Rare Materials Ontology Extension - Use Cases

Note: the below Use Cases are in draft form and not sorted into logical groups; further, examples and remarks are not fully developed.

Use Case 1	Provenance tracing (persons, institutions, bookplates)
Primary Stakeholders	Researchers, catalogers
Scope	cataloging, discovery, provenance, alterations
Priority	
Story	A user wants to identify the provenance of an item to determine its cultural significance, etc.

Examples:
- X item was owned by Person1 and sold at auction in 1976 to Person2. In 1995, Person2's child donated the item to Institution
- Author's personal copy, extensively annotated with corrections and changes to be incorporated into the 2nd edition

Remarks:
- Provenance ontologies exist; investigate whether they are rich in the semantics needed.
- Provenance Evidence Terms, RBMS Controlled Vocabularies: http://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/alphabetical_list.htm

Use Case 2	Contextualizing provenance
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	
Scope	Provenance, annotations, alterations, "adjacent collections"

Priority	
Story	The object cataloged has a snazzier history than just "former owner." Currently the MARC bib 520 + 545 + 561 are used to supply this information.

Examples:
- Imagined example: the prayer book that Mary Queen of Scots held in her hands on the occasional of her death.
- Example: This book was given to Derrida by Hillis on March 30, 1987 to mark the occasion of Derrida's first day at Irvine.
- Example: This book was formerly owned by a member of a specific group that the library wants to note, such as the Yale Club of New York City.

Remarks:
- Might be covered by "Provenance" above. Also, sounds like "Association of an item with a particular event" below.

Use Case 3	Annotations
Primary Stakeholders	Researchers, catalogers
Scope	cataloging, discovery, annotations, alterations,
Priority	High
Story	A researcher wants to identify materials that have been annotated by former owners (or others) and the content of the annotations

Examples:
- Hip Hop LP, used as part of DJ activity, has tracks identified as those used as part of the performance
- Jacques Derrida collection books with annotations (as marginalia) by Derrida and dedications by others

Remarks:
- Important for both the Princeton and Cornell LD4P projects
- Annotation is of important research value
- Consider implications of W3C Web Annotation data model regarding RWO (Real World Object) versus web resource

Use Case 4	Help for Cryptic Annotations
Primary Stakeholders	
Scope	"Normalization/transcription"
Priority	
Story	A resource has annotations that are valuable but obscure.

Examples:
- Classical inscriptions have been supplied with dates that, while accurate in a highly scholarly way, are incomprehensible to non-expert users. The cataloger wants to translate the dates into ordinary BC/AD format.
- Or: the annotations are in a script that is in less common use. The cataloger might want to supply a standard Romanization of the annotation. (Cornell had a project in which we were supplying two extra Romanizations).
- Or: an inscription is signed in a handwriting style, and/or with a type of abbreviation, that is characteristic of a particular person whose papers the library has. The cataloger owes it to the researcher to identify that person.

Remarks:
- Makes an argument for a richer annotation class than direct correlation between the two entities (work/instance/item) and (annotation). Perhaps an intermediary node.
- Could exceed beyond the boundaries of information one would provide in usual cataloging

Use Case 5	Rubrication, illumination, other hand coloring
Primary Stakeholders	
Scope	Alterations, physical characteristics
Priority	
Story	A map showing strategic hamlets in South Vietnam has been hand colored in red to show Viet Cong-controlled areas.

Examples:
Remarks: Manuscripts and incunabula. Overlaps with "Special features or imperfections" below.
- Early printed books were often rubricated by hand as well, and illustrations in books were hand colored right up through the 19th century.

Use Case 6	Altered Work
Primary Stakeholders	Catalogers
Scope	Cataloging, alterations, physical characteristics
Priority	
Story	

Examples:
- An artist paints over the original pages of a book, creating a new work of art/artist's book.
Remarks:
- A work is altered to the point of being a new work. What is the relationship between those works? How rich are these semantics in the current BF model AND how generalizable can we make this?

