



Metadata Application Profile, version 5.0

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SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENTATION

This document is the technical specification of the DPLA's Metadata Application Profile. It provides a list of all of the classes and properties used in DPLA metadata records.

Other Documentation Available:

An Introduction to the DPLA Metadata Application Profile

<https://dp.la/info/developers/map/>

A general introduction to DPLA's metadata standards, workflows, and processes and introduces the model for how data is stored in DPLA.

DPLA Geographic and Temporal Guidelines for MAP 3.1

<http://bit.ly/dpla-geo-styleguide-3.1>

Recommendations for the formatting of geographic and temporal data in records that will be shared with DPLA.

DPLA Metadata Quality Guidelines

<http://bit.ly/dpla-metadata-qual>

Best practices for creating shareable metadata for the DPLA aggregation. Each property in the DPLA Metadata Application Profile is reviewed with tiered recommendations for minimal, improved, and best quality.

DPLA Standardized Rights Statements Implementation Guidelines

<http://bit.ly/dpla-rights-guidelines>

A description of DPLA's implementation of standardized rights statements and recommendations for the use of statements in records that will be shared with DPLA.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The DPLA Metadata Application Profile (MAP) is designed to build on the Europeana Data Model (EDM). This updated version incorporates feedback from the DPLA community and Hub partners to create a balanced framework that allows us to accommodate existing and emerging data models for library, archive, and museum resources.

The changes reflected in version 5 of the MAP (v5) are the result of real-world implementation needs and issues. The revisions were developed by a working group made up of representatives from DPLA Hubs. Drafts of the proposed changes were shared widely for comment and several significant updates were made as a result.

The most significant changes to this version of the DPLA MAP clarify and expand the role of rights information about DPLA objects, accommodate our need to have easily indexed data about geographic elements, and support the implementation of the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF). In addition, this documentation includes a new appendix containing a controlled vocabulary of terms to be used with the “subtype” property (formerly labeled “genre”)(Appendix C). This list will enable DPLA to enhance discovery of materials by format by created a tightly controlled list for browsing while still retaining a free text field in “format” for specificity.

A new DPLA API endpoint will be made available in the near future that utilizes MAP v5. Until then the current API will continue to provide data in accordance with MAP v3.1. More complete documentation and user guides for the DPLA MAP will be released soon.

It is not possible for this documentation to account for all properties used by DPLA content providers. Many providers supply DPLA with metadata in other schema and application profiles, which are then transformed by DPLA to MAP. The following documentation provides developers a baseline of properties that DPLA uses for its own records, available via DPLA services.

1.1 Europeana and Other Data Models

As noted above, the DPLA map was built on the foundations of the Europeana Data Model (EDM). EDM enables the integration of descriptions provided by content providers that respects the properties they have assigned to resources. Developers using DPLA services should refer to the Europeana Data Model (pro.europeana.eu/edm-documentation) for additional information.

The DPLA MAP is also closely aligned with DCMI Metadata Terms (<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>). Most properties in the map are

asserted as DC or DCTERMS properties. This allows the MAP to align very closely with the metadata schemas used by many of our partners.

1.2 Namespaces Referenced

Namespaces are prefixes to metadata properties that indicate the scheme from which it is being used. Namespaces prevent confusion about properties that may be used in more than one schema. The DPLA MAP references properties using the following namespaces:

dpla: <http://dp.la/about/map/>

cnt: <http://www.w3.org/2011/content#>

dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>

dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/>

dcmitype: <http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/>

edm: <http://www.europeana.eu/schemas/edm/>

gn: <http://www.geonames.org/ontology#>

oa: <http://www.w3.org/ns/oa#>

ore: <http://www.openarchives.org/ore/terms/>

rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>

svcs: <http://rdfs.org/sioc/services>

wgs84: http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos#

2.0 HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Each Class of the DPLA MAP is provided as a table below. Columns indicate:

Label: a human-readable label for the property)

Property: the RDF value of the metadata element

Sub-property of: a master RDF value that the property belongs to

Range: an indication of the data type of the value of the property

Usage: description of how the property should be used

Data Type: indication of whether the data value is a string literal or URI reference

Vocab/Syntax Schema: a controlled vocabulary to be applied to the value of the property or a syntax for the value of the property

