Qualified Dublin Core Evaluated:

An Investigation into Description for General Web Discovery

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Introduction

This paper presents the results of a metadata project that investigated the flexibility of qualified Dublin Core (DC) by producing records in several resource categories (e.g., web pages, books, ebooks, visual arts, educational materials, scientific data, and archival materials). The goal was to show whether or not DC was reliable and flexible enough to create metadata that supports general web access for these varied resources. After creating 40 qualified Dublin Core records, the results indicate that DC is indeed flexible enough to produce records that allow for general web discovery and access.

Literature Review

The following literature review focuses on three main subject categories: what metadata is and the goal of Dublin Core; successful implementation examples of DC in a variety of resource categories; and, articles that demonstrate the issues with Dublin Core.

Metadata's Importance and the Goals of Dublin Core Metadata

The importance of metadata, including Dublin Core, is highlighted in an essay by Jennifer Schaffner wherein she provides both a timely perspective on metadata and a challenge to cultural heritage institutions and by extension other knowledge communities.

> People expect to find archives and special collections on the open Web using the same techniques they use to find other things, and they expect comprehensive results. Invisibility of archives, manuscripts and special collections may well have more to do with the metadata we create than with the interfaces we build. Now that we no longer control discovery, the metadata that we contribute is critical. In so many ways, the metadata is the interface. (Schaffner, 2009, p. 4)

From this perspective, metadata schemas like DC make the most sense to use, as DC was originally intended to catalog web pages and increase their findability. Further, Schaffner explains that users, especially of archival collections, but certainly other collections as well, search by subject and keyword. Hence, metadata elements that provide access to subjects and keywords would be most helpful to users (e.g., the Description and Subject elements of Dublin Core).

Describing the original intent of Dublin Core in 1997, Stuart Weibel says it was intended to "facilitate discovery of electronic resources" on the web, but also came to the attention of traditional cataloging and resource description institutions like libraries (p. 9). The goal was to enable simple resource description of web-based materials. The key features of DC are described as:

- simplicity for non-catalogers, who comprise the vast and ever-increasing majority of potential record creators;
- interoperability between disciplines that have complex and unique description needs but that share a certain core set of attributes for description;
- international consensus that enables truly global application of the standard;
- flexibility for use in web resource description as well as more traditional cataloging description performed by libraries and museums; and
- a focus on resource discovery.

Carl Lagoze discusses the difficulties of attempting to both keep DC both simple and make it a more complex descriptive language through refinements. He argues that while "there is a need for more complex discovery frameworks tailored to specific user communities . . . these need not and should not be created at the expense of [the] less functional but highly general

solution," which is simple Dublin Core (Lagoze, 2001, 2. Seeing a World of Document-like Objects, para. 9). Lagoze goes on to explain the refinements used in qualified DC in a very understandable way with helpful examples. He argues that one of the characteristics of the qualifications was that they could be removed to return the record to simple DC for ease of web discovery. While arguing for simplicity, Lagoze actually shows that DC *is* flexible enough for both simple and more refined description.

Duval, Hodgins, Sutton, and Weibel explain the principles and practicalities of metadata in their 2002 article. While not specific to DC, the authors describe metadata principles that are reflected in DC, including modularity, extensibility, refinement, and multilingualism. Comments on extensibility particularly relate to the qualified Dublin Core elements and attributes intended to be used in the proposed metadata project. "Metadata systems must allow for extensions so that particular needs of a given application can be accommodated" (Duval, Hodgins, Sutton, & Weibel, 2002, Extensibility, para. 1). Equally, the authors explain that refinement of sub-elements and attributes combined with controlled vocabulary use make for effective metadata, and these, again, are aspects of the qualified Dublin Core.

Dublin Core Proves its Worth

There are many articles relating the effectiveness of Dublin Core metadata in a variety of resource categories. These precursors are invaluable for the planned metadata research project and cover everything from archival resources to semantic web pages.

Schilling's 2010 article on embedding semantic data in web pages describes a project to add semantic markup to the web pages of the Center for Bibliographical Studies and Research (CBSR) using Dublin Core and many of its element refinements and extensions. The goal of the project was to test various software programs that encode semantic markup in RDF. Ultimately,

the research showed that the software has a long way to go before being functional and useful. This project does, however, effectively illustrate the power and value of DC elements for the semantic markup of web pages. Schilling also hopes for more semantic markup of web pages from future web developers, and this is a vital and valuable goal for the future of the web.