Use Case 7	Embedded Work IDs, Instance IDs?
Primary Stakeholders	Public-side users
Scope	
Priority	
Story	A user alights at a particular item. She should be able to click on a link to "Other editions of this work" (including other formats such as microform or electronic) or "Other instances of this edition."

Examples:

- Suppose Derrida had two annotated copies of the standard edition of Joyce's Ulysses, one from his grad school days, dog-eared with English vocabulary words in the margin, and one that he started using as an adult when his student copy wore out. A user should be able to discover (1) all the editions of Ulysses in the collection from any one edition of Ulysses or (2) any copy of the same edition of Ulysses from any other copy.

Use Case 8	Discarded accompanying material
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	
Scope	Related material
Priority	
Story	The resource originally had accompanying material which the former owner or cataloging agency has discarded.

Examples:
- Sometimes the resource was issued with material that cannot be safely stored because it is organic, acidic or hazardous.
- Sometimes the owner of the resource places extraneous material in the book.
- Possibly also a place to note material which has been stolen? In many libraries, it is the accompanying map, poster, etc. that is stolen out of the book, not the whole book.

Remarks:
- Perhaps there could be a broader category of "accompanying material" with subcategories (e.g., discarded, inserted, etc.) to account for other types of inserted materials that may be important to researchers (e.g., Derrida inserted many types of materials in his books)
- "Provenance Evidence Terms" in the RBMS Controlled Vocabularies has a few terms for types of insertions: http://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr86.htm

Use Case 9	Letters of transmittal
Primary Stakeholders	Catalogers
Scope	Cataloging, provenance, related material, administrative
Priority	
Story	The resource arrives in the Rare Department with a useful or sentimental statement from the donor.

Remarks:
- Rare departments always keep these letters with the resources or in separate administrative files / collections
- May need to include 'richer' relationships between works to accomplish this use case

Use Case 10	Association of an item with a particular event
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	
Scope	Provenance, "relationships"
Priority	
Story	Which items in a collection were sent on a visiting exhibition or used in a particular performance?

Examples: Currently in MARC:
- For sound recordings that went on the Renegades of Rhythm Tour, 2014-2015, trace the name of the tour:

  711 2_ $i Related event: $a Renegades of Rhythm Tour, 2014-2015. $5 NIC
- Also, add an 852 $z note on the MFHD to explain: "This copy used on the Renegades of Rhythm Tour featuring highlights of Afrika Bambaataa's personal collection of sound recordings, played by DJ Cut Chemist and DJ Shadow, 2014-2015."

Remarks:

- Could a dedication also be construed as an event? They are often dated, and are also sometimes occasioned by another external event (birthday, anniversary, graduation, etc.).

Use Case 11	English Short Title Catalogue and Other Links?
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Catalogers, public services staff, users, bibliographers
Scope	[related to citations, identifier schemes], variants/impressions
Priority	
Story	Many ESTC titles are cataloged at the item record, not the manifestation level; potentially there is a one-to-one correspondence between an item and an ESTC record.

Remarks: For discussion. How would we like rare materials to interact with online reference sources?

- Could expand to include not just ESTC records, but all citations in rare book catalog records (currently recorded in the 510 field in MARC); some refer to online resources, others to print. Citations could be linked to the Standard Citation Forms database (http://rbms.info/scf), and/or to the resource itself if available in HathiTrust or another repository?
- Locally created identifiers?
- Currently there is no equivalent instruction for references in RDA, and a proposal from BSC sought to add them, and argued that referential relationships are different from subject relationships, but the proposal was not approved. This is a recurring problem in describing early printed materials, where there may be significant textual variants of any given edition, as well as different issues and different states (e.g., one state with the text before the printer noticed the huge typo in the title, and another state after the printed caught the typo and re-printed the title page). Researchers sometimes are looking specifically for a particular variant or state, so including such information in the description is important.