Obligation: the requirement for the number of properties that can exist

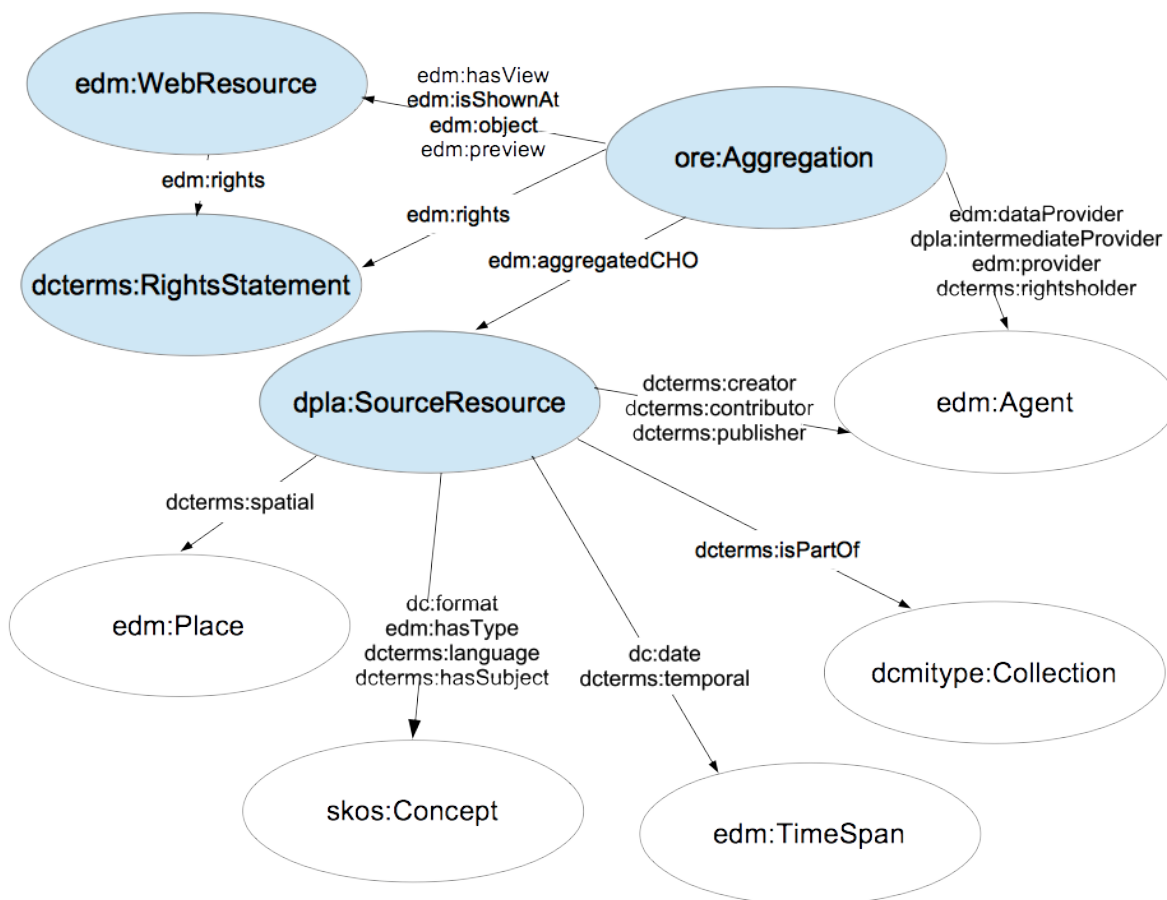
Some additional notes are below:

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Alternate Title	dcterms:alternative .sourceResource. alternative	dc:title		Any alternative title of the described resource including abbreviations and translations.	Literal		0 – n
Collection*	dcterms:isPartOf, .sourceResource. collection	dc: relation	dcmitype: Collection	Collection or aggregation of which described resource is a part.	Reference ③		0 – n ④
Contributor	dcterms: contributor .sourceResource. contributor ②		edm: Agent	Entity responsible for making contributions to described resource.	Reference		0 – n
Creator* ①	dcterms:creator .sourceResource. creator		edm: Agent	Entity primarily responsible for making described resource.	Reference		0 – n

1. Labels in bold display in the DPLA portal. Labels with asterisks (*) indicate values that are recommended. See Appendix C for more specific guidelines.
2. Wherever possible, the DCTERMS namespace was preferred over the DC namespace unless limitations imposed on the value type could not be met.
3. Data types are indicated as either a “Reference”, such as a URI, or “Literal” for a string value.
4. All properties with a maximum value of “1” can be interpreted as 1 instance per class. Properties with a maximum value of “n” are unlimited.

3.0 MAP v5 AT A GLANCE

Core classes highlighted in blue.



4.0 DPLA MAP CLASSES

4.1 Core Classes

The core classes are required for all DPLA objects.

4.1.A class = `dpla:SourceResource`

This class is a subclass of "edm:ProvidedCHO," which comprises the described resources (in EDM called "cultural heritage objects") about which DPLA collects descriptions. It is here that attributes of the described resources are located, not the digital representations of them.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/ Syntax Schema	Obligation
Alternate Title	<code>dcterms:alternative</code> .sourceResource. alternative	<code>dc:title</code>		Any alternative title of the described resource including abbreviations and translations.	Literal		0 – n
Collection*	<code>dcterms:isPartOf</code> , .sourceResource. collection	<code>dc:relation</code>	<code>dcmitype:Collection</code>	Collection or aggregation of which described resource is a part.	Reference		0 – n
Contributor	<code>dcterms:contributor</code> .sourceResource. contributor		<code>edm:Agent</code>	Entity responsible for making contributions to described resource.	Reference		0 – n
Creator*	<code>dcterms:creator</code> .sourceResource. creator		<code>edm:Agent</code>	Entity primarily responsible for making described resource.	Reference		0 – n

