



Metadata Basics: Dublin Core

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Hello everyone, I am Kat Anderberg, the Metadata Cataloger here at the CMC, and today I'm going to talk about Dublin Core. My slides with all of my notes and resources are linked in L2 for you to download if you wish.

What is Dublin Core?

- A general-purpose metadata vocabulary for describing resources of any type
- The Dublin Core: fifteen generic, widely used elements
 - additional elements added later
 - qualifiers
- Designed for interoperability on the basis of Semantic Web or Linked Data principles



So, what is Dublin Core? Dublin Core is a general-purpose metadata vocabulary that can be used to describe resources of any type. While it was originally designed to describe digital resources, it is flexible enough to be used to describe physical resources as well. Dublin Core was named after Dublin, Ohio, where it was originally developed, and “The Dublin Core” is a set of fifteen generic, widely used elements, though later updates include a couple additional elements as well as the use of qualifiers. Dublin Core metadata is metadata that is designed for interoperability on the basis of Semantic Web or Linked Data principles, and each element has a URI that is managed by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, or DCMI.

Dublin Core is the most commonly used metadata vocabulary and it uses terminology that is easily understood. It is easy to create and maintain, and it is extensible.

History

- 1995, March: OCLC/NCSA Metadata Workshop, Dublin, Ohio
- 1998, September: release of initial set of 15 elements, “The Dublin Core”
- 2000: release of Qualified Dublin Core
- 2008: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) incorporated as independent entity
- 2009, March: OCLC completes transfer of DCMI-related assets and supporting activities to DCMI



Dublin Core was developed by OCLC and the National Center for Supercomputing Applications after a joint workshop to discuss metadata semantics for web-based resources held in Dublin, Ohio in March of 1995. The initial set of fifteen elements was released in September 1998, and a couple years later Qualified Dublin Core was introduced, which includes three additional elements as well as a set of qualifiers to several of the original elements which allows a greater degree of specificity when describing resources. Currently, Dublin Core terms are expressed in RDF vocabularies for use in Linked Data, but non-RDF metadata creators continue to use Dublin Core terms in other contexts as well.

In 2008, the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) was incorporated as an independent entity responsible for maintaining the Dublin Core vocabulary, and in 2009 OCLC completed the transfer of DCMI-related assets and supporting activities to DCMI.

Dublin Core was developed with minimal constraints: no elements are required, and each element can be repeated as necessary. This allows a great deal of flexibility and customization. While Dublin Core itself has minimal constraints,

individual organizations can decide which, if any, individual elements are required for their own collections. For example, the Illinois State Library requires several elements for materials described in the Illinois Digital Archives (IDA). We'll look more closely at how Dublin Core elements are used in IDA later on.

DCMI

- “The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative is an organization supporting innovation in metadata design and best practices across the metadata ecology.”
- Principles of Operation:
 - Open consensus building
 - International scope and participation
 - Neutrality of purposes and business models
 - Neutrality of technology
 - Cross disciplinary focus



The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative is an organization supporting innovation in metadata design and best practices across the metadata ecology. DCMI is a 501(c)(3) non-profit and they are supported by a paid-membership model. DCMI activities include: work on architecture and modeling; discussions of collaborative work in DCMI Communities and DCMI Task Groups; global conferences, meetings, and workshops; and educational efforts to promote widespread acceptance of metadata standards and best practices.

DCMI “supports shared innovation in metadata design and best practices across a broad range of purposes and business models.” DCMI manages long term curation and development of specifications and metadata terms namespaces; runs an annual international conference; and creates training resources in metadata best practices, including tutorials, webinars, and workshops.

Their principles of operation are: open consensus building, international scope and participation, neutrality of purposes and business models, neutrality of technology, and cross disciplinary focus.

(<https://www.dublincore.org/about/>)

Dublin Core Elements

- Simple Dublin Core
 - 15 core elements
 - contributor, coverage, creator, date, description, format, identifier, language, publisher, relation, rights, source, subject, title, type
- Qualified Dublin Core
 - additional “qualifiers” to certain elements to allow for greater specificity
 - 3 additional elements
 - audience, provenance, rightsholder
 - Later added: instructional method, accrual method, accrual periodicity, accrual policy



The fifteen core elements are: contributor, coverage, creator, date, description, format, identifier, language, publisher, relation, rights, source, subject, title, and type.

Qualified Dublin Core added the use of qualifiers for certain elements to allow for greater specificity, and also added the elements: audience, provenance, and rightsholder. Later on, the elements instructional method, accrual method, accrual periodicity, and accrual policy were also added.

I'll note here that while many people still refer to “qualifiers” in Dublin Core, the term “qualifiers” no longer appears on the DMCI website, and both simple and qualified elements are referred to as “DCMI terms” or “DC terms.”

