Welcome to Doublin’ Down on Dublin Core. Before we get started, I just want to acknowledge that some of the content of this presentation was added by our former metadata cataloger, Erin Rose, and this presentation would not have been the same without her contributions. I will take your questions at the end of the presentation, but feel free to type your questions in the chat box at any time. The presentation slides are on L2 and the slides with the notes will be added to L2 after the presentation.
Agenda

- Basics
- In practice
- Examples of various formats
- Illinois Digital Archives (IDA) CMC examples
- Dublin Core Generator
Dublin Core
Basics
What is Dublin Core?

Dublin Core, a small set of vocabulary terms that can be used to describe digital resources (video, images, web pages, etc.), as well as physical resources such as books or CDs, and objects like artworks, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin_Core](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dublin_Core)

“Dublin Core Metadata... is metadata designed for interoperability on the basis of Semantic Web or Linked Data principles,” [http://dublincore.org/resources/metadatabasics/](http://dublincore.org/resources/metadatabasics/)

Linked Data is “a collection of interrelated datasets on the Web” ([W3C.org Description](https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/data)). "So, while Dublin Core targets electronic resources, it aims to be flexible enough to help in searches for more traditional formats of data too. Web sites, though, are the most common users of Dublin Core," [https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Dublin-Core](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Dublin-Core). Much like BibFrame, Dublin Core is another way to describe your items. My only experience using Dublin Core has been for digitized items and collections which have been uploaded to the Illinois Digital Archives (IDA) using CONTENTdm to create the Dublin Core templates and data. Dublin Core can be used by anyone but is mainly used by libraries, universities, and document-heavy fields, such as law. If you had to catalog a photo or an image using MARC-21, what would that look like? Very brief, right? A Dublin Core record for a photo might still be fairly brief, but the Dublin Core elements allow for a richer description than MARC-21 allows for. Later on in the presentation I will show you a DC record for a photo, which will more clearly highlight the usefulness of Dublin Core versus MARC-21 for certain items.
Where did Dublin Core come from?

Developed jointly by OCLC and NCSA in Dublin, Ohio at the 1995 invitational OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop

Describes materials

It’s straightforward, clean, and simple to use

NCSA is the National Center for Supercomputing Applications. NCSA and OCLC held a joint workshop to discuss metadata semantics in Dublin, Ohio, March 1995. At this event, called simply the "OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop," more than 50 people discussed how a core set of semantics for Web-based resources would be extremely useful for categorizing the Web for easier search and retrieval. They dubbed the result "Dublin Core™ metadata" based on the location of the workshop, https://dublincore.org/about/history/.

Dublin Core describes materials, such as a digital copy of a physical book, an mp3 of a song off an original album, or even a physical item. While DC is touted as “easy,” I want to note that it’s easy once you have a handle on what the different elements apply to. There are always rules to adhere to, but compared to standards such as MARC, it is much more straightforward.
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI)

“The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative supports innovation in metadata design and best practices.”

- http://www.dublincore.org/

DCMI does the following:
- Works on architecture and modelling
- Discussions and collaborative work in communities and task groups
- Holds global conferences, meetings, and workshops
- Provides educational efforts to promote the widespread acceptance of metadata standards and best practices

DCMI is supported by a paid-membership model
- http://www.dublincore.org/membership/

The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) separated from OCLC and has created community groups, best practices, and holds conferences, meetings, and workshops. OCLC owns CONTENTdm, a digital collection management system, which “allows you to easily build, preserve, and showcase your digital collections on your personalized website, making them more discoverable to people around the world. CONTENTdm also secures and monitors your digital originals in a cloud-based preservation archive so they remain safe for the future,” https://www.oclc.org/en/contentdm.html.
There are two variations of Dublin Core: Simple and Qualified. Simple has 15 core elements, while qualified has 18 core elements.
We are going to go through the 15 simple Dublin Core elements in the order they are listed (alphabetical). If you are using CONTENTdm or some other digital collection management system, you should be able to place these in whatever order you feel makes the most sense. The first three are: contributor, coverage, and creator.
Simple Dublin Core: Elements (continued)