Date*	dc:date .sourceResource.d ate		edm: Time Span	Date value as supplied by Data Provider.	Reference		0 – n
Description	dcterms:descriptio n .sourceResource. description			Includes but is not limited to: an abstract, a table of contents, or a free-text account of described resource.	Literal		0 – n
Extent	dcterms:extent .sourceResource.ex tent	dc:format		Size or duration of described resource.	Literal		0 – n
Format*	dc:format .sourceResource.fo rmat		skos: Concept	Physical medium or dimensions of described resource.	Reference		0 – n
Identifier	dcterms:identifier .sourceResource. identifier		rdfs: Literal	ID of described resource within a given context.	Literal		0 – n
Language*	dcterms:language .sourceResource. language		dcterms: Linguistic System (as skos: Concept)	Language(s) of described resource. Strongly recommended for text materials.	Reference	Lexvo	0 – n
Place*	dcterms:spatial .sourceResource. spatial		dpla: Place	Spatial characteristics of described resource, such as a country, city, region, address or other geographical term. Captures aboutness.	Reference		0 – n

Publisher*	dcterms:publisher .sourceResource. publisher		edm: Agent	Entity responsible for making the described resource available, typically the publisher of a text (not edm:dataProvider or edm:provider).	Reference		0 – n
Relation	dc:relation, .sourceResource. relation	dc: relation		Related resource.	Literal or reference		0 – n
Replaced By	dpla:isReplacedBy .sourceResource. isReplacedBy	dc: relation		Another resource that references, cites or otherwise points to the described resource.	Literal		0 – n
Replaces	dpla:replaces .sourceResource. replaces	dc: relation		A related resource that is supplanted, displaced, or superseded by the described resource.	Literal		0 – n
Rights Holder	dcterms:rightshol der [property].rightsHo lder"		edm: Agent	A person or organization owning or managing rights over the resource.	Literal		0 – n
Subject*	dcterms:subject .sourceResource. subject		skos: Concept	Topic of described resource.	Reference		0 – n

Subtype	edm:hasType, .sourceResource. subtype	edm:is RelatedTo	skos: Concept	This property relates a resource with the concepts it belongs to in a suitable type system that captures categories of objects in a given field.	Reference	AAT (See list of preferred terms in Appendix D)	0 – n
Temporal Coverage	dcterms:temporal, .sourceResource. temporal	dc: coverage	edm:Time Span	Temporal characteristics of the described resource. Captures aboutness.	Reference		0 – n
Title*	dcterms:title .sourceResource. title			Primary name given to the described resource.	Literal		1 – n
Type*	dcterms:type, .sourceResource. type		rdf:Class	Nature or genre of described resource. Strongly recommended.	Reference	dcterms: DCMI Type	0 – n

4.1.B class = edm:WebResource

Contains the attributes of the digital representation of the web resource, not SR.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
File Format	dc:format .[property].format			Web resource format.	Literal	dcterms:imt	0 – n
Rights Statement	edm:rights .[property].rights	dc:rights	dcterms:Rights Statement	The value given here should be the rights statement that applies to the digital representation as given (for example) in edm:object or edm:isShownAt/By, when these resources are not provided with their own edm:rights.	Reference		0 – 1
IIIF Manifest (see footnote ¹)	dcterms:isReferencedby .[property].isReferencedby			A resource that references or otherwise points to the described resource. This field is used for a manifest URI for a IIIF resource.	Reference		0 – 1

¹ When a IIIF resource is referred to in an edm:WebResource both the manifest and base URI will be required. An additional instance of the svcs:Service class will be created that will contain the URI for the IIIF specification in the property dcterms:conformsTo.

IIIF Base URL (see footnote ¹)	svcs:has_Service .[property].has_Service		svcs:Service	The identifier of the Service require to consume the WebResource. Typically used for the base URL of a IIIF service.	Reference		0 – 1
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4.1.C CLASS = ORE:AGGREGATION

The aggregation of attributes that apply to the described resource as a whole, grouped from edm:WebResource and dpla:SourceResource.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Aggregated SR	edm:aggregatedCHO .aggregatedCHO		edm:ProvidedCHO	Unambiguous ID to SR.	Reference		1
Data Provider*	edm:dataProvider .dataProvider	dcterms:provenance	edm:Agent	The organization or entity that supplies data to DPLA through a Provider. If a Data Provider contributes data directly to DPLA (i.e., not via a Provider) the values in edm:dataProvider and edm:provider will be the same.	Reference		1

Digital Resource Original Record	dpla:originalRecord .originalRecord	ore:aggregates	edm:Information Resource	Complete original record provided by partner.	Reference		1
Has View	edm:hasView .hasView	ore:aggregates	edm:Web Resource	Relates an ore:Aggregation with an edm:WebResource.	Reference		0 – n
Intermediate Provider	dpla:intermediateProvider .intermediateProvider	edm:hasMet	edm:Agent	An intermediate organization that selects, collates, or curates data from a Data Provider that is then aggregated by a Provider from which DPLA harvests. The organization must be distinct from both the Data Provider and the Provider in the data supply chain.	Reference		0 – n
Is Shown At*	edm:isShownAt .isShownAt	edm:hasView	edm:Web Resource	Unambiguous URL reference to digital object in its full information context.	Reference		1