DC Terms: Contributor, Coverage, Creator

- Contributor: an entity responsible for making contributions to the resource
- Coverage: the spatial or temporal topic of the resource, spatial applicability of the resource, or jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant
 - Spatial Coverage: spatial characteristics of the resource
 - Temporal Coverage: temporal characteristics of the resource
- Creator: an entity responsible for making the resource



Now I'm just going to take you through the current set of Dublin Core terms.

Contributor is an entity responsible for making contributions to the resource.

Coverage is the spatial or temporal topic of the resource, spatial applicability of the resource, or jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant. Spatial

Coverage is the spatial characteristics of the resource and Temporal Coverage is the temporal characteristics of the resource.

Creator is an entity responsible for making the resource.

DC Terms: Date

- Date: a point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource
 - Date Available: date that the resource became or will become available
 - Date Created: date of the creation of the resource
 - Date Accepted: date of acceptance of the resource
 - Date Copyrighted: date of copyright of the resource
 - Date Submitted: date of submission of the resource
 - Date Issued: date of formal issuance of the resource
 - Date Modified: date on which the resource was changed
 - Date Valid: date (often a range) of validity of a resource



Date is a point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

Date Available is the date that the resource became or will be come available, such as the date that a research paper is available to view on the publisher's website.

Date Created is the date of the creation of the resource.

Date Accepted is the date of acceptance of the resource, such as the date a research paper was accepted for publication.

Date Copyrighted is the date of copyright of the resource.

Date Submitted is the date of submission of the resource, such as the date that a research paper was submitted to the journal for publication.

Date Issued is the date of formal issuance of the resource.

Date Modified is a date on which the resource was changed.

Date Valid is the date or date range that the resource is valid.

DC Terms: Description, Format, Identifier

- Description: an account of the resource
 - Abstract: a summary of the resource
 - Table of Contents: a list of subunits of the resource
- Format: the file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource
 - Extent: the size or duration of the resource
 - Medium: the material or physical carrier of the resource
- Identifier: an unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context
 - Bibliographic Citation: a bibliographic reference for the resource



Description is an account of the resource. The two official subproperties of Description are Abstract and Table of Contents. As we'll see when we look at examples, it's not uncommon to repeat the description field several times to provide different types of descriptive information about the resource.

Format is the file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource. Extent is the size or duration of the resource. Medium is the material or physical carrier of the resource.

Identifier is an unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context. Bibliographic Citation is a bibliographic reference for the resource.

DC Terms: Language, Publisher, Relation

- Language: a language of the resource
- Publisher: an entity responsible for making the resource available
- Relation: a related resource
 - Conforms To: an established standard to which the described resource conforms
 - Has Format: a related resource that is substantially the same as the pre-existing described resource, but in another format
 - Has Part: a related resource that is included either physically or logically in the described resource



Language is a language of the resource.

Publisher is an entity responsible for making the resource available. Relation is a related resource.

Relation has a lot of qualifiers and subproperties. Conforms To is an established standard to which the described resource conforms. Has Format is a related resource that is substantially the same as the pre-existing described resource, but in another format, such as a digital copy of a video held on a VHS tape. Has Part is a related resource that is included either physically or logically in the described resource.

DC Terms: Relation

- Relation (continued)
 - Has Version: a related resource that is a version, edition, or adaptation of the described resource
 - Is Format Of: a pre-existing related resource that is substantially the same as the described resource, but in another format
 - Is Part Of: a related resource in which the described resource is physically or logically included
 - Is Referenced By: a related resource that references, cites, or otherwise points to the described resource
 - Is Replaced By: a related resource that supplants, displaces, or supersedes the described resource
 - Is Required By: a related resource that requires the described resource to support its function, delivery, or coherence



Has Version is a related resource that is a version, edition or adaptation of the described resource. Is Format Of is a pre-existing related resource that is substantially the same as the described resource, but in another format; this is an inverse property of Has Format. Is Part Of is a related resource in which the described resource is physically or logically included. Is Referenced By is a related resource that references, cites, or otherwise points to the described resource. Is Replaced By is a related resource that supplants, displaces, or supersedes the described resource. Is Required By is a related resource that requires the described resource to support its function, delivery, or coherence, for example, if you had a lesson plan and a worksheet, both with their own record, the worksheet would be required by the lesson plan.

DC Terms: Relation

- Relation (continued)
 - Is Version Of: a related resource of which the described resource is a version, edition, or adaptation
 - References: a related resource that is referenced, cited, or otherwise pointed to by the described resource
 - Replaces: a related resource that is supplanted, displaced, or superseded by the described resource
 - Requires: a related resource that is required by the described resource to support its function, delivery, or coherence



Is Version Of is a related resource of which the described resource is a version, edition, or adaptation; this is an inverse property of Has Version. References is a related resource that is referenced, cited, or otherwise pointed to by the described resource. Replaces is a related resource that is supplanted, displaced, or superseded by the described resource. Requires is a related resource that is required by the described resource to support its function, delivery, or coherence, for example, to bring back the lesson plan and worksheet example, the lesson plan would require the worksheet.