Our next three DC elements are: date, description, and format. Date actually has a set format: YYYY-MM-DD. Description is a free-text field. Format is the physical medium, or dimensions.
Simple Dublin Core: Elements (continued)

**identifier**
- Unambiguous reference to resource within given context
- ID resource by means of a string conforming to a formal ID system

**language**
- The language of the resource

**publisher**
- An entity responsible for making resource available
- A person, organization, or service

The next three elements are: identifier, language, and publisher. If the Creator and Publisher are the same, do not repeat the name in the Publisher area. If the nature of the responsibility is ambiguous, the recommended practice is to use Publisher for organizations, and Creator for individuals. In cases of lesser or ambiguous responsibility, other than creation, use Contributor.
The next three elements are: relation, rights, and source. While the elements Relation and Rights are fairly self-explanatory, source is a little murky. Source is the information about a second resource from which the present resource is derived. Think of primary and secondary resources when you are doing research.
Our final three elements are: subject, title, and type.
Examples
Materials marked up in Dublin Core

Let’s look at some examples of items in Dublin Core format.
Artwork: Young Woman in White Dress With Fan

Notes:
- Caption label from exhibit Drawn to Purpose Themes and Genres: Elegant Consumers: Illustrator Jessie Gillespie likely created this drawing for an upscale advertisement. The dazzling technique she displays in depicting the young woman, details of dress, and setting, characterizes Gillespie's work and demonstrates the high degree of artistic attainable in such art. Even so, the art establishment deplored such work as commercial. Talented and too little known, Gillespie published drawings in a variety of magazines and books and worked as an art editor during her career.
- Title devised by Library staff.
- Purchase: Illustration House, Inc.; 2010; (DLC/PP-2010:190.03).

Subjects:
- Beauty--1910-1930.

Format:
- Drawings--Color--1910-1930.
- Drawings--Color--1910-1930.

Collections:
- Cabinet of American Illustration

This is an item owned by the Library of Congress and can be found here, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cai/item/2010649612/. This has 13 DC elements: Title, Creator(s), Date Created/Published, Medium, Reproduction Number, Rights Advisory, Access Advisory, Call Number, Repository, Notes, Subjects, Format, and Collections. This print is digitized, but also available to view at the Library of Congress. Each institution can decide which Dublin Core elements they want to use. Sometimes, the nature of the item or the collection often affects what elements are suitable.
Note: There is no creator because the Publisher and Creator are the same entity. Because this item was created by an organization, Publisher was added rather than Creator. On the left are the Dublin Core elements and on the right are the elements after using the Dublin Core Generator. We will talk more about the Dublin Core Generator at the end of the presentation.

As I mentioned on slide 10 and I will repeat again: If the Creator and Publisher are the same, do not repeat the name in the Publisher area. If the nature of the responsibility is ambiguous, the recommended practice is to use Publisher for organizations, and Creator for individuals. In cases of lesser or ambiguous responsibility, other than creation, use Contributor.
Egypt & Nubia, v. 1 is the first of a three-volume set of illustrations by David Roberts of his visit to the Holy Land between 1846-1849. The image on the right is one of his color illustrations and is part of the Royal Collection Trust, and can be found at, https://www.rct.uk/collection/1075157/egypt-and-nubia-v-1-from-drawings-made-on-the-spot-by-david-roberts-historical. William Brockedon wrote the historical descriptions, so he is designated as the creator while Roberts is named as a contributor. The Dublin Core elements were entered into the Dublin Core Generator. Again, I will talk more about the Dublin Core Generator at the end of the presentation.
This is an ambrotype/tintype photograph from the Library of Congress collection, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010650409/. This record has 14 Dublin Core elements: Title, Date Created/Published, Medium, Summary, Reproduction Number, Rights Advisory, Access Advisory, Call Number, Repository, Notes, Subjects, Format, Collections, and Part of. Remember, not all DC elements are necessary for describing each item.
This is a map engraving owned by the Library of Congress. The digitized image (shown above, left) and the description can be found in the Library of Congress digital collection, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/cph/item/2003663635/. Notice that there are only 9 Dublin Core elements for this map: Title, Date Created/Published, Medium, Reproduction Number, Rights Advisory, Call Number, Repository, Notes, and Collections.
Ephemera: Cap Anson, Chicago White Stockings, baseball card portrait