- See: http://rbms.info/scf/ for list of standard citation forms for bibliographies, including ESTC. Each standard citation form has a permalink.

Use Case 12	Binding descriptions and binder
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, public services staff, catalogers
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, alterations, physical characteristics, provenance
Priority	
Story	Binding descriptions allow users to identify particular binding styles, formats, and materials. The binding may also be evidence of provenance, for earlier printed books.

Examples:
- Some binding descriptions are copy-specific, as is the case for the majority of early printed books, e.g. Bound in the purple calf characteristic of Mme. Lavoisier's personal library.
- Bound in red morocco, all edges gilt.
- Some binding descriptions apply to all copies of a book, as is the case for the majority of artists' books
- Some binding descriptions may describe variants, such as 19th century publisher's bindings, presence or absence of dust jackets, etc.

Remarks: Current cataloging practice (at Cornell, anyway) is to describe the binding in a note (at the manifestation level or at the item level, as appropriate) and to trace the binder's name in a 700 or 710 field if significant, coding that field as local if the binding information is item-specific.

Use Case 13	Containers
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	
Scope	Physical characteristics, alterations
Priority	
Story	If the item has been stuck in a container other than what it was originally issued in, it could be significant enough to note.

Examples: For the Hip Hop Collection, Cornell's cataloging instructions say : 2 copies of an LP in the same sleeve – always important to note.
-        In morocco slipcase bearing the monogram FSF.
-        Housed in a mahogany box.

Use Case 14	Original Shelf Order; Physical Location; Former Call Numbers
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library staff
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, provenance,
Priority	
Story	A researcher would like to replicate, in a virtual environment, the experience of browsing a collection as it was originally organized and shelved prior to being accessioned. Which titles were located in proximity to each other? Or: a researcher requests an item by its former call number on the basis of a citation in a work published 50 years ago; library staff then need to retrieve the work using the old call number (the rest of the citation may be too vague to identify it).

Examples:

- The collection has been moved from its original location and shelf order, but before the move, the shelf order was noted.
- Or: the owner had his or her home-grown call number scheme.
- Derrida's library was preserved as it was at the time of his death. Later, an inventory was done that created a shelfmark for objects to show their specific location in the studio.
- In the Derrida finding aid, the shelfmark hierarchically encodes the physical disposition of an item in Derrida's studio: wall, bookcase, shelf, and shelf position. For example:

  > Maurice Blanchot. *The Step Not Beyond*
  > Identifier: 2.5.5.25 (M)
  > 2 = Wall
  > 5 = Case
  > 5 = Shelf
  > 25 = Position on shelf
  > (M) = Mezzanine.

  - Former shelfmark: Phillipps MS 21975 (now New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, MS 652) (example from AMREMM 7B17. Former and related shelfmarks).

Remarks:

- How does the *in situ* spatial disposition of a collection relate to the way(s) in which it was originally used? In the Derrida collection, the issue of physical space and location is significant. The "working" items were located in his studio; the items he received as gifts were spatially removed for the "working" environment. So, beyond shelf order, strictly speaking, how do we encode the original spatial disposition of items?
- Unusual circumstance for most cataloging practice

Use Case 15	Contact Info for Related Collections/Items
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public/Researchers
Scope	Collections, "adjacent collections"
Priority	

Story	A researcher is studying a specific person and wants to find the contact info of all archives that hold material created by that person, without having to go to each library/archives' website individually.

Examples:
- Both Amherst College and Harvard University have papers from Emily Dickinson, as well as family papers that are related. A researcher would likely want to consult all of these collections, not just one.