Anita Coleman's 2009 article explains the use of DC for library cataloging and provides specific guidelines for each of 16 elements. A key observation she makes is that "as more and more information, especially electronic, continues to be produced and proliferated, new and simpler standards for resource description became necessary to accomplish the goal of universal bibliographical control and information access" (Coleman, 2009, p. 154). And Dublin Core certainly fits the requirement for a simpler standard; she states: "DC emerged as a simpler alternate to MARC to describe electronic resources and is now used widely to describe all types of resources, including books" (Coleman, 2009, p. 154). Coleman goes further in this article, crafting a set of DC refinements and guidelines for cataloging web resources that will save library catalogers' time while still producing records that lead to resource discovery and retrieval. Her guidelines touch on aspects of description that apply to various resource categories, including web pages, visual images, educational resources, archival materials, and scientific data. While the level of description does not provide sufficient information for experts in each of these resource fields, it is sufficient for both searches made by the general public and for the initial investigations of experts.

Toth, Christens-Barry, and Easton presented a paper at the 2006 DCMI International Conference relating their success in adapting DC for use with the Archimedes Palimpsest Manuscript Imaging Program. Their work exemplifies the value of Dublin Core in basic identification and retrieval of the digitized images as well as its flexibility, refinement, and

extension with the addition of other metadata scheme elements—in this case, those from geospatial imaging metadata. As the authors explain, "the Dublin Core Metadata Elements offer standardization for information access and discovery, and flexibility to support the inclusion of specialized metadata." (Toth, Christens-Barry, Easton, 2006, 6. Conclusion, para. 1). Again, we see the strengths of DC highlighted, specifically its use in discovery and its flexibility.

A Dublin Core application profile for scholarly works was created and examined as part of Allinson's 2008 research. The profile was developed as part of the UK's Joint Information Systems Committee's efforts to aggregate UK repositories records for "discovery, exchange, and reuse of scholarly information" (Allinson, 2008, p. 222). Though the application profile itself is beyond the scope of the current metadata project, this article help substantiate the flexibility that has been built into DC since its inception. DC is also shown to be a preferred metadata standard for discovery leading to web access as well as for interoperability between disparate institutions, largely due to the requirements of the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). Further, as Allinson succinctly explains, "Dublin Core is much more than the original fifteen [elements], and increasingly it can support flexible and extensible metadata that is compatible with the Semantic Web, metadata, which can capture added information, references, vocabulary details, etc." (2008, p. 225). One of the main difficulties in crafting unique and customized metadata schemes like the Scholarly Works Application Profile is that the user community must be willing to adopt these standards. This includes both expert and novice catalogers. This is one of the reasons that the current metadata project is being undertaken. The goal is to evaluate Dublin Core Metadata Terms (i.e., qualified Dublin Core) for use with multiple resource categories with the idea of substantiating its original purpose as a simple-to-use scheme for expert and novice catalogers alike.

Cole's 2002 article relates his research into migrating existing metadata from a custom scheme to a customized version of qualified Dublin Core and then expressing that metadata in RDF/XML. He describes several areas where the semantics of DC elements (e.g., Identifier, Creator and Date) had to be customized for use with academic journals. Cole explains: "Communities of users sharing a common interest (e.g., academic libraries, the museum community, the e-prints community) may also need extensions to generic DCQ from time to time in order to fully express metadata refinements and encoding schemes unique to their work" (2002, p. 82). DC has evolved over the years to allow this level of customization, and it is one of the scheme's strengths.

Kristi Kiesling's article on the complementary use of EAD and DC begins with the astute observation that "many repositories and multi-institution EAD projects are creating site specific searchable databases of finding aids to facilitate discovery, but a researcher has to know of the existence of the database to take advantage of it. In addition, researchers rely on Web search engines to locate information, but without uniform encoding, searches are chancy at best" (2001, p. 85). As more and more students, researchers, and the general public look to the web search engines as the starting (and often ending) point of their information searches, it behooves all knowledge communities to share their metadata through search engine compatible schemes like Dublin Core. The proposed metadata project will attempt to show how qualified Dublin Core can be used to create descriptions sufficient for web discovery of a variety of resource categories. In light of this article, while the EAD records are vital and complete archival descriptions, if they are not accessible through a general web search engine, then a potentially large and new audience is effectively being denied access to them, which runs counter to archival principles.

Dublin Core Proves Lacking

Several articles discuss the weaknesses of Dublin Core and explain how it is not quite suitable in certain environments and with certain audiences.

Weagley, Gelches, and Park (2010) set out to review the interoperability and effectiveness in discovery of Dublin Core when used in video collections. Their findings are expected per the results of past research and per an understanding of basic human nature. Examining just the 15 Simple Dublin Core elements, the authors find that all 15 were used, on average, more than 50% of the time. There are only five elements (Publisher, Creator, Contributor, Source, and Coverage) that were used less than 50% of the time. Many inconsistencies existed in the records which would make searching across them unreliable, and many of these inconsistencies may be due to inexperienced catalogers (Weagley, Gelches, & Park, 2010). However, much inconsistency may simply be because different institutions with different goals and different record creators would see any given video slightly differently and therefore record it differently. While this level of difference and incompleteness may simply be inescapable, it is legitimately a concern with Dublin Core.