DC Terms: Rights, Source, Subject

- **Rights:** information about rights held in and over the resource
 - **Access Rights:** information about who may access the resource or an indication of its security status
 - **License:** a legal document giving official permission to do something with the resource
 - **Rights Holder:** a person or organization owning or managing rights over the resource
- **Source:** a related resource from which the described resource is derived
- **Subject:** a topic of the resource



Rights is information about rights held in and over the resource. Access rights is information about who may access the resource or an indication of its security status, such as database materials that can only be viewed by students of a specific university, or classified materials. License is a legal document giving official permission to do something with the resource. Rights holder is the person or organization who owns or manages rights over the resource. Source is a related resource from which the described resource is derived. Subject is a topic of the resource.

DC Terms: Title, Type, Provenance, Audience

- Title: a name given to the resource
 - Alternative Title: an alternative name for the resource
- Type: the nature or genre of the resource
- Provenance: a statement of any changes in ownership and custody of the resource since its creation that are significant for its authenticity, integrity, and interpretation
- Audience: a class of agents for whom the resource is intended or useful
 - Audience Education Level: a class of agents, defined in terms of progression through an educational or training context, for which the described resource is intended
 - Mediator: an entity that mediates access to the resource



Title is a name given to the resource, and Alternative Title is an alternative name for the resource.

Type is the nature or genre of the resource. DCMI recommends using a controlled vocabulary for this element, and DCMI actually maintains a type vocabulary list that many organizations use for this element. The DCMI type vocabulary terms are: collection, dataset, event, image, interactive resource, moving image, physical object, service, software, sound, still image, and text.

Provenance is a statement of any changes in ownership and custody of the resource since its creation that are significant for its authenticity, integrity, and interpretation.

Audience is a class of agents for whom the resource is intended or useful. Audience Education Level is a class of agents, defined in terms of progression through an educational training context, for which the described resource is intended. Mediator is an entity that mediates access to the resource.

DC Terms: Accrual, Instructional Method

- Accrual Method: the method by which items are added to a collection
- Accrual Periodicity: the frequency with which items are added to a collection
- Accrual Policy: the policy governing the addition of items to a collection
- Instructional Method: a process, used to engender knowledge, attitudes, and skills, that the described resource is designed to support



Accrual Method is the method by which items are added to a collection.
Accrual Periodicity is the frequency with which items are added to a collection.
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Instructional Method is a process, used to engender knowledge, attitudes, and skills, that the described resource is designed to support.

IDA: Metadata Elements

IDA Metadata Elements	DC Elements	Required	Recommended	Controlled Vocabulary
Title	Title	X		
Creator	Creator	if known		
Subject	Subject	X		yes*
Description	Description	X		
Date Original	Date	if known		
Format	Format	X		
Identifier	Identifier	X		
Rights Management	Rights	X		
Type	Type	X		yes
Geographic Coverage	Coverage-Spatial	if known		
Contributing Institution	Publisher	X		
Collection Name	Relation-Is Part Of	X		
Full Text/Transcription	Description	X		
File Size		required for audio and visual files		
Language	Language	X		
Time Period	Coverage-Temporal		X	yes
Browse Topic			X	yes
Contributor	Contributor	required for oral histories	X	
Publisher	Publisher		X	
Source	Source		X	
Date Digital			X	
Digitization Specifications			X	
Digital Format	Format-Medium		X	yes
Serial information	Relation		X	



While Dublin Core itself does not mandate that any specific elements be required, individual organizations can choose to require certain elements in their guidelines and best practices. Currently, all of my Dublin Core records are created in ContentDM for collections in the Illinois Digital Archives, or IDA, and IDA has identified fifteen elements that they require for metadata records as well as another nine that they recommend. Several metadata elements used in IDA records do not actually map to Dublin Core terms—remember what I said earlier about Dublin Core being extensible? Dublin Core allows and even encourages organizations to supplement the Dublin Core with additional metadata elements from outside vocabularies.

IDA's required elements are: title, creator, subject, description, date original, format, rights management, type, geographic coverage, contributing institution, collection name, full text/transcription (for documents, audio and video files), file size, and language.

The nine metadata elements that IDA recommends are: time period, browse topic (which is a controlled vocabulary administered by IDA to facilitate browsing among collections), contributor (which is a required element for oral histories

and is used to identify the interviewer), publisher, source, date digital (which refers to the date that the original material was digitized), digitization specifications (which refers to the process used to capture and create the digital derivative of the original material), digital format, and serial information.

