geographical subdivision that is the boundary of the collection (set). For example, "Scotland" is routinely ignored when assigning subject headings to a collection of works about Scotland and located in Scotland.

This parsimony becomes costly when such a collection is aggregated with another collection, say from the USA. Whaur's yer boondaries noo? as we say in these parts.

Is "Res" the same as "Thing"? If so, we can safely ignore "Res" and never have to refer to it again (except inside the LRM itself). We can answer the question by asking "is the bibliographic universe" the same as, smaller than, or bigger than the "universe of everything".

If the bibliographic universe contains all the resources that are about some subject of sufficient interest for someone to express and manifest it and someone (the same or different) to access and mentally consume it, then in principal anyone can be that someone. In the LRM universe, if I think about something then I have been an agent in the creation of a work, and if I express it using my chosen set of signs and manifest it by enfixing those signs, say in a recorded statement, then I and my creation(s) may be objects of interest.

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Aggregates

Kelley McGrath's diagram

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Aggregates and serials

PCC Colleagues,

FRBR-LRM makes some significant changes to the modeling of serials from the original FRBR model.

Section 5.5 of the FRBR-LRM document concerns modelling of Aggregates. The document defines an aggregate as 'a manifestation embodying multiple distinct expressions', and further defines three types of aggregates:

Aggregate Collections of Expressions: 'sets of multiple independently created expressions which are published together in a single manifestation'. This category of aggregates includes serials, monographic series, anthologies, etc.

Aggregates Resulting from Augmentation: 'single work supplemented with one or more dependent works'. E.g. works republished with forewords, introductions, or illustrations not present in the original work.

Aggregates of Parallel Expression: 'manifestations may embody multiple, parallel expressions of the same work', such as a single manifestation containing the work in several languages.

The discussion of modelling aggregates also includes the concept of an 'aggregating work', which as I understand it, is simply the conceptual combination of all the aggregated expressions.

Section 5.6 discusses serials specifically, and states that serials are 'essentially aggregates' at two levels.

- Aggregates of issues published over time
- Each issue is an aggregate of articles

Later in that section, the document states that the modelling of serials in the original FRBR studies was not complete, and that the example of the Wall Street Journal as a serial work with its Eastern and Western Editions as distinct expressions was an error. The current FRBR-LRM model proposes to treat each separate edition and version of a serial as a separate work with relationships to other serial works: "It ensues that any serial work can be said to have only one expression and only one manifestation. But the relationships that hold between serial works can serve to draw the borders of additional entities that comprise, say, the paper edition of a journal and its edition on the Web; all linguistic editions of a journal that is published in more than one language as separate editions; all local editions of a journal, etc., according to the needs that have to be met in a given implementation of the model."

Finally, FRBR-LRM states that it does not propose to model all specific serial relationships, and that other models like PRESSoo should be used in implementations that need more detailed modelling of serials.

This raises several questions of interest to the PCC and serials community:

- Since the FRBR-LRM model treats all the various editions of a serial as distinct works, with a single expression and manifestation for each work, how do we then deal with inheritability of certain common elements amongst the related works?
- The serials community has typically treated electronic and print versions of a serial title as distinct manifestations of the same work, but the FRBR-LRM model indicates that each serial work can have only one expression and one manifestation. This is a major change to the way the serials community has thought about print and online versions of serials. What are the implications of this change on existing and future bibliographic data?
- In cases where a serial work is also a monographic series, what is the impact of this model and will it require changes in PCC practice with regards to series?

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BIBFRAME

The Library of Congress launched a BIBFRAME Pilot in June 2015, and is bringing the first phase of the pilot to a staggered close on March 31, 2016.

This message summarizes the results of the first phase of the LC BIBFRAME Pilot, and identifies future developments.