Remarks:
- May not be appropriate for this ontology, since much broader than item-specific. Feel free to disregard if it doesn't fit.
- Closely related to MARC 544 and "location of other archival material" in current BIBFRAME, but that expects a literal rather than somehow connecting directly to other Repository/Organization
- "e-mail address" is a property for Repository/Organization in the current BIBFRAME ontology, but there doesn't seem to be a way to directly refer to other Repositories as owning related material in collection description? I could be wrong - not familiar enough with current ontology!
- roles for creator may differ, could be photographer, artist, author, etc., not just creator
- Possibly similar in some ways to "Provenance Tracing" use case above?

Use Case 16	Copy number
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, catalogers
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, provenance,
Priority	
Story	For limited editions

Examples:
- No. 37 in a limited edition of 500 copies.

- No. 15 in a limited edition, one of 25 copies signed by the author.

Remarks: Useful for security purposes to confirm that a particular copy belongs to the library in question; also useful to bibliographers doing a census of who owns which copy of a particular book, etc.

Use Case 17	Bound-withs
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public/researchers, library staff
Scope	Related material, administrative,
Priority	
Story	The essay that the researcher seeks is preceded or followed by another work (or several/many works), bound in the same volume. The "With:" or "Bound with:" note informs the researcher and library staff helping him/her that there is another work in the same physical item, and identifies the other work. Before about 1860 or 1870, books were issued in paper wrappers, and the buyer took the book to the binder to be bound, so any number of related or unrelated works could be bound together. Sometimes the publisher issued several works together (e.g., 3 pamphlets on the same subject).

Examples:
    With: A modest proposal / Jonathan Swift. London : Printed for J. Southby, 1696.
    No. 23 in a volume of 28 pamphlets with binder's title: May Anti-Slavery Pamphlets, v. 14.
    No. 6 in a nonce volume of pamphlets relating to Ireland.

Remarks:
- Not necessarily a rare materials specific issue but one that would need handling
- Cf. DCRM(B) 7B18: http://rbms.info/files/dcrm/dcrmb/DCRMB3.pdf

Use Case 18	Special features or imperfections of the copy being described
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Researchers, public, internal users, preservation staff
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, variants/impressions, physical characteristics, alteration, annotations,
Priority	
Story	A researcher would like to identify a copy with a specific imperfection or feature. Or the library's copy has defects that may impede research.

Examples:

Imperfect: all after page 26 lacking. [This could be significant if the work is supposed to be 300 pages long, for instance.]

Insect damage to pages 1-15, with some loss of text.

Publisher's name blotted out on title page by the censor.

In original paper wrappers, uncut.

Remarks: This use case has been derived from DCRM(B) 7B19.1.1.
Also important for preservation/security purposes including condition and completeness review, identifying stolen copies on the black market, etc.

Use Case 19	Meta-annotations
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Researchers, catalogers, public
Scope	Discovery, annotations, provenance,
Priority	
Story	A researcher is interested in layers of annotations added to a

	source and the relationships/chronology among them.

Example:
- Person X has sent Derrida a book with a handwritten dedication. Derrida has glossed it with his reaction to the dedication (e.g., "Hypocrite!").
- Book X has been owned by the same family for generations. Different members of the family have added their own comments on the text and have also annotated comments made by previous readers of the text.

Remarks:

Use Case 20	Taxonomy of annotation types
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Researchers, catalogers, public
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, annotations,
Priority	
Story	A researcher wants to locate items with particular types of annotations or interventions.

Examples:
- Annotated items in the Derrida collection include a range of markings or physical "traces":
    - Marginalia
    - Highlighting
    - Underlining
    - Symbols
    - Marks
    - Inserted material
    - Dog-eared pages
    - Paper clips

Remarks:
- Develop/adopt/adapt a list of controlled terms for identifying different types of markings related to an item; see: http://archaeologyofreading.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/AOR_Transcribers_Manual23082016.pdf (pp. 32-24)

- Provenance Evidence Terms in the RBMS Controlled Vocabularies has a number of such terms; for instance, here are some relating to annotations: http://rbms.info/vocabularies/provenance/tr4.htm

Use Case 21	Taxonomy of annotation motivations/purposes
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Researchers, catalogers, public
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, annotations,
Priority	
Story	A cataloger wants to encode the motivation for an annotation's creation or the purpose for the inclusion of the body in the annotation (language adapted from the Web Annotation spec); a researcher wants to locate items with particular motivations (e.g., "dedicating").