Object*	edm:object .object	edm: hasView	edm: Web Resource	The URL of a suitable source object in the best resolution available on the website of the Data Provider from which edm:preview could be generated for use in a portal.	Reference		0 – 1
Preview*	edm:preview .preview	edm: hasView	edm: Web Resource	The URL of a thumbnail, extract, or other type of resource representing the digital object for the purposes of providing a preview.	Reference		1
Provider*	edm:provider .provider	edm: hasMet	edm: Agent	Service or content hub aggregating or providing access to the Data Provider's content. May contain the same value as Data Provider.	Reference		1
Rights Statement*	edm:rights, .rights	dc:rights	dcterms: Rights State ment	The value given here should be the rights statement that applies to the digital representation as given (for example) in edm:object or edm:isShownAt/By.	Reference		1

4.1.D = dcterms:RightsStatement

Specific rights- or license-related information about an aggregation or web resource.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Rights Statement	skos:prefLabel .[property].name	rdfs:label		The label for the rights statement from RightsStatements.org.	Literal		0 – 1
Definition	skos:definition .[property].definition			The definition of the rights statement as defined by RightsStatements.org.	Literal		0 – 1
Note	skos:note .[property].note			Information relating to the rights status or license.	Literal		0 – 1

4.2 Context Classes

Context classes contain further information about agents, collections, concepts, places, and time spans referred to by an SR. Several context properties within the DPLA MAP apply to multiple properties of dpla:SourceResource. The expression “[property]” should stand in for the appropriate property depending on the context of use in those classes.

4.2.A class = edm:Agent

This class comprises people, either individually or in groups, who have the potential to perform intentional actions for which they can be held responsible.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Name	skos:prefLabel .[property].name			The preferred name of the Agent.	Literal		0 – 1
Provided Label	dpla:providedLabel .[property].providedLabel	rdfs:label		The label extracted from the original provided data prior to DPLA enhancement.	Literal		0 – 1
Note	skos:note .[property].note			Information relating to the agent.	Literal		0 – 1
Scheme	skos:inScheme .[property].inScheme			The URI of a agent scheme.	Reference		0 – 1
Exact Match	skos:exactMatch .[property].exactMatch			An equivalent URI from an external data source. Used for high-confidence matches.	Reference		0 – n

Close Match	skos:closeMatch .[property].closeMatch			A similar URI from an external data source.	Reference		0 – n
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4.2.B class = dcmitype:Collection

A collection is an aggregation of items. The term collection means that the resource is described as a group; its parts may be separately described and navigated.

Note: dcmitype:Collection objects can be expressed either as top-level objects in the DPLA API, or as components of an item's dpla:SourceResource description. The JSON-LD expression describes the properties used when expressed as part of a dpla:SourceResource.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data type	Vocab/ Syntax Schema	Obligation
Collection Title*	dcterms:title .sourceResource. collection.title			Name of the collection or aggregation.	Literal		0 – 1
Collection Description*	dcterms:description .sourceResource. collection.description			Free-text account of aggregation, for example an abstract or content scope note.	Literal		0 – n

Is Shown At	edm:isShownAt .sourceResource. isShownAt	edm: hasView	edm: Web Resource	Unambiguous URL reference to digital object in its full information context. The digital object in this context is the collection.	Reference		0 – 1
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4.2.C class = skos:Concept

A unit of thought or meaning that comes from an organized knowledge base (such as subject terms from a thesaurus or controlled vocabulary) where URIs or local identifiers have been created to represent each concept. In the cultural heritage world there are many controlled vocabularies such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings or AAT.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/ Syntax Schema	Obligation
Concept	skos:prefLabel .[property].name	rdfs:label		The preferred form of the name of the concept.	Literal.		0 – 1
Provided Label	dpla:providedLabel .[property].provided Label	rdfs:label		The label extracted from the original provided data prior to DPLA enhancement.	Literal		0 – 1
Note	skos:note .[property].note			Information relating to the concept.	Literal		0 – 1
Scheme	skos:inScheme .[property]. inScheme			The URI of a concept scheme.	Reference		0 – 1

Exact Match	skos:exactMatch .[property]. exactMatch			An equivalent concept from an external data source. Used for high-confidence matches.	Reference		0 – n
Close Match	skos:closeMatch .[property]. closeMatch			A similar concept from an external data source.	Reference		0 – n

4.2.D class = edm:Place

Description of a specific place or region related to the SR.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Name	skos:prefLabel .sourceResource. spatial.name			The name of the place as supplied by the Data Provider.	Literal		0 – 1
Provided Label	dpla:providedLabel .sourceResource. spatial. providedLabel	rdfs:label		The label extracted from the original provided data prior to DPLA enhancement.	Literal		0 – 1
Latitude	wgs84_pos:lat .sourceResource. spatial.lat			Latitude of feature.	Literal	wgs84	0 – 1
Longitude	wgs84_pos:long .sourceResource. spatial.long			Longitude of feature.	Literal	wgs84	0 – 1