Several of these elements have controlled vocabularies managed by IDA, with the exception of the subject element, for which the “recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme. It is recommended that subject words and phrases come from established thesauri or discipline-related word lists.” (IDA Metadata Guidelines)

In practice, many collections in IDA repeat the subject field in their records, using one instance of it for subject headings from LCSH or other vocabularies, and another instance for locally generated subject headings specific to that collection.

Example: Image



Title: 1868 Fire Engine
Creator: Macke, Eleanor Swain, 1941-
Subject: Marshall (Ill.)--History; Twentieth Century
Genre Headings: Local History, Facsimiles
Subject-Local: Marshall Messenger; Electric Power Plant; Plum Street; Michigan Avenue; Eaton, Bob; Jones, Lois; Lackey, William; Taubeneck, George

Description: The purpose of Marshall Public Library Digital Archive Collection is to gather and preserve historical pictures, events and memories of the Marshall, Illinois area residents through photographs. Photographs were collected by Friend of the Library volunteer Eleanor Macke, community volunteers, and library staff.

Date Original: 1868

Identifier: 20201204_MPLDigitalArchive-03

Coverage: United States--Illinois--Clark County--Marshall

Format: Digitized Image

Type: Image

Rights: Marshall Public Library reserves all rights to digital images resulting from donations by local residents. Digital access is available for historical and/or other academic research purposes. For more information about reproduction of material contact: Marshall Public Library, Director, 612 Archer Avenue, Marshall, IL 62441, Phone (217)826-2535 or www.marshallilllibrary.com.

Collection Name: Marshall Public Library Digital Archive

Contributing Institution: Marshall Public Library, Marshall (Ill.)

File Size: 337.9KB

Language: eng

Contributors: Eaton, Bob; Jones, Lois; Lackey, William

Digital Format: .jpg

Content Description: An article in the Marshall Messenger on May 29, 1868 tells us that a committee of three men named Crookshank, Devol, and Denzer was to go to Terre Haute to purchase a hand pump fire engine for fighting fires. An additional note said the purchase was to be by private subscription. Before this time fires were fought by all available citizens of Marshall who brought their own buckets at the sound of the fire bell. This picture from the Clark County Historical Museum was given by Bob Eaton and Lois Jones. Another copy was given by William Lackey to the Genealogy Library along with a note saying that the man was probably George Taubeneck and that the picture was taken in front of the Electric Power Plant which was then located on the north east corner of Plum Street and Michigan Avenue. The fire engine was pulled and pumped by man power.

Visual Description: A pump fire engine is in the forefront of the image with a man posing behind it looking at the camera. In the background there is a brick structure with several windows and a large opening.



Now I'm going to share some examples of Dublin Core records for different types of materials in IDA.

Here is an example record from IDA of a photograph cataloged by the CMC for Marshall Public Library. This photograph is of a hand pump fire engine from 1868. The fields included in the record are: title, creator, subject (which lists Library of Congress Subject Headings), genre headings, subject-local (which lists locally created and maintained subject headings specific to this collection; in this case, the local subject headings are for residents of Marshall in or associated with the photograph as well as geographic locations specific to Marshall), three description fields ("Description" for a general description of the collection itself, "Content Description" for more detailed information about the photograph, and "Visual Description" for a visual description of the photograph), date original, identifier, coverage, format, type, rights, file size, language, contributors, and digital format.

Example: Video

2019-07-03 P&S Master Class - Robert Levin



Title: 2019-07-03 P&S Master Class - Robert Levin
Subject-LOC: Chamber music--instruction and study
Subject-IDA: Arts & Architecture
Description: Mendelssohn Piano Trio No. 2 in C minor, op. 66 Brandon Garbot violin, Peter Eom cello, Chaeyoung Park piano. Bartok String Quartet No. 1 Kyumin Park violin, Rannveig Marta Sarc violin, Haesue Lee viola, Leland Ko cello. Schubert Piano Trio No. 2 in E-flat major, D. 929 AnnaLee violin, Gabriel Martins cello, Tom Zalmanov piano.
Creator: Ravinia's Steans Music Institute
Contributing Institution: Ravinia Festival
Date Original: 2019-07-03
Coverage- Temporal: 2010s (2010-2019)
Coverage- Geographic: Illinois--Lake County--Highland Park
Type: Moving image
Format: MP4Video
File size: 13,884,389 KB
Digital Format: MP4Video
Location: Ravinia Festival
Language: EN
Rights: Copyright Ravinia Festival
OrigFilename: 2019-07-03 P&S Master Class - Robert Levin
Identifier: 2019-07-03 P&S Master Class - Robert Levin
Collection Name: Ravinia Music Under the Stars



This example record of a video recording from IDA is a video recording of a master class from Ravinia's Steans Music Institute. The still captured here shows Brandon Garbot, Peter Eom, and Chaeyoung Park playing Mendelssohn Piano Trio No. 2 in C minor, op. 66. This video was not cataloged by the CMC. The fields included are: title, subject-LOC, subject-IDA, description, creator, contributing institution, date original, coverage-temporal, coverage-geographic, type, format, file size, digital format, location, language, rights, original file name, identifier, and collection name.