This is the digitized image (above, right) of a chromolithograph, owned by the Library of Congress, is part of their digital collection, and can be found here, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/bbc/item/2007680738/. The Library of Congress owns the original baseball card as well. There are 15 Dublin Core elements for this ephemera: Title, Other Title, Related Names, Date Created/Published, Medium, Reproduction Number, Rights Advisory, Access Advisory, Call Number, Repository, Notes, Subjects, Format, Collections, and Part of.
The following slides show examples of documents that the CMC have cataloged. These documents can all be found on the Illinois Digital Archives website, http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/.
This is the Homecoming Pamphlet from Oct. 23, 1881, where Bradley University played against Lombard College, and is part of the Meadville Lombard Theological School collection. Lombard College used to be located in Galesburg, Illinois. You can find this digitized document on the IDA website at http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16614coll21/id/832/rec/15
This is the object description of the Homecoming Pamphlet from Lombard College, 1881. Not every metadata record uses all 15 elements, but this one does.
Descriptions of Orchid Genera

The Chicago Botanic Gardens owns a multi-volume set of books, written by Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Kranzlin. Manuscript 11 (the final volume of the collection), page 7, is shown above: [http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/ncbglib01/id/24787/rec/5](http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/ncbglib01/id/24787/rec/5). These books feature orchid diagnoses, letters, original botanical sketches, chromolithograph botanical prints, off-prints of journal articles, and leaves of printed texts, dated between 1880 and 1908. On the left is the page of the book, while on the right, you can see the object description, using Dublin Core elements.
Dr. Preston Bradley's sermons

This is one of the radio broadcasts of Dr. Preston Bradley from March 10, 1939, and the collection is owned by Meadville Lombard Theological School. Dr. Bradley was the minister of People's Church, Chicago, Illinois, and the radio broadcasts and sermons ranged from 1939-1980s. At the top of the page is the audio file (this one is 30:33). Just click on the play button and listen to it. The item description is shown above. The full transcript is not shown here, for display purposes only. This recording can be found on the IDA website at: http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16614coll34/id/20955/rec/29.
This is part of Meadville Lombard Theological School’s collection and is the Jenkin Lloyd Jones Collection which included personal and professional correspondence with many of the documents relating to the World Parliament of Religions, held in conjunction with the World’s Columbian Exposition which took place in Chicago, IL, in 1893. This document can be found in the IDA collection at: http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/p16614coll46/id/5137/rec/2. On the left is the typewritten letter and on the right is the transcription of the letter.
This is the object description of the letter that we saw on the previous slide. Again, all 15 of the Simple Dublin Core elements are used.
This is Bill Meehling’s oral history object description. He provided the picture. The Friends of Marshall Public Library interviewed residents of Marshall, IL, who shared their personal stories of growing up and living in Marshall. Bill’s interview took place on November 13, 2003. Bill’s wife, Kathleen, interviewed him (found under Contributors in the Dublin Core record). In CONTENTdm, these interviews have four pages. The first page has an image (if provided) as well as the item and object description. On page 2 is the audio recording of the interview and an object and item description. On the third page, is the full transcript (you have to click on the transcript to read all the pages) and an object and item description. The fourth page has the digital file, which is a downloadable file of the transcript, and an object and item description. At the top right of this slide is the playable audio file, which can be found at, http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/p16614coll50/id/974/rec/17. Notice that this audio file was cataloged separately from the object description, unlike the Dr. Preston Bradley radio broadcast.
The next two slides are a sneak peek of the upcoming Marshall Public Library Digital Archive Collection which is currently being uploaded to IDA and should be available for viewing soon. Wayne Clatfelter started selling American Motors cars including Hudson and Nash at this location in the 1940s. This picture shows Wayne Clatfelter presenting the keys to a Nash Rambler to car winner Mrs. Claude McDaniel. This was possibly in 1956 when a nation-wide contest was announced by the Clatfelter’s. This building, as well as the buildings to the north and south to the alley on 5th Street, was torn down in the late 1970s to make room for the new Dulaney Bank.
North 6th Street Garage Softball Team