Altitude	wgs84_pos:alt .sourceResource. spatial.alt			Altitude of feature.	Literal	wgs84	0 – 1
Geometry (please see footnote ²)	geojson:geometry .sourceResource. spatial.geometry		geojson: Geometry	Defines the boundaries of the place as a list of coordinates.	Reference		0 – 1
Continent	dpla:Continent .sourceResource. spatial.continent			Describes a resource whose label is one of seven large landmasses on Earth. These are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica.	Literal		0 – 1
Country	dpla:Country .sourceResource. spatial.country			Describes a resource whose label is a country, i.e. a political entity considered a country.	Literal		0 – 1
Region	dpla:Region .sourceResource. spatial.region			Describes a resource whose label is an area usually incorporating more than one first level jurisdiction.	Literal		0 – 1

² We are continuing to investigate options for representing geographic geometries and bounding boxes in RDF.

State	dpla:State .sourceResource. spatial.state			Describes a resource whose label is a first order political division, e.g. Montana, within a country, e.g. U.S.	Literal		0 – 1
Territory	dpla:territory .sourceResource. spatial.territory			Describes a resource whose label is a geographical area belonging to or under the jurisdiction of a governmental authority.	Literal		0 – 1
County	dpla:country .sourceResource. spatial.country			Describes a resource whose label is the largest local administrative unit, e.g. Warwickshire, in a country, e.g. England.	Literal		0 – 1
City	dpla:City .sourceResource. spatial.city			Describes a resource whose label is an inhabited place incorporated as a city, town, etc	Literal		0 – 1
City Section	dpla:CitySection .sourceResource. spatial.citysection			Describes a resource whose label is a smaller unit within a populated place, e.g., a neighborhood, park, or street.	Literal		0 – 1

Island	dpla:island .sourceResource. spatial.island			Describes a resource whose label is a tract of land surrounded by water and smaller than a continent but is not itself a separate country.	Literal		0 – 1
Area	dpla:area .sourceResource. spatial.area			Describes a resource whose label is a non-jurisdictional geographic entity.	Literal		0 – 1
Extraterrestrial Area	dpla:Extraterrestrial Area .sourceResource. spatial. extraterrestrialarea			Describes a resource whose label is any extraterrestrial entity or space, including a solar system, a galaxy, a star system, and a planet, including a geographic feature of an individual planet.	Literal		0 – 1
Country Code	gn:countryCode .sourceResource. spatial.countryCode			A two letter country code in the ISO 3166 list.	Literal	ISO 3166	0 – 1
Note	skos:note .sourceResource. spatial.note			Information relating to the place.	Literal		0 – 1
Scheme	skos:inScheme .sourceResource. spatial.inScheme			The URI of a place scheme.	Reference		0 – 1

Exact Match	skos:exactMatch .sourceResource. spatial.exactMatch	skos: mapping Relation	skos: Concept	An equivalent URI from an external data source. Used for high-confidence matches.	Reference		0 – n
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4.2.E class = edm:TimeSpan

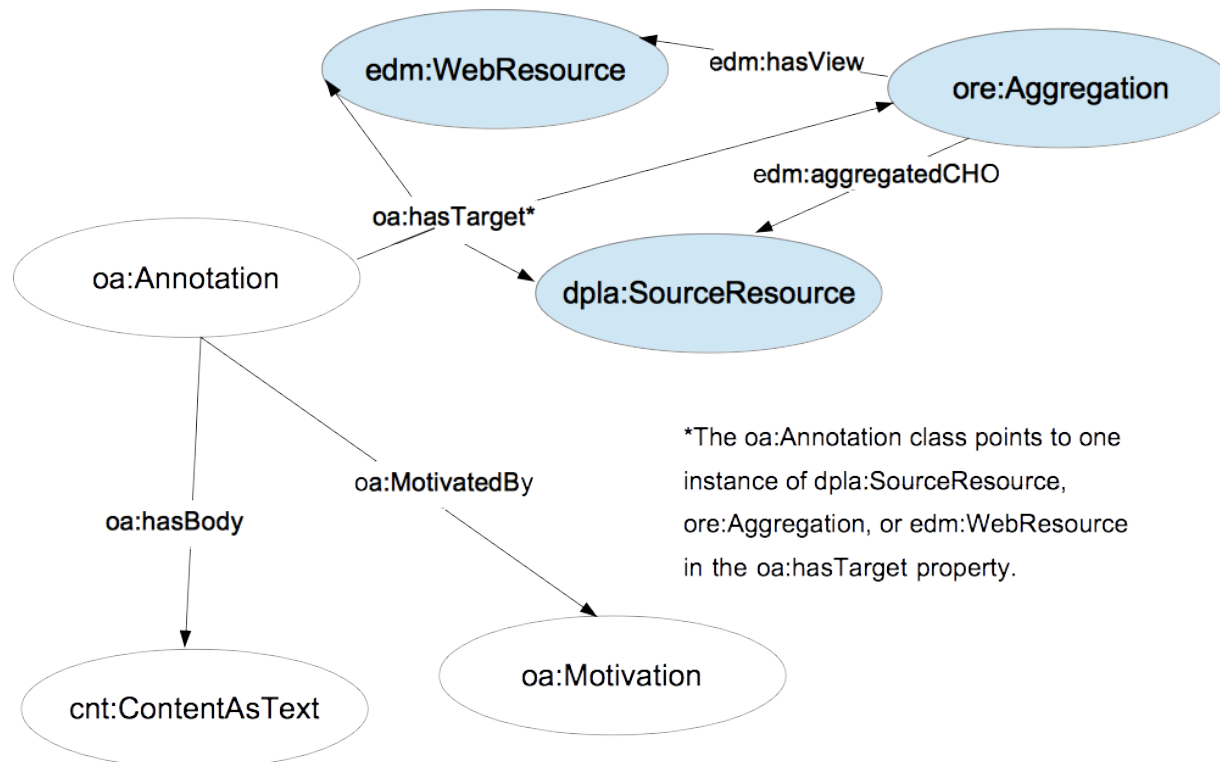
TimeSpan is used to declare more complete information about a specific date or range of time related to an SR.