Example: Sound Recording



Genre Headings: Oral histories; Local histories

Description: The purpose of Friends of Marshall Public Library Oral History Project is to gather and preserve historical events and memories of the Marshall, Illinois area residents through recordings, interviews, and photos. Oral History interviews were conducted by Friends of the Library volunteers, community volunteers, and library staff.

Date: 2015-05-20

Identifier: MPL-FR_66_RuthAnnAnacker

Coverage: United States--Illinois--Clark County--Marshall

Type: Sound; Text; Image

Relation: 2010s (2010-2019)

Rights: Marshall Public Library reserves all rights to digital recordings and/or transcripts resulting from interviews. Digital access is available for historical and/or other academic research purposes. For more information about reproduction of material contact: Marshall Public Library, Director, 612 Archer Avenue, Marshall, IL 62441, Phone (217) 826-2535 or www.marshalllibrary.com.

Collection Name: Marshall Public Library Oral History Collection

Contributing Institution: Marshall Public Library, Marshall (Ill.)

File Size: 28,389 KB

Language: eng

Contributors: Anacker, Ruth Ann, 1943- [interviewee]; Macey, Damian, 1938- {interviewer}

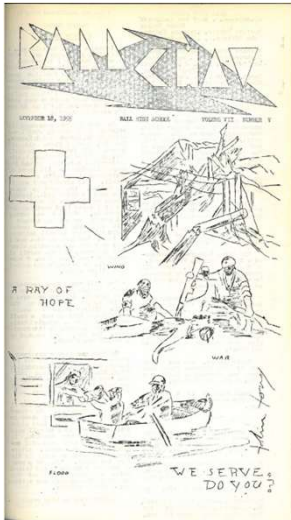
Digital Format: .mp4; .txt; .pdf; .jpg

Title: Ruth Ann Anacker — 2015-05-20
Creator: Friends of the Marshall Public Library
Subject: Marshall (Ill.) -- History; Agriculture -- Illinois -- Marshall; Twentieth century; Coming of age -- Illinois -- Marshall; Schools -- Illinois -- Marshall

This example record from IDA is for an oral history that was cataloged by the CMC for Marshall Public Library. This is also an example of what ContentDM calls a Compound Object, where one digital object contains multiple distinct files, oftentimes of different file types. This is different from a Simple Object, which is a digital object made of just one digital file. This oral history is from Ruth Ann Anacker, who was interviewed by the Friends of the Marshall Public Library as part of their oral history project to gather and preserve the history of the Marshall, Illinois area. This oral history record consists of the actual audio recording itself, in this case an .mp4 file, the transcript of the oral history in both .txt and .pdf formats, and several photographs of the subject of the oral history, and I have the thumbnails of each file in this object listed on the lefthand side of the slide.

The fields used in this record are: title, creator, subject, genre headings, description, date, identifier, coverage, type, relation (which is somewhat confusing in this case, as in some collections in IDA the word “relation” is used to represent temporal coverage); rights, collection name, contributing institution, file size, language, contributors, and digital format.

Example: Text



Title: Ball Chat Vol. 8 No. 05 November 18 1955
Subject: Chatham (Ill.)--History; Education; Student newspapers and periodicals
Subject-Local: Zolper, Mary, 1938-2019; Chiles, Diana K., circa 1939-; Follis, Barbara J., 1937-2005; Andruczk, Nancy C., 1937-2004; Rotherham, Frank Bartholomew, 1940-2015; Ridgeway, Jeanette M., 1938-; Ginger, Evelyn; Ryan, Butch; Sweatman, Charles F., 1938-1967; Crews, Phyllis J., 1938-2019; Bradley, James, circa 1939-
Description: The Ball Chat student bi-weekly paper published by students from Glenwood High School starting in 1948 through 1956.
Creator: Ball-Chatham School District
Date: 1955-11-18
Type: Text
Format: Paper
Identifier: BallChat.Vol8.No5.11.18.1955
Language: eng
Geographic Coverage: Illinois--Sangamon County--Ball Township; Illinois--Sangamon County--Chatham Township
Time Period: 1950s (1950-1959)
Contributing Institution: Chatham Area Public Library
Collection Name: Chatham Area School History
Rights: This image may be viewed, downloaded and printed for personal or educational use, but commercial use is prohibited without permission. Questions may be directed to the Chatham Area Public Library at localhistory@chathamlib.org or (217-483-2713).
Transcript: [full text of PDF included in record]



This example record from IDA is of a school newspaper cataloged by the CMC for Chatham Area Public Library. The Ball-Chat was a biweekly student paper from the Ball-Chatham School District from 1948-1959. The fields included in this record are: title, subject (again using Library of Congress subject headings), subject-local (in this case listing out the names of the newspaper staff), description, creator, date, type, format, identifier, language, geographic coverage, time period, contributing institution, collection name, rights, and transcript.