- Forty-four Library of Congress catalogers participated in the BIBFRAME Pilot, describing resources in BIBFRAME for monographs, notated music, serials, maps, atlases, sound recordings, and audio visual materials using Resource Description & Access (RDA)
- BIBFRAME RDA profiles were used to describe these resources
- The Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office made the BIBFRAME RDA profiles available on a public demo site in October 2015
- BIBFRAME Vocabulary 1.0 was the underpinning of the RDA profiles, with new vocabulary terms based on RDA identified during the pilot and marked for inclusion in BIBFRAME Vocabulary 2.0
- 891 BIBFRAME descriptions were captured during the pilot and are available for analysis and exploration by the broader information community in this zip file. Each description is presented in three different serializations: JSON-LD, N3, and RDFXML
- The LC BIBFRAME Pilot, Phase one, will be complete for those catalogers working with monographs, notated music, serials, maps, and atlases on March 31, 2016
- A second LC BIBFRAME Pilot will start in fiscal 2017, when BIBFRAME Vocabulary 2.0 will be tested with a variety of formats
- The LC BIBFRAME Pilot, Phase one will continue for those working with sound recordings and audio visual materials until May 31, 2016
- Library of Congress Prints and Photograph catalogers began testing BIBFRAME for visual images described with DCRM(G): Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Graphics) in March 2016, and will continue testing BIBFRAME until July 31, 2016
- The Library of Congress has released a statement on its role in BIBFRAME development. The statement is posted on the Library of Congress PCC BIBFRAME page

- The Library of Congress will continue to share internal BIBFRAME developments with the broader information community as the pilots continue, and welcomes comments and feedback on these developments

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Other
Training Manual for Applying Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/sct/documents/rel-desig-guide-bib.pdf

All LCCNs present in the 682 field will now be coded in subfield $0 (Replacement authority control number). This subfield will be repeated if necessary . Each LCCN will be preceded by the Library of Congress' organization code, DLC. Example:

```
682 ## $iThis authority record has been deleted because the heading is
covered by the subject heading $a [heading] $0 (DLC)shXXXXXXXXX
```

008/28 – Change: Government publication Prior to 2015, university **press** publications were included as examples of government publications. That would not apply to other university publications

SUBJECT HEADINGS - ACQUISITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS DIRECTORATE, POLICY AND STANDARDS DIVISION

Official websites for GNIS and Geonames

Government data, such as that for geographic information, is often reused in other websites. Geonames.org should not be confused with the official websites of the BGN. Citing it does not fulfill the requirement to cite either GNIS or GNS in geographic subject proposals. The URLs for the required sources are provided in SHM H 690 and are as follows:

GNIS (domestic names): http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html
GNS (foreign names): http://geonames.nga.mil/namesgaz/

Subject headings: Romance literature; Love stories

In order to promote consistency between LCSH and LCGFT and to resolve the long-standing confusion over these headings, the LC subject heading **Romance literature, Romance fiction (literature in Romance languages)** has been revised to **Romance-language literature** and its narrower terms have also been revised. The heading **Love stories** and headings in the form **Love stories, [language or country]** (e.g., **Love stories, Hebrew**; **Love stories, Argentine**) will be revised to **Romance fiction** and **Romance fiction, [language or country]**, respectively. The revisions will appear on a list no earlier than September 2015.

046 update

Cataloger's Desktop 2015 Issue 3 was released on August 11, 2015 includes an important update to DCM Z1 instruction sheet 046, Special Coded Dates. NACO catalogers: please note that the formatting of dates in the 046 field has changed. When supplying dates in field 046, use the Extended Date Time Format (EDTF) schema in all cases except for centuries; supply dates using the pattern yyyy, yyyy-mm, or yyyy-mm-dd; always add subfield $2 edtf except after a century. The more consistent use of $2 edtf is based on a PCCLIST discussion suggestion to simplify the use of $2 (always use except for centuries).

Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms

The Subject Proposal System's main menu now includes an option to propose terms for inclusion in Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT). PSD is developing LCDGT, which will eventually be used to explicitly record the intended audience and creator/contributor characteristics of some library materials. The list of codes is in http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcdgt-principles.pdf and online at http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/lcdgt.html (although the latter is still lacking a few of the codes found in the former). Tentative List of terms in the pilot may be found on LC's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access website at http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcdgt-announcement.html.
 See also: http://id.loc.gov/authorities/demographicTerms.html

First 400 terms: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcdgt-initial.html

Check Classification Web - *Classification Web* subscribers may view the approved demographic group terms by clicking on the "Search Demographic Group Terms" option on the main menu.

Manual: https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcdgt-acceptance-manual.html

Illegal aliens; Aliens

In response to constituent requests, the Policy and Standards Division has investigated the possibility of cancelling or revising the heading **Illegal aliens**. PSD also explored the possibility of revising the broader term **Aliens**. It concluded that the meaning of **Aliens** is often misunderstood and should be revised to **Noncitizens**, and that the phrase *illegal aliens* has become pejorative. The heading **Illegal aliens** will therefore be cancelled and replaced by two headings, **Noncitizens** and **Unauthorized immigration**, which may be assigned together to describe resources about people who illegally reside in a country.

Genre/form – LCSH / LCGFT

Question: When editing a bib record [and Replacing] for a work of fiction which has genre/form terms expressed as LCSH terms, e.g.,

> 650 0 $a Paranormal fiction.
> for which there's now an equivalent LCGFT term, e.g.,
> 655 7 $a Paranormal fiction. $2 lcgft

What are appropriate options? Leave the LCSH term as is? Add the LCGFT term? Replace the former with the latter? All of the above?

RDA examples updated
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/6jsc_rda_complete_examples_authority_revisedoct2015.pdf
http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/default/files/6jsc_rda_complete_examples_bibliographic_revisedoct2015.pdf

Answer: For now we are supposed to continue following the LCSH policies as found in the Subject Headings Manual. And then add genre/form, audience (385 field), creator characteristics (386), and time period of creation (046 and/or 388) in addition.   [Schiff]

Result:
Editing an existing record, do not change the 650 but otherwise edit as above.
New record, add correct 6XX 7 $2 lcgft and/or $2 fast headings and include 385, 386, 388, 046 as appropriate.
Note: $z is not valid for genre/form headings

Example:
Children's book by a woman Norwegian author 1st published in 1980 that we used to do Love stories $2 gsafd

> 655 7 Romance fiction $2 lcgft – this book is romance fiction [040 in autho has $f lcgft]
> 651 0 Norway $z Fiction. Or 370 [370 $g Norway $2naf   …. Or 655 or $z on 650]
> 385 $a Children $2 lcsh   --- or $2 lcdgt
> 386 $m Gender group $a Women $2 lcdgt
> 388 2 $a 1980 $2 fast …
> 650 7 Children's stories, Norwegian. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst00856766