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/ Syntax Schema	Obligation
Original Source Date	dpla:providedLabel .[property].provided Label			Date value as supplied by data provider.	Literal		0 – n
Display Date	skos:prefLabel .[property].display Date			Date value as enriched by DPLA.	Literal	EDTF	0 – 1
Begin	edm:begin .[property].begin			Date timespan started.	Literal	EDTF	0 – 1
End	edm:end .[property].end			Date timespan finished.	Literal	EDTF	0 – 1

APPENDIX A: ANNOTATION CLASS AND SUBCLASSES

1.0 class = oa:Annotation

In general terms, an Annotation expresses the relationship between two or more resources, and their metadata. Typically an Annotation has a single Body, which is the comment or other descriptive resource, and a single Target that the Body is somehow "about". The Body provides the information which is annotating the Target. This "aboutness" may be further clarified or extended to notions such as classifying or identifying, as described in the oa:Motivation subclass. (source: <http://www.openannotation.org/spec/core/core.html>).



Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/Syntax Schema	Obligation
Resource Annotated	oa:hasTarget		dpla: Source Resource, edm:Web Resource, or ore: Aggregation	Resource that is being annotated.	Reference		1
Body	oa:hasBody		cnt: Content AsText	Reference to the Content As Text subclass or other resource (image, semantic concept) containing the body of the annotation.	Reference		0 – n
Annotator	oa:annotatedBy		edm: Agent	Information relating to the creator of the annotation.	Reference		0 – 1
Source Of Annotation	dc:relation		edm: Information Resource	A representation of the annotation (e.g. as a web page) from the provider.	Reference		0 – 1
Date Created	oa:annotatedAt	dc:date	xsd:date Time	Date of creation of the annotation.	Literal		1
Motivation	oa:motivatedBy		oa: Motivation	The type of/reason for the annotation.	Reference	oa:motivation Scheme	1

2.0 class = cnt:ContentAsText

A class assigned to the Body for embedding textual resources within the Annotation. (source: <http://www.openannotation.org/spec/core/core.html#BodyEmbed>)

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab / Syntax Schema	Obligation
Text	cnt:chars		rdfs:Literal	Text of the annotation.	Literal		1
Format	dc:format			Annotation format.	Literal	dcterms:imt	1
Language	dc:language			Language(s) of content.	Literal	dcterms:lS0639-3	0 – n

3.0 class = oa:Motivation

In many cases it is important to understand the reasons why the Annotation was created, not just the agents involved. The Motivation for an Annotation is a reason for its creation, and might include things like Replying to another annotation, Commenting on a resource, or Linking to a related resource. (source: <http://www.openannotation.org/spec/core/core.html#Motivations>).

Label	Property	Sub-property of	Range	Usage	Data Type	Vocab/ Syntax Schema	Obligation
Name	skos:prefLabel			The name or label of the motivation.	Literal		1
Comment	rdfs:comment			A human readable description of the motivation.	Literal		1

APPENDIX B: REQUIRED, REQUIRED IF AVAILABLE, AND RECOMMENDED PROPERTIES

dpla:SourceResource

This class is mandatory. Required or recommended properties are listed below. All others are optional.

Label	Obligation
Collection	Recommended
Creator	Recommended
Date	Recommended
Format	Recommended
Language	Recommended
Place	Recommended
Publisher	Recommended
Subject	Recommended
Title	Required
Type	Recommended

ore:Aggregation

This class is mandatory. The fields below are required, all others are optional.

Label	Obligation
Data Provider	Required
Is Shown At	Required
Preview	Required if available
Provider	Required
Rights Statement	Required

APPENDIX C: LIST OF PREFERRED SUBTYPE VALUES

The following list is intended to be used in the “Subtype” property (edm:hasType) of the dpla:SourceResource class. The intent is to create a smaller controlled vocabulary list useful when browsing and sorting through DPLA records. Other type- and format-related values can still be captured in the uncontrolled “Format” (dc:format) property, while the “Type” property (dcterms:type) will continue to contain only terms from the DCMI Type Vocabulary.³ The terms may be added directly to records that providers contribute or may be added by DPLA as a part of the harvesting and data enrichment process.