Examples:
- An annotation can be identified as a dedication if it has the motivation "dedicating."

Remarks:
- Is there a principled basis for distinguishing an annotation body type from a motivation? Motivation implies intention, which may not be known or verifiable, whereas typing a body as a dedication, for example, is simply descriptive.
- The Web Annotation specification provides a list of terms for identifying motivations (see https://www.w3.org/TR/annotation-vocab/#named-individuals). We may want to extend this list with additional terms (e.g., "dedicating") that are appropriate to our use cases.

Use Case 22	Parsing data within annotations
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Catalogers

Scope	Cataloging, discovery, annotations,
Priority	
Story	A cataloger wants to "entify" an annotation by parsing out named entities and dates and encoding them via separate resources or data properties

Examples:
- In the Derrida collection, a dedication has an author and one or more dedicatees, each of which should be identified.
- Dedications or other annotations can refer to other people, places, or events, and may include a specific creation date.

Remarks:
- Like Named Entity Recognition, but with more "curation" involved (e.g., in dedications, names may be represented by initials and may require human interpretation, etc.).

Use Case 23	~~Page~~ Component-level resource description
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Catalogers
Scope	Cataloging, discovery, component, annotations,
Priority	
Story	A cataloger encoding an annotation or other copy-specific feature of an item wants to identify its location on a specific page; a cataloger citing a source of information wants to be able to provide a reference to a specific page.

Examples:
- A book in the Derrida collection has two separate dedications, one to Jacques Derrida, on a flyleaf, and another to Marguerite Derrida, on the title page.
- Assertions about an authorial identity take information from the title page of a book and from a brief bio on page 300. We want to be able to specify where the information was found.

Remarks:

- A Component class (with appropriate subclasses such as Page) would facilitate rare-materials-specific use cases, but would also be generally applicable to other levels of description (e.g., it is customary to cite the title page as the "chief source of information" when establishing an authorial identity or choosing a preferred title).
- For rare materials, we may want to make specific assertions about the cover, title page, colophon, annotated page(s), etc.
- IIIF has the notion of a Canvas that represents the digital surrogate for a particular page of a manuscript, for example, which can then be annotated with both transcription and commentary.
- However, some rare books/manuscripts may never be digitized and may only ever be accessible through descriptive metadata. There is likely a lot of metadata in existing MARC records that is actually page-level metadata, but that is currently tucked away in a stringy note field.
- We want to be able to link a description of the page as a Real World Object to any future digital surrogate.
- In the context of annotations, in the Web Annotation model, specifically, the "target" of a manuscript annotation would seem to be the page where it was written, not just the item. Could use OA selectors for this case

Use Case 24	In-house processing & tracking data
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Hands-on, frontline library workers
Scope	Administrative,
Priority	High, but see remarks below
Story	Whose desk is this thing on? Or: the books in the collection were separated out and are to be cataloged individually; the Hummel figurines were transferred to the art library; the oversize maps are housed in the mapcases upstairs; 15 boxes of papers have not yet been delivered but will arrive next month; the remaining 38 boxes are in the processing room.

Examples: This is a MFHD from our collection, referring to who did what:

541:0 : ‡8 1.1\a ‡a Echols Collection ‡b Kroch Library ‡c transfer ‡d 20020129 ‡e M021-01 ‡n .2 ‡o c.f. ‡3 35 sound cassettes
583:0 : ‡8 1.2\a ‡a Received ‡c 20020119 ‡k Lucy Burgess ‡3 35 sound cassettes
583:0 : ‡8 1.3\a ‡a Boxed ‡c 20020128 ‡k Julia Parker ‡3 35 sound cassettes

Remarks: I don't know if other libraries use the MFHD for this type of data or whether it is within the scope of our project. It can also be housed in the 9XX of the bib, but that drove our batchmatch people crazy.