Not:
655 7 Romance fiction $z Norway.
655 7 Love stories. $2 gsafd

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Ex of BIBFRAME records:

```
N3
@prefix bf: <http://bibframe.org/vocab/> .
@prefix bflcp: <http://bibframe.org/vocab_lcp/> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix xml: <http://www.w3.org/XML/1998/namespace> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

<http://bibframe.org/resources/instances/ZUp1449253304> a bf:Monograph
;
    bf:carrierCategory <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/carriers/nc> ;
    bf:classification "3200" ;
    bf:classificationLcc "G1019 .H278 1959" ;
    bf:instanceTitle [ a bf:Title ;
            bf:titleValue "Hammond's complete world atlas" ] ;
    bf:lccn [ a bf:Identifier ;
            bf:identifierScheme
<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn> ;
            bf:identifierValue "59001095" ] ;
    bf:mediaCategory <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mediaTypes/n> ;
    bf:publication [ a bf:Provider ;
            bf:providerDate "[1959]" ;
            bf:providerName "C.S. Hammond & Co." ;
            bf:providerPlace "New York, U.S.A." ] ;
    bf:titleVariation [ a bf:Title ;
            bf:titleValue "Complete world atlas" ] ;
    bflcp:comment "ga10 in explorer" ;
    bflcp:copyrightDate "Â©MCMLIX" .

<http://bibframe.org/resources/works/ckp1449253304> a bf:Work ;
    bf:cartographicScale "Scales differ" ;
    bf:contentCategory "cartographic image" ;
    bf:expressionOf
<http://bibframe.org/resources/works/bno1449253304> ;
    bf:lccn [ a bf:Identifier ;
            bf:identifierScheme
<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn> ;
            bf:identifierValue "59001095" ] ;
    bflcp:colorContentDetail " illustrations (some color), maps (some
color)" ;
    bflcp:supplementaryContent "Includes indexes" .

<http://bibframe.org/resources/works/bno1449253304> a bf:Cartography ;
    bf:genre [ a bf:Genre ;
            bf:authorizedAccessPoint "World atlases"@en ;
            bf:genre
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/genreForms/gf2011026742> ;
            bf:label "World atlases"@en ] ;
    bf:language <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng> ;
    bf:lccn [ a bf:Identifier ;
```

```
                bf:identifierScheme
<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn> ;
                bf:identifierValue "59001095" ] ;
     bf:relator [ a bf:Relator ;
                bf:relatedTo [ a bf:Organization ;
                        bf:authorizedAccessPoint "C.S. Hammond &
Company"@en ;
                        bf:hasAuthority
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79056308> ;
                        bf:label "C.S. Hammond & Company"@en ] ;
                bf:relatorRole <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctg>
] ;
     bf:workTitle [ a bf:Title ;
                bf:titleValue "Hammond's complete world atlas" ] ;
     bflcp:comment "ga10 on explorer" .

<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/carriers/nc> bf:label "volume" .

<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng> bf:label "English"@en .

<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mediaTypes/n> bf:label "unmediated" .

<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctg> bf:label "Cartographer"@en
.

<http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn> bf:label "LCCN" .
```

 RDF

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:bflcp="http://bibframe.org/vocab_lcp/"
  xmlns:bf="http://bibframe.org/vocab/"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
>
  <bf:Work
rdf:about="http://bibframe.org/resources/works/ckp1449253304">
    <bf:contentCategory>cartographic image</bf:contentCategory>
    <bflcp:colorContentDetail> illustrations (some color), maps (some
color)</bflcp:colorContentDetail>
    <bf:expressionOf>
      <bf:Cartography
rdf:about="http://bibframe.org/resources/works/bno1449253304">
        <bf:language
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng"/>
        <bflcp:comment>ga10 on explorer</bflcp:comment>
        <bf:workTitle>
          <bf:Title rdf:nodeID="bnodeohY1449253743">
            <bf:titleValue>Hammond's complete world
atlas</bf:titleValue>
          </bf:Title>
        </bf:workTitle>
```