The following terms are taken from the Getty Research Institute’s Art and Architecture Thesaurus. Providers of records to DPLA may supply URIs for terms, but must supply an indexable string value as well. The terms on this list were determined based on several factors including an analysis of current records in DPLA, areas of interest for researchers, and areas where DPLA anticipates growth. It is not intended to be a complete summation of all types of materials represented in DPLA. This list may be revised over time as the scope and breadth of DPLA’s collection changes.

Term	URI	Definition
advertisements	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300193993	Public notices or paid announcements, especially those in print. For announcements paid for by an advertiser and broadcast on radio or television, use "commercials."
architectural documents	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300343615	Papers, drawings, plans, letters, and other documents, either hard copy or digital, having to do with the construction of buildings, usually originating in an architect's office.

³ <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/#section-7>

books	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300028051	Items comprising a collection of leaves of paper, parchment, wood, stiffened textile, ivory, metal tablets, or other flat material, that are blank, written on, or printed, and are strung or bound together in a volume.
broad­sides (notices)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026739	Pamphlets: Independent publications consisting of a few leaves of printed matter folded or fastened together but not bound, often with no cover or a paper cover. For smaller printed works, of one sheet folded and not stitched or bound, use "leaflets."
business records	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300141693	Records generated by a commercial or industrial enterprise.
cartographic materials	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300028052	Any materials representing, in whole or part, the earth or any celestial body at any scale.
census records	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026832	Official, usually periodic, lists of persons or property with varying degrees of descriptive detail.
ceramic ware (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300386879	Visual works made of ceramic, especially art works in the form of sculptures, vessels, and other decorative and utilitarian objects made of bone china, porcelain, or stoneware. For the general classification of anything made of ceramic, use "ceramic (object genre)."
comics (documents)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300015635	Use broadly for sequential graphic narratives, often serialized, and typically having dialogue written in balloons
correspondence	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026877	Any forms of addressed and written communication sent and received, including letters, postcards, memorandums, notes, telegrams, or cables.

costume (mode of fashion0	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300209275	The mode or fashion of personal attire and dress, including the way of wearing the hair, style of clothing, jewelry, crowns, scepters, and other accessories of personal adornment, belonging to a particular nation, class, period, or special occasion, including all items worn or carried by people for warmth, protection, embellishment, or symbolic purposes. In English, generally expressed in the singular.
cultural artifacts	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300265421	Physical objects produced or shaped by human craft, especially tools, weapons, ornaments, or other items that inherently give cultural clues about the person who made it or used it, and are further characterized by being of archaeological or historical interest and of the type collected by museums or private collectors.
decorative arts	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300054168	Refers to works that are primarily utilitarian in form or function, but that have aesthetic value provided by the design, decoration, or embellishment. They may include ceramics, furniture, textiles, glass, leather, metalwork, arms and armor, clocks, and jewelry, and other household or utilitarian objects. They are distinct from "fine arts," which were traditionally considered to require more extensive training and were restricted to the media of painting, sculpture, drawing, and architecture.
drawings (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033973	Visual works produced by drawing, which is the application of lines on a surface, often paper, by using a pencil, pen, chalk, or some other tracing instrument to focus on the delineation of form rather than the application of color. This term is often defined broadly to refer to computer-generated images as well.

furniture	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300037680	Movable or fixed objects or equipment, which may be either functional or ornamental, particularly objects for sitting, reclining, or storage, such as chairs, beds, tables, cabinets, etc., in a dwelling, business, or public space.
genealogies (histories)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300027015	Accounts or histories of the descent of persons, families, or other groups, from an ancestor or ancestors; enumerations of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.
government records	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300027777	Records made or received by an agency of government and maintained in the conduct of government business.
graphic arts	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300264849	Processes and techniques for making images using the arts of printmaking, illustration, drawing, and other techniques that depend upon line and not color to render the design. In historical usage, the term referred more broadly to presentation in two-dimensional visual form, including most arts on paper, panel, or canvas, including painting.
interviews	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026392	Statements, transcripts, or recordings of conversations in which one person obtains information from another such as for research purposes, publication, or broadcast.
jewelry	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300209286	Ornaments such as bracelets, necklaces, and rings, of precious or semiprecious materials worn or carried on the person for adornment; also includes similar articles worn or carried for devotional or mourning purposes.
motion pictures (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300136900	Works presented in the form of a series of pictures carried on photographic film or video tape, presented to the eye in such rapid succession as to give the illusion of natural movement. For the study and practice of filmmaking and motion pictures as an art and form of expression, use "film (performing arts)."