Example: Realia

Title: Chainmail purse

Library of Congress Subject Headings: Williamsville (Ill.)--History; Twentieth Century

Genre Heading: Local History; Facsimiles

Local Subject Heading: Bowling, Ethel, 1891-1981

Description: The Mobile Memory Lab works with Illinois Libraries to digitize and share local history and genealogy materials contributed by library users.

Identifier: MML20241116_DO_02

Coverage: United States--Illinois--Sangamon County--Williamsville

Format: Metal; chainmail

Type: Image

Rights: This image may be used freely, with attribution, for personal, research, study, and educational purposes. For permission to publish, distribute, or use this image for any other purpose, please contact Williamsville Public Library & Museum, 217 North Elm St., Williamsville, IL 62693. Email: nabilltownlib@yahoo.com

Collection Name: Mobile Memory Lab: Williamsville Public Library & Museum

Contributing Institution: Williamsville Public Library & Museum

File Size: 1.26 MB

Language: eng

Contributors: O'Neal, Doris

Digital Format: .jpg

Date Digital: 2024-11-16

Content Description: Decorative chainmail party purse originally owned by the donor's great-aunt, Ethel Bowling.

Visual Description: A silver chainmail purse painted cream with pink, blue, purple, and gold flower pattern and decorative mail fringe along the bottom.

Chainmail purse

Chainmail purse



This example record of realia from IDA is a chainmail purse that was photographed by IHLS' Mobile Memory Lab and cataloged by the CMC. This is a decorative purse made of chainmail and painted with a floral pattern, and it was originally owned by the contributor's aunt. The fields in this record are: title, Library of Congress subject headings, genre heading, local subject heading, description (as with the photograph record from Marshall Public Library I shared earlier, this description field is used for a description of the collection itself), identifier, coverage, format, type, rights, collection name, contributing institution, file size, language, contributors, digital format, date digital, content description, and visual description.

MARC to Simple DC Crosswalk

MARC fields	DC Element	Implementation Notes
100, 110, 111, 700, 710, 711	Contributor	
720		
651, 662	Coverage	
751, 752		
	Creator	Creator element not used.
008/07-10	Date	
260\$c\$g		
500-599, except 506, 530, 540, 546	Description	
340	Format	
856\$q		
020\$a, 022\$a, 024\$a	Identifier	
856\$u		
008/35-37	Language	
041\$a\$b\$d\$e\$f\$g\$h\$j		
546		
260\$a\$b	Publisher	
530, 760-787\$o\$t	Relation	
506, 540	Rights	
534\$t	Source	
786\$o\$t		
050, 060, 080, 082	Subject	
600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 653		
245, 246	Title	Repeat dc:title for each. Some applications may wish to include 210, 222, 240, 242, 243, and 247.
Leader06, Leader07	Type	See Appendix 2 for Leader-Type rules.
655		



Before we wrap up for today I just wanted to share a couple of metadata crosswalks with you. I'm not going to go too much into detail, but I wanted to give you a quick glimpse at how MARC fields and DC terms match up against one another. All three crosswalks on the next several slides will be linked in my resources.

Here is an example of a MARC to Simple Dublin Core crosswalk, which shows which MARC fields correspond to which Dublin Core terms. I'm not going to go through these fields line by line, but we can see that each DC term maps to several MARC fields.

This crosswalk is pretty straightforward, but on the next few slides I'll show you the MARC to Qualified Dublin Core crosswalk, which gets a lot more granular.

MARC to Qualified DC Crosswalk (1 of 4)

MARC fields	DC Element	DC Qualifier(s)	Implementation Notes
541\$c	Accrual Method		
310\$a	Accrual Periodicity		
521	Audience		
100, 110, 111, 700, 710, 711\$e	Contributor	Value in \$e.	Roles may be used as refinements of Contributor if using qualified DC.
720\$e			
255, 034	Coverage		Some 255 information equivalent to DC encoding scheme but different syntax.
522	Coverage	Spatial	
650\$z, 651, 662			
751, 752			
043\$c, 044\$c	Coverage	Spatial ISO3166	
651 if ind2=7 & \$2=tgn	Coverage	Spatial TGN	
033\$a	Coverage	Temporal	
533\$b			
260\$c if precedes date	Date	Copyrighted	
542\$g			This field was defined in MARC in January 2008.
260\$c\$g	Date	Created	
533\$d			
008/07-10	Date	Issued	
260\$c			



This is a MARC to Qualified Dublin Core crosswalk, and it is a lot more detailed and granular than the MARC to Simple Dublin Core crosswalk.