- As archives switch over to content management systems like ArchivesSpace, this type of information may live there rather than in the catalog record.
- A public note in the catalog record may be necessary if part of the collection is temporarily unavailable, e.g. sent to Conservation for treatment or included in a touring exhibit that is currently out of the country.

Use Case 25	Bibliographic citation(s)
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library staff
Scope	Variants/impressions, transcription/normalization, citations,
Priority	
Story	Important for distinguishing among different editions of a work, especially if several different ones were published by the same publisher in the same city and year; distinguishing different issues or states within an edition; or distinguishing variants within an edition. Especially important for early books and books with a complex publishing history (such as Darwin's Origin of Species).

Examples:

- References: Freeman, R.B. Charles Darwin (2nd ed.), 401

Remarks: MARC 510 is used for this information, with a subfield for the location of the citation in the bibliography (e.g. page number or citation number). Cf. DCRM(B) 7B14: http://rbms.info/files/dcrm/dcrmb/DCRMB3.pdf

See: http://rbms.info/scf/ for list of standard citation forms for bibliographies. Each standard citation form has a permalink.

Use Case 26	Access restriction
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library public services staff
Scope	Administrative,
Priority	High
Story	A researcher wants to know in advance if the item or collection is not currently available for public use, or if it can be used only with specific limitations. Library staff helping the researcher also need to know this information so they don't give the researcher access to restricted items/collections.

Examples:
- By appointment only.
- Personal correspondence (boxes 6-12) restricted until 2025.
- Restricted to permission of the donor.

Remarks: Commonly applied to archival collections, but can also apply to books, sound recordings, etc. in special collections. MARC field 506. DACS requires this field in catalog records for manuscripts and archives (DACS 4.1): http://files.archivists.org/pubs/DACS2E-2013_v0315.pdf

Use Case 27	Transcription vs. Access point
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Catalogers, public
Scope	Transcription/Normalization,
Priority	
Story	We need to provide the detailed transcription expected for the

	identification of state vs. issue, and still provide content (work and expression) level access.

Use Case 28	Restriction on use
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library public services staff
Scope	Administrative
Priority	High
Story	A researcher needs to know in advance if there are restrictions on what information from an item or collection can be published or under what terms. Library staff helping the researcher also need to know this information so they make sure the researcher is aware of it.

Examples:
- May not be quoted or published without permission of the holder of the originals.
- May not be quoted or published in such a way that individuals mentioned in the documents can be identified.

Remarks: MARC field 540; DACS 4.4: http://files.archivists.org/pubs/DACS2E-2013_v0315.pdf

Use Case 29	Accompanying/inserted material
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Researchers, library staff
Scope	Related material
Priority	
Story	Identifies additional material added to or inserted into the item described

Examples:
- Autograph letter from the author to Charles Darwin laid in, explaining the circumstances under which the book was written.
- A lock of hair (enclosed in envelope) laid in, with inscription identifying it as that of William Wordsworth.

Use Case 30	Actions taken or to be taken
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Library staff
Scope	Element of in-house processing/tracking data
Priority	
Story	Used to record what has been done with the material, by whom, or what needs to be done

Examples:
- Needs to be rebound
- Boxes 6-12 deaccessioned
- Acknowledged

Remarks:
- bibliotek-o activity model is a good candidate

Use Case 31	Agent of action taken or to be taken
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Library staff
Scope	Element of in-house processing/tracking data
Priority	
Story	Identifies who did a particular thing with the material

Examples:
Remarks:
- Important for tracking material that passes through multiple hands (e.g. curator, archival processing staff, Conservation staff, digitization staff)
- bibliotek-o activity model is a good candidate