natural history specimens	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300379591	Zoological, botanical, or mineralogical samples chosen for scientific study or display.
newspapers	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026656	Serials published at stated, frequent intervals, such as daily or weekly, and containing news, editorials, features, advertisements, and other items of current interest.
oral histories (document genre)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300202595	Works that record interviews conducted to preserve the recollections of persons whose experience or memories are representative or are of special historical or social significance.
painting (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300033618	Unique works in which images are formed primarily by the direct application of pigments suspended in oil, water, egg yolk, molten wax, or other liquid, arranged in masses of color, onto a generally two-dimensional surface.
pamphlets	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300220572	Broadsides: Sizeable single-sheet notices or advertisements printed on one or both sides, often chiefly textual rather than pictorial, and printed to be read unfolded. For the format in which the sheet is not folded, use "broadsheet (format)." For folded sheets having printed matter that generally does not cross the folds, use "folders (printed matter)."
performances (creative events)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300069200	Instances of the execution of an action, operation, or process in performing a literary, artistic, musical, theatrical, or other creative work.
periodicals	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026657	Publications issued at regular intervals, but not daily, containing articles on various subjects by different authors for the general reader.

photographs	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300046300	Refers to still images produced from radiation-sensitive materials (sensitive to light, electron beams, or nuclear radiation), generally by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film, paper, glass, or metal. Photographs may be positive or negative, opaque or transparent. The concept does not include reproductive prints of documents and technical drawings, for which descriptors found under "<reprographic copies>" are more appropriate. For digital photographs, generally prefer "digital images."
postcards	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026816	Cards on which a message may be written or printed for mailing without an envelope, usually at a lower rate than that for letters in envelopes.
posters	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300027221	Notices, usually decorative or pictorial, intended to be posted to advertise, promote, or publicize an activity, cause, product, or service; also, decorative, mass-produced prints intended for hanging. For small printed notices or advertisements intended for distribution by hand, use "handbills."
prints (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300041273	Pictorial works produced by transferring images by means of a matrix such as a plate, block, or screen, using any of various printing processes. When emphasizing the individual printed image, use "impressions." Avoid the controversial expression "original prints," except in reference to discussions of the expression's use. If prints are neither "reproductive prints" nor "popular prints," use the simple term "prints." With regard to photographs, prefer "photographic prints"; for types of reproductions of technical drawings and documents, see terms found under "reprographic copies."

reference sources	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300163404	Sources intended primarily for consultation rather than for consecutive reading.
sculpture (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300047090	Three-dimensional works of art in which images and forms are produced in relief, in intaglio, or in the round. The term refers particularly to art works created by carving or engraving a hard material, by molding or casting a malleable material (which usually then hardens), or by assembling parts to create a three-dimensional object. It is typically used to refer to large or medium-sized objects made of stone, wood, bronze, or another metal. Small objects are typically referred to as "carvings" or another appropriate term. "Sculpture" refers to works that represent tangible beings, objects, or groups of objects, or are abstract works that have defined edges and boundaries and can be measured. As three-dimensional works become more diffused in space or time, or less tangible, use appropriate specific terms, such as "mail art" or "environmental art."
sermons	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026669	Religious discourses delivered as part of a church service, usually delivered from a pulpit, based upon a text of scripture, and with the purpose of giving religious instruction or exhortation.
sheet music	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300026430	Music printed on unbound sheets of paper.
sound recording	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300028633	
textiles (visual works)	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300014063	General term for carpets, fabrics, costume, or other works made of textile materials, which are natural or synthetic fibers created by weaving, felting, knotting, twining, or otherwise processing.

theses	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300028028	Discourses advancing an original point of view as a result of research, especially as a requirement for an academic degree.
tools	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300024841	Objects, especially those hand-held, for performing or facilitating mechanical operations.
weapons	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300036926	Implements or mechanisms used for defense or attack in combat, hunting, or war.
yearbooks	http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300036926	Books published annually as a compendium, report, or summary of the statistics or facts of a calendar year and intended as reference books, limited to a special subject.

APPENDIX D: CHANGES FROM VERSION 4.0

- Addition of the following properties to edm:WebResource
 - dcterms:isReferencedBy
 - svcs:has_Service
- Deprecation of the following properties from edm:WebResource
 - dc:rights
- Deprecation of the following properties from dpla:SourceResource
 - dc:rights
- Declaration of skos:concept as the Range of dc:format
- Change to the label of edm:hasType from “Genre” to “Subtype”
- Introduction of a list of preferred terms for edm:hasType
- Deprecation of the following properties from ore:Aggregation:
 - dc:rights
- Change to the label of edm:rights from “Standardized Rights Statement” to “Rights Statement”
- Addition of the following classes and properties
 - Class: dcterms:RightsStatement with the following properties
 - skos:prefLabel
 - skos:definition
 - skos:note
- Addition of the following properties to dcmitype:Collection
 - edm:isShownAt
- Addition of the following properties to edm:Place
 - dpla:continent
 - dpla:country
 - dpla:region
 - dpla:state
 - dpla:territory
 - dpla:county
 - dpla:city
 - dpla:citysection
 - dpla:island
 - dpla:area
 - dpla:extraterrestrialarea
- Deprecation of the following properties from edm:Place
 - gn:parentFeature
- Addition of the following properties to edm:TimeSpan
 - skos:prefLabel