MARC to Qualified DC Crosswalk (2 of 4)

MARC fields	DC Element	DC Qualifier(s)	Implementation Notes
046\$j	Date	Modified	
046\$m\$n	Date	Valid	
520 if ind1=# or 3	Description	Abstract	
505	Description	TableofContents	
300\$a	Format	Extent	
533\$e		IMT	
856\$q		Medium	
340\$a		URI	
856\$u	Identifier	URI	
008/35-37	Language	ISO369-2	
041 with no \$2		ISO639-2	
041 with \$2=iso639-3		ISO639-3	
041 with \$2=rfc1766		RFC1766	
041 with \$2=rfc3066		RFC3066	
041 with \$2=rfc4646		RFC4646	
561	Provenance		
530	Relation	HasFormat	
776\$nSt	Relation	HasFormat	
530\$u		URI	
776\$o			



... and here are some more fields ...

MARC to Qualified DC Crosswalk (3 of 4)

MARC fields	DC Element	DC Qualifier(s)	Implementation Notes
774\$nSt	Relation	HasPart	
774\$o	Relation	HasPart URI	
775\$nSt	Relation	HasVersion	
775\$o	Relation	HasVersion URI	
530	Relation	IsFormatOf	
776\$nSt			
530\$u	Relation	IsFormatOf	
776\$o		URI	
440, 490, 800, 810, 811, 830	Relation	IsPartOf	
760, 773\$nSt			
760, 773\$o	Relation	IsPartOf URI	
510	Relation	IsReferencedBy	
785\$nSt	Relation	IsReplacedBy	
785\$o	Relation	IsReplacedBy URI	
775, 786\$nSt	Relation	IsVersionOf	
775, 786\$o	Relation	IsVersionOf URI	



... and more fields ...

MARC to Qualified DC Crosswalk (4 of 4)

MARC fields	DC Element	DC Qualifier(s)	Implementation Notes
780\$nSt	Relation	Replaces	
780\$o	Relation	Replaces URI	
538	Relation	Requires	
506\$a\$d	Rights	AccessRights	
540\$a\$d			
542\$d	Rights	RightsHolder	This field was defined in MARC in January 2008.
786\$o	Source	URI	
82	Subject	DDC	
50	Subject	LCC	
600, 610, 611, 630, 650 if ind2=0	Subject	LCSH	
600, 610, 611, 630, 650 if ind2=2	Subject	MeSH	
60	Subject	NLM	
655 if ind2=7 & \$2=tgn	Subject	TGN	
80	Subject	UDC	
245	Title		
130, 210, 240, 242, 246, 730, 740	Title	Alternative	
Leader06, Leader07	Type	DCMI Type Vocabulary	See Appendix 2 for Leader-Type rules.
655 if \$2=dct			



... and more fields.

So, as we can see, once the qualified Dublin Core terms come into play, the crosswalk gets significantly more complicated, as more detailed information can be mapped to more specific terms.

This is why Qualified Dublin Core was developed. Compared to the MARC to Simple Dublin Core crosswalk, where up to ten or more MARC fields would map onto a single Simple Dublin Core term, the use of Qualified Dublin Core terms allows crosswalked metadata to retain a greater degree of its original specificity.

MARC fields	DC Element
530, 760-787\$o\$t	Relation

MARC fields	DC Element	DC Qualifier(s)
530	Relation	HasFormat
776\$n\$t		
530\$u	Relation	HasFormat
776\$o		URI
774\$n\$t	Relation	HasPart
774\$o	Relation	HasPart
775\$n\$t	Relation	URI
775\$o	Relation	HasVersion
		HasVersion
		URI
530	Relation	IsFormatOf
776\$n\$t		
530\$u	Relation	IsFormatOf
776\$o		URI
440, 490, 800, 810, 811, 830	Relation	IsPartOf
760, 773\$n\$t		
760, 773\$o	Relation	IsPartOf
		URI
510	Relation	IsReferencedBy
785\$n\$t	Relation	IsReplacedBy
785\$o	Relation	IsReplacedBy
		URI
775,786\$n\$t	Relation	IsVersionOf
775, 786\$o	Relation	IsVersionOf
		URI
780\$n\$t	Relation	Replaces
780\$o	Relation	Replaces
		URI
538	Relation	Requires



Just as a visual example of the difference in the level of detail between Simple Dublin Core and Qualified Dublin Core, I have here the MARC to Simple Dublin Core and MARC to Qualified Dublin Core crosswalk sections just for the Dublin Core term “Relation.” On the left, we can see that MARC fields 530 and 760-787 all map to “Relation,” but the crosswalk on the right is massive in comparison, and using the qualified terms preserves a lot more of the detail and specificity of the MARC record than using just the simple term.

