

## 713 CORPORATE BODY NAME – PROVENANCE OR OWNERSHIP

### Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the name of a corporate body regarding any type of provenance and/or ownership (previous ownership or custodianship, author of signature, informal dedication, annotations, etc.), that apply uniquely to the item, in access point form.

### Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
713	CORPORATE BODY NAME – PROVENANCE OR OWNERSHIP	NR	O
a	Entry Element	NR	MA
b	Subdivision	R	O
c	Addition to Name or Qualifier	R	O
d	Number of Meeting and/or Number of Part of Meeting	NR	O
e	Location of Meeting	NR	O
f	Date of Meeting	NR	O
g	Inverted Element	NR	O
h	Part of Name Other than Entry Element and Inverted Element	NR	O
o	International Standard Identifier for the Name	R	O
p	Affiliation/Address	NR	O
2	Source	NR	O
3	Authority Record Identifier or Standard Number	NR	O
4	Relator Code	R	O
5	Institution to which the Field Applies	NR	O
8	Materials Specified	R	O

### Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1		Specifies the Kind of Name of a Body
	0	Corporate name
	1	Meeting name
2		Form of Name Indicator
	0	Name in inverted form
	1	Name entered under place or jurisdiction
	2	Name entered under name in direct order

### Indicators Description

#### Indicator 1: Specifies the Kind of Name of a Body

The first indicator specifies whether the corporate body is a meeting or not. Meetings include conferences, symposia, etc. If the name of the meeting is a subdivision of the name of a corporate body, the name is regarded as that of a corporate body (see [EX 13](#) in the field 710). If the source format does not distinguish meeting names from other corporate names, the indicator position should contain the fill character.

#### Indicator 2: Form of Name Indicator

The second indicator denotes the form of the corporate name.

#### Value 0: Name in inverted form

An inverted form may be used when the first word of a corporate name or meeting begins with an initial or forename relating to a personal name (see [EX 9](#), [10](#), [14](#) in the field 710).

**Value 1: Name entered under place or jurisdiction**

Used for corporate names relating to governments or other agencies of jurisdiction that are entered under the name of the place (see [EX 3](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [17](#) in the field 710). According to certain cataloguing codes other kinds of institutions associated with a place are also entered under that place, e.g. universities, learned societies, art galleries (see [EX 15](#) in the field 710).

**Value 2: Name entered under name in direct order**

Used for all other kinds of corporate names.

**Subfields Description****\$a Entry Element**

The portion of the name used as the entry element in the **access point**; that part of the name by which the name is entered in ordered lists, i.e. the part of the name up to the first filing boundary. This subfield must be present if the field is present. Not repeatable.

**\$b Subdivision**

The name of a lower level in a hierarchy when the name includes a hierarchy; or the name of the corporate body when it is entered under place (see [EX 2-6](#), [13](#), [15](#) in the field 710).

This subfield excludes any additions to the name added by the cataloguer to distinguish it from other institutions of the same name (see \$c, \$g, \$h). Repeatable if there is more than one lower level in the hierarchy (see [EX 3](#), [4](#), [5](#) in the field 710).

**\$c Addition to Name or Qualifier**

Any addition to the name of the corporate body added by the cataloguer, other than number, place and date of conference. Repeatable. (See [EX 6-9,11,16](#) in the field 710).

**\$d Number of Meeting and/or Number of Part of Meeting**

The number of a meeting when the meeting belongs to a numbered series. Not repeatable. (See [EX 12-14](#) in the field 710).

**\$e Location of Meeting**

The place where a meeting was held when it is required as part of the **access point**. Not repeatable. (See [EX 11-14](#) in the field 710).

**\$f Date of Meeting**

The date of a meeting when it is required as part of the **access point**. Not repeatable. (See [EX 11-14](#) in the field 710).

**\$g Inverted Element**

Any part of the name of the corporate body which is removed from the beginning of the name in order to enter the body under a word which is more likely to be sought. Not repeatable. (See [EX 9](#), [10](#), [14](#) in the field 710).

**\$h Part of Name Other than Entry Element and Inverted Element**

In a **access point** with inverted element, the part of the name following the inversion. Not repeatable (see [EX 9](#), [10](#), [14](#) in the field 710).

**\$o International Standard Identifier for the Name**

The ISNI or another international identifier assigned to the name recorded in the field.

The first four character positions contain an alphabetic code specifying the nature of the identifier; in the case of an ISNI, this code corresponds to the letters preceding the number. Repeatable.

### **\$p Affiliation/Address**

This subfield contains the address of the corporate body (see [EX 17](#) in the field 710). Not repeatable.

### **\$2 Source**

An identification in coded form for the relator code schema from which the code in \$4 is derived, when the code is not from UNIMARC Relator Codes. Not repeatable.

### **\$3 Authority Record Identifier or Standard Number**

The identifier for the authority record for the access point. This subfield is for use with UNIMARC/Authorities format. (See [EX 12](#) in the field 710). Not repeatable.

### **\$4 Relator Code**

Used to designate the relationship between the corporate body named in the field and the resource to which the record refers.

Relator codes can be either numerical or alphabetical. The list of numerical codes is to be found in [Appendix B](#). If greater precision is required for performers, a list of alphabetical codes is found at the end of field 146. An agency requiring greater precision should use the numeric code followed by the more specific alphabetic code in a repeated subfield. If another system is used, \$4 can be used to carry other codes, followed by \$2. Repeatable.

### **\$5 Institution to which the Field Applies**

Name of the institution to which field applies in the coded form if it is considered necessary by the agency which creates the record to identify specific attributes of an item.