This picture is of the North 6th Street Garage softball team who played in the ‘National League’ in Marshall in the 1930s. The National League and the American League each had 6 teams in 1938. According to an article in the September 1, 1938 Clark County Democrat, they played at Griffith Field located near the light plant. Players for the team in 1938 included M. Frazier, catcher, Ditto, center field, Healy, right field, Uhler, pitcher. They were called the Pontiacs. This picture may be of other players or another year, as their jerseys say John Deere, and one of the players looks like Don McNary, who played for the high school juniors in 1938. The owners of the North 6th Street Garage established in 1934 were Robert Flowers and Ernest Kile. They may be in the front of the picture. They moved their business to 615 Archer Ave. in 1941. The building that housed the garage has a long history beginning with a barber shop in that location. The current building was erected in 1907 by D. D. Doll and a new front was added in 1948 with 3 large display windows. Automobile sales in the building started in 1915 had many owners through the years in addition to Flowers and Kile including Judge A. L. Ruffner, George Buehler, Nathan Jones, Reginald Coyle, Woodford Burnett, Rex King, Harold Hixon, Leon Fitzjarrald, Don Stanfield, John Forsythe, and Jerry Forsythe. Granny’s Attic was there in 2005 and First Step Academy in 2015. It is now the home of Julie Davidson’s Fried Green Tomatoes antique shop.
I am now going to show you how to create a Dublin Core record using the Dublin Core Generator.
Creating a Dublin Core Record with the Dublin Core Generator

- You can create your own Dublin Core record by using the Dublin Core Generator: https://nsteffel.github.io/dublin_core_generator/generator_nq.html

I used the Dublin Core Generator to create the Dublin Core data elements on slides 15 & 16 of this presentation. The DCG has a box for each of the 15 elements which you populate with the information that you have.
The first two columns are the 15 elements and the far right column is where you select your output options and click Generate Metadata! (top) and the output box is where the data will appear (bottom).
Calvin Coolidge Greets Wounded Man

This image and the metadata record can be found in the Library of Congress digital archive collection at, https://www.loc.gov/resource/hec.34492/. We are going to use this information to create a metadata record using the Dublin Core Generator.
I pulled the elements from the LC metadata record (copied and pasted), selected Include namespace reference for both standard and qualified Dublin Core. Then, I clicked on Generate Metadata! Let’s see what our output record looks like!
Dublin Core Generator Output Record

Here is the output Dublin Core record (top). If you don’t like your results, you can always go back and edit the information or select different options in the output options box. Nick Steffel created the Dublin Core Generator 10 years ago and told me that it is mostly useful as a demonstration tool. “I can't imagine using it to generate records and copy/pasting them into some other system would be a particularly pleasant or efficient way to use it. The code is available under GPL, though, so I suppose someone with the right skills could come up with something.” “When I created it ten years ago I had hoped someone from OCLC would be dazzled by it and it would find a life integrated into Connexion or some other cataloging/metadata toolset (plus maybe come with a job...?). I had a few pleasant chats with people at conferences about it but nothing ever really materialized.”
Here are the resources that I used to create this presentation.

Resources

- Dublin Core Definition, https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Dublin-Core
- Dublin Core Generator, https://nsteffel.github.io/dublin_core_generator/generator_nq.html
- Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, https://dublincore.org/
Questions?

Does anyone have any questions?
On the call today are Barb Scoby, Dr. Pamela Thomas (me), Mary Cornell, and Eric McKinney.