DC to MARC Crosswalk (1 of 2)

DC Element (Simple)	DC Element (Qualified)	MARC21 Field
Contributor		720 ind1=0, ind2=0, \$a, e
Coverage		520 \$a
Creator		100 ind1=1, \$a
Date	dc:record/dc:date	260 \$c
Description		520 \$a
Format		856 \$q
Identifier		
	dc:lcc_number	100 \$a
	dc:odc_number	035 \$a
	dc:other_standard_id	024 \$a
	dc:identifier_issn	022 \$a
	(not dc:citation_type or dc:citation_type=BK)	773 ind1=0, \$x
	dc:identifier_isbn	020 \$a
	dc:citation_type=CR	773 ind1=0, \$x
Language		546 \$a
Publisher		
	dc:record/dc:rterms_placeOfPublication	260 \$a
	dc:record/dc:publisher	260 \$b
Relations		787 ind1=0,
	dc:rterms_additionalPersonName	700 787 ind1=1, \$a
	dc:rterms_note	500 \$a
	dc:rterms_edition	250 \$a
	dc:rterms_pages when dc:citation_type=BK	300 \$a
	dc:record/dc:source	590 \$a
	dc:record/dc:series_title_number	490 ind1=0, \$a
	dc:record/dc:doi	856 \$u 'doi'
	dc:record/dc:pmid	856 \$u 'pmid'



Here is an example of a crosswalk going the other way, from Dublin Core to MARC. This crosswalk shows both simple and qualified Dublin Core terms as they would crosswalk to MARC fields.

DC to MARC Crosswalk (2 of 2)

DC Element (Simple)	DC Element (Qualified)	MARC21 Field
	dc:record/dc:volume	490 \$v
	dc:record/dc:part	490 \$v
	dc:record/dc:lterms_journalTitle	773 ind1=0, \$t
	dc:record/dc:identifier_issn AND dc:record/dc:citation_type is 'CR'	773 ind1=0, \$x
	dc:record/dc:lterms_volumePartNumber	773 ind1=0, \$g "no:."
	dc:record/dc:lterms_issue	773 ind1=0, \$g 'iss:.'
	dc:record/dc:lterms_chapter	773 ind1=0, \$g 'pt.'
	dc:record/dc:lterms_pages AND not(dc:record/dc:citation_type OR dc:record/dc:citation_type is not 'BK')	773 ind1=0, \$g 'p.'
	dc:record/dc:lterms_year	773 ind1=0, \$g 'yr.'
	dc:record/dc:start_page, dc:record/dc:end_page	773 ind1=0, \$g 'pages:.'
Rights		540 \$a
Source		789 ind1=0, \$n
Subject		653 \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=0	050 ind2=4, \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=1	082 ind2=4, \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=2	060 ind2=4, \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=3	086 ind2=#, \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=4	094 ind2=#, \$a
	dc:record/dc:lterms_callNumber=8	084 ind2=#, \$a
Title		245 ind1=1, ind2=0, \$a
Type		655 ind1=7, ind2=#, \$a, when \$2="local"



...and here's the second half of the Dublin Core to MARC crosswalk.

Metadata Crosswalks can seem really intimidating at first, but they are really useful tools if you need to transform records from one metadata vocabulary to another.

Resources

- [DCMI: Home](#)
 - [DCMI: Dublin Core™ User Guide](#)
- [OCLC Research and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative](#)
- [Working with Dublin Core - Omeka Classic User Manual](#)
- [Dublin Core Metadata Initiative \(DCMI\) - YouTube](#)
- [Illinois Digital Archives: Metadata Guidelines \(pdf link\)](#)
- [Metadata Format Conversions - Ex Libris Knowledge Center](#)
- [MARC to Dublin Core Crosswalk](#)
- [Dublin Core to MARC Crosswalk](#)



That's it for today's presentation! Here are links to the resources I used to create this presentation.

Example Records

- [1868 Fire Engine - Marshall Public Library Digital Archive - Illinois Digital Archives](#)
- [2019-07-03 P&S Master Class - Robert Levin - Ravinia- Music Under the Stars around the World - Illinois Digital Archives](#)
- [Ruth Ann Anacker -- 2015-05-20 - Ruth Ann Anacker -- 2015-05-20 - Marshall Public Library Oral History Collection - Illinois Digital Archives](#)
- [Chainmail purse - Chainmail purse - Mobile Memory Lab-Williamsville Public Library & Museum - Illinois Digital Archives](#)
- [Ball Chat Vol. 8 No. 05 November 18 1955 - Ball Chat Vol. 8 No. 05 November 18 1955 - Chatham Area School History - Illinois Digital Archives](#)



And here are the IDA links to the example records I shared.

ON THE CALL TODAY

Questions? Contact the CMC: cmc@illinoisheartland.org



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Katie Roberts
Special Project Cataloger



Andrea Giosta
Special Project Cataloger



On the call today alongside myself is Barb Scoby, Pam Thomas, Mary Cornell, Eric McKinney, Ryan Rafferty, Katie Roberts, and Andrea Giosta.

And now we have time for any questions.