Use Case 32	Date of action taken or to be taken
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Library staff
Scope	Element of in-house processing/tracking data
Priority	
Story	Date when a particular action was taken (or should be taken in the future) with the material; may be a specific date or a descriptive phrase such as "when funding is available"

Examples:
- If an item was loaned to X Library for exhibit in 2013 and still isn't back yet, staff will know they need to contact X Library to ask for it to be returned.
- Collection to be reprocessed when funding is obtained

Remarks:

- Important for tracking purposes
- bibliotek-o activity model is a good candidate

Use Case 33	Material acted upon
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Library staff
Scope	Element of in-house processing/tracking data
Priority	
Story	Identifies the material acted upon

Examples:
- Boxes 12-15 are the ones that were deaccessioned
- Videos in the collection are the items that were separated out to be digitized and shelved separately

Remarks:
- The MARC 583 field provides for these tracking elements (and a few more) in this way: 583 $a Action taken or to be taken $c Date of action $i Method of action $k Agent of action $x Nonpublic free-text note (e.g., "Physical location: Box 8") $3 Material acted upon
- bibliotek-o activity model is a good candidate

Use Case 34	Immediate source of acquisition
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Library staff

Scope	Element of in-house processing/tracking data
Priority	
Story	Identifies the immediate source of the material. In MARC this element can be coded not to display to the public, for those cases where the donor does not want his/her name made public, e.g. the gift is a collection of pornography or contains politically sensitive material

Examples:

Remarks: In MARC this field can include these elements (plus a few more, but these are the main ones):

541 $a Source [e.g. donor's name] $b Address $c Method [e.g. gift, purchase, transfer within the library, etc.] $d Date $e Accession number $h Purchase price $n Extent $o Type of unit of extent $3 Material

bibliotek-o uses AcquisitionActivity

Use Case 35	Additional physical details note
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library staff
Scope	
Priority	
Story	Note to identify significant physical features (at the instance level) beyond what is included in the Extent statement.

Examples:
Title page printed within double border.
Title page in red and black.

Printed in double columns.

Pages 327-341 incorrectly numbered 527-541.

Signatures: A⁸b⁸B-2B⁸2C⁴

Errata on last page.

Last leaf blank.

Remarks: In MARC this kind of note goes in an all-purpose note field (500 field).

Use Case 36	Note on significant contents
Primary Stakeholders (who uses it)	Public, researchers, library staff
Scope	
Priority	
Story	Note to identify significant elements or sections in the resource (at the instance level).

Examples:

Includes index.
Includes reprinted preface to the first edition (1836) as well as preface to the 3rd edition (1857).
"La geometrie": pages 236-412.

Remarks: Currently this information is recorded in an all-purpose note field (MARC 500 field).

Use Case 37	Bibliographic history note
Primary	Public, researchers, library staff

Stakeholders (who uses it)	
Scope	
Priority	
Story	Note giving more information about the resource at the instance level (e.g. this edition and how it relates to other editions).

Examples:

First edition. Later editions of text and plates combined, with alterations, were published in octavo, under the title: The birds of America, from drawings made in the United States and their territories.

British editions were published under title: Just another day.

[Re Christopher Isherwood's book Berlin stories] A reissue of the author's The last of Mr. Norris (London edition published under title: Mr. Norris changes trains) and Goodbye to Berlin.

Originally published: New York : Doubleday, 2003.

A separate issue of vol. 1 of the original edition (published in 5 vol., Edinburgh, 1831-39), differing in some particulars from it. Cf. Zimmer, J. T. Ayer Lib., p. 19.

[This really falls into a different category] First part of a volume issued with general half-title: New experiments physico-mechanical, touching the air. The third edition. Whereunto is added A defence of the author's explication of the experiments, against the objections of Franciscus Linus and, Thomas Hobbs.

Remarks:
- Currently this information goes in an all-purpose note field (MARC 500)
- Possibly use HistoryOfWork annotation