If the subfield is used codes should be entered in accordance with the provisions of International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL), [ISO 15511](#) or may contain codes from [MARC Code List for Organizations](#), otherwise, the full name of the agency or a national code may be used.

If the institution holds more than one copy the shelfmark of the item should be added after a colon. Not repeatable.

### **\$8 Materials Specified**

Part of the described materials to which the field applies. Repeatable.

## **Notes on Field Contents**

This field is primarily intended for use in holdings records. However, if the agency which create the record do not use the UNIMARC Holdings Format, and the attributes of the resource are created at bibliographic record level, this field is used, where applicable, for entities (corporate body names) that have any kind of provenance and/or ownership regarding a specific item.

Subfield \$5, code of the Institution to Which Field Applies is used only when the provenance or ownership apply to a specific item.

## **Form**

The form of the name which appears in this field is determined by the appropriate cataloguing rules and/or authorities used by the agency responsible for the preparation of the record.

It may not always appear obvious, when presented with a source record to be converted to UNIMARC, which sub-elements of the name in a source format correspond to which UNIMARC subfields. These notes are intended to give general guidance but are not exhaustive. It is necessary to be aware that names formed according to different cataloguing rules or even originating from different authority files based on the same rules will not always interfile correctly in one sequence. Until further standards are established UNIMARC can provide only a framework for identifying the distinct data elements.

Corporate names are problematic since many corporate bodies do not have a precise name which remains constant. Furthermore individual cataloguing rules formalise the names in different ways and therefore use different kinds of data elements.

### **Inverted Data**

One type of name which often presents difficulties is a corporate name formed from a personal name, e.g., W. H. Smith & Sons Ltd, J. F. Kennedy Center, Winston Churchill Memorial Centre. Some cataloguing codes stipulate that these should be entered in direct order in subfield \$a; other rules require that the names be treated as a personal name and inverted hence coded in subfields \$g and \$h.

UNIMARC accommodates both possibilities (see [EX 9](#), [10](#), [14](#) in the field 710).

### **Entry under Place**

Names of governments at all levels, e.g. national, provincial, and local, are formalisations of a different kind. Many such bodies have long formal names, but the practice of cataloguing codes is generally to take a short name of the place, e.g., France, Australia, rather than the formal name (Republic of France, Commonwealth of Australia) (see [EX 7](#) in the field 710).. Subordinate governmental bodies are often prefixed with the name of the government (see [EX 5](#), [6](#) in the field 710). Cataloguing rules vary as to whether bodies under government control but without legislative or executive power, such as national museums, are entered under the name of the government or under their own names. If entered under their own name, e.g., Civic Museum, they may need a qualification to distinguish between other organisations of the same name in other places. Some cataloguing rules have a further category of organisation entered under name of place: bodies like universities, learned societies etc. which are specifically attached to a place and tend to have the place name as part of their name; these may be formalised in such a way as to bring the name of the place to the fore (see [EX 15](#) in the field 710). The remainder of the name will be stripped of connecting prepositions; thus it is not strictly an inversion.

### **Qualifications**

Guidance may be required on what elements are to be considered qualifications and hence are to be entered in subfield \$c. This may be a place added in order to distinguish the body from others of the same name, e.g., Liberal Party (Australia). It may be a statement of type of body to distinguish it from a different type of body with the same name, e.g. Gibraltar (Diocese) to distinguish it from the colony, and New York (State) to distinguish it from the city. A third kind of addition consists of a term added to a name to convey that it is a corporate body, e.g., Eagles (Rugby club), Ecologica (Firm), HVJ (Radio station) (see [EX 16](#) in the field 710). Usually cataloguing rules prescribe that the qualification be added in parentheses as in the examples above.

### **Formalised Additions to Names of Meetings**

There are no universally accepted standards for the data elements “Number”, “Location” and “Date of meeting”. Numbers may be in Arabic or roman numerals, place names may be entered according to the language of the record, or the language on the original (see [EX 11-14](#) in the field 710). The date may be entered in any form, although for an exchange record, if month and day are required in the **access point**, the date in international standard format (e.g., “19831101”, for 1 November 1983) is recommended as it can easily be converted into any language if desired.

### **Punctuation**

There are no standards for punctuation in this field. It is recommended that punctuation be retained where it is available in the source format. In source formats where punctuation is not available, but is printed out by an algorithm generated from the definition of the subfields, it is recommended that the punctuation which would be used in display be included in the UNIMARC record. This includes parentheses which occur at the beginning and end of one or a group of subfields.

Because there are no standards for punctuation in this field, recipients of records in the UNIMARC format will have to be aware of the practices adopted by the agency preparing the record. Agencies distributing records should attempt to be consistent in their own records. Details should be included in the documentation accompanying exchange tapes (see [Appendix D](#)).

This field is primarily intended for use in holdings records. However, if the agency which create the record do not use the UNIMARC Holdings Format, and the attributes of the resource are created at bibliographic record level, this field is used, where applicable, for entities (corporate body names) that have any kind of provenance and / or ownership regarding a specific item.

Subfield \$5, code of the Institution to Which Field Applies is used only when the provenance or ownership apply to a specific item.

### Related Fields

703 PERSONAL NAME – PROVENANCE OR OWNERSHIP
723 FAMILY NAME – PROVENANCE OR OWNERSHIP

### Examples

EX 1
713 02\$aOrdem de Cister.\$bMosteiro de Santa Maria\$c(Alcobça)\$4390

### History

2012	New field.
2024	Text edit.