```xml
        <bf:lccn>
          <bf:Identifier rdf:nodeID="bnodeyMA1449253849">
            <bf:identifierValue>59001095</bf:identifierValue>
            <bf:identifierScheme
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn"/>
          </bf:Identifier>
        </bf:lccn>
        <bf:genre>
          <bf:Genre rdf:nodeID="bnodezZY1449253815">
            <bf:genre
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/genreForms/gf2011026742"/>
            <bf:authorizedAccessPoint xml:lang="en">World
atlases</bf:authorizedAccessPoint>
            <bf:label xml:lang="en">World atlases</bf:label>
          </bf:Genre>
        </bf:genre>
        <bf:relator>
          <bf:Relator rdf:nodeID="bnodeRJJ1449253688">
            <bf:relatorRole
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctg"/>
            <bf:relatedTo>
              <bf:Organization rdf:nodeID="bnodeyyH1449253690">
                <bf:hasAuthority
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79056308"/>
                <bf:label xml:lang="en">C.S. Hammond &amp;
Company</bf:label>
                <bf:authorizedAccessPoint xml:lang="en">C.S. Hammond
&amp; Company</bf:authorizedAccessPoint>
              </bf:Organization>
            </bf:relatedTo>
          </bf:Relator>
        </bf:relator>
      </bf:Cartography>
    </bf:expressionOf>
    <bf:cartographicScale>Scales differ</bf:cartographicScale>
    <bf:lccn>
      <bf:Identifier rdf:nodeID="bnodeDUx1449254019">
        <bf:identifierScheme
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn"/>
        <bf:identifierValue>59001095</bf:identifierValue>
      </bf:Identifier>
    </bf:lccn>
    <bflcp:supplementaryContent>Includes
indexes</bflcp:supplementaryContent>
  </bf:Work>
  <bf:Monograph
rdf:about="http://bibframe.org/resources/instances/ZUp1449253304">
    <bflcp:comment>ga10 in explorer</bflcp:comment>
    <bf:carrierCategory>
      <rdf:Description
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/carriers/nc">
        <bf:label>volume</bf:label>
```

```xml
        </rdf:Description>
      </bf:carrierCategory>
      <bflcp:copyrightDate>©MCMLIX</bflcp:copyrightDate>
      <bf:instanceTitle>
        <bf:Title rdf:nodeID="bnodeXeC1449254056">
          <bf:titleValue>Hammond's complete world atlas</bf:titleValue>
        </bf:Title>
      </bf:instanceTitle>
      <bf:titleVariation>
        <bf:Title rdf:nodeID="bnoderug1449254077">
          <bf:titleValue>Complete world atlas</bf:titleValue>
        </bf:Title>
      </bf:titleVariation>
      <bf:publication>
        <bf:Provider rdf:nodeID="bnodeKLF1449254105">
          <bf:providerDate>[1959]</bf:providerDate>
          <bf:providerPlace>New York, U.S.A.</bf:providerPlace>
          <bf:providerName>C.S. Hammond &amp; Co.</bf:providerName>
        </bf:Provider>
      </bf:publication>
      <bf:classification>3200</bf:classification>
      <bf:lccn>
        <bf:Identifier rdf:nodeID="bnodeZqe1449254295">
          <bf:identifierScheme
rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn"/>
          <bf:identifierValue>59001095</bf:identifierValue>
        </bf:Identifier>
      </bf:lccn>
      <bf:mediaCategory>
        <rdf:Description
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/mediaTypes/n">
          <bf:label>unmediated</bf:label>
        </rdf:Description>
      </bf:mediaCategory>
      <bf:classificationLcc>G1019 .H278 1959</bf:classificationLcc>
    </bf:Monograph>
    <rdf:Description
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng">
      <bf:label xml:lang="en">English</bf:label>
    </rdf:Description>
    <rdf:Description
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/ctg">
      <bf:label xml:lang="en">Cartographer</bf:label>
    </rdf:Description>
    <rdf:Description
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn">
      <bf:label>LCCN</bf:label>
    </rdf:Description>
  </rdf:RDF>
```

Json-ld

```
[
  {
    "@id": "http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers/lccn",
    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/label": [
      {
        "@value": "LCCN"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "@id": "http://bibframe.org/resources/works/bno1449253304",
    "@type": [
      "http://bibframe.org/vocab/Cartography"
    ],
    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/genre": [
      {
        "@id": "_:bnodezZY1449253815"
      }
    ],
    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/language": [
      {
        "@id": "http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng"
      }
    ],
    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/lccn": [
      {
        "@id": "_:bnodeyMA1449253849"
      }
    ],
    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/relator": [
      {
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        }
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          "@value": "C.S. Hammond & Co."
        }
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      "http://bibframe.org/vocab/providerPlace": [
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    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/identifierValue": [
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            "@value": "C.S. Hammond & Company"
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    "http://bibframe.org/vocab/label": [
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