Writing in 2004, Beall announces the death of Dublin Core saying that it was made unnecessary by Google and other search engines and that it will be replaced by MODS. Beall cites further weaknesses, including its generality resulting in it not being truly applicable for *any* knowledge community and OCLC's profit motive in creating it in the first place. "Dublin Core's simplicity is also one of its major weaknesses" (Beall, 2004, p. 40). He further derides its lowest common denominator status, explaining that crosswalking complex standards to DC results in much loss of information, and that DC records crosswalked to other more complex standards result in subpar and practically empty records. Beall also complains of the lack of required

vocabularies for certain fields, however, in order to be flexible for multiple knowledge communities, multiple vocabularies must be accepted. Equally, when one brings in ideas of folksonomies and user-created metadata and tagging, controlled vocabularies become less important. If the intent is to expose the metadata to search engines, the content of these fields might actually benefit from non-controlled vocabularies. And lest naysayers denounce the changeability of natural language, it should be remembered that controlled vocabulary evolves over time as well (e.g., shifts from Negro to African American). While he highlights some very specific weaknesses, Beall's vitriol seems largely to do with the fact that he feels practitioners, like himself, were excluded from the metadata planning discussions. Many of the weaknesses he highlights (e.g., low usage rates, misinterpretation of fields) are found in other more complex schemes as well. Equally, he seems to entirely disregard Dublin Core's foundational role in the development of metadata generally, which at the very least would give it a sound legacy after its death.

The Gilliland-Swetland, Kafai, and Landis article from 2000 describes interesting research where 4th and 5th graders were tasked with creating Dublin Core records "to describe their own images for inclusion in the Digital Portfolio Archives [DPA]" (p. 193). This research is valuable to the larger DC metadata discussion because it tests DC with entirely inexperienced catalogers, who have no preconceptions about it or, most likely, *any* metadata schema, making this a true test of the simplicity and ease of use of DC. The results highlight areas of semantic confusion for the schoolchildren with certain DC elements, especially those that overlap to a degree (e.g., subject and description). "The DPA researchers opted to use the Dublin Core because it provided a systematic yet minimal way for lay creators, in this case elementary school students, to describe their own resources in a way that could later be integrated with EAD"

(Gilliland-Swetland, Kafai, & Landis, 2000, p. 196). Some "metadata elements . . . proved to be more problematic for these 4th and 5th grade students, including supplying a date, source, author, and description for each image" (Gilliland-Swetland, Kafai, & Landis, 2000, p. 199). The DC relation element was difficult for the students to grasp as well. These elements have been similarly difficult for adult novice and even expert catalogers. Overall, while students were able to implement many of the DC elements, they were not always capable of supplying "sufficiently detailed information within an element to make it useful for information retrieval purposes" (Gilliland-Swetland, Kafai, & Landis, 2000, p. 201). Understandable and simple instructions to accompany DC elements are a must if widespread adoption of the scheme is to be realized.

In 1999, Zeng investigates three metadata standards to determine which best describes the Kent State University Museum's fashion collection for web access. One of the standards she investigates is Simple Dublin Core. The main considerations of the project were "compatibility and simplicity" (Zeng, 1999, p. 1195). "Dublin Core was attractive because it enables any author of an electronic publishing product to create minimum-level cataloging records or surrogates" (Zeng, 1999, p. 1195). "A major benefit of digitizing a collection is to make it more accessible to [a] wide range of users" and increase "use of the collections" (Zeng, 1999, p. 1196). Zeng foresees the expansion of Dublin Core to include element refinements saying, "it may still be possible for an enhancement of DC to meet the needs of describing three-dimensional objects" (1999, p. 1198). Overall, DC was considered to be acceptable, though it did not provide the level of detailed description required by this particular audience and was not selected for this reason.

The above literature review provides a solid set of prior research validating the usefulness and flexibility of Dublin Core, while exposing its issues. Both the strengths and weaknesses of the scheme will be addressed in the planned metadata project when qualified DC records will be

created for several different resource categories and evaluated on their usefulness for web access and retrieval.

Project Goals and Methodology

Five qualified Dublin Core records were created for each of the eight resource categories. Records were selected from libraries and other institutions as detailed below and crosswalked to Dublin Core from whichever scheme was in use for that particular resource category and institution. The idea was to start from as high quality and complete records as possible and then convert these elements and their values to qualified Dublin Core equivalents. As record creators and metadata schemes varied, it is difficult to assure uniform completeness, correctness and consistency; however, the goal of the project is to test the DC records thus created, not necessarily the various records from which their values were derived. The main exception to this method was for the web site category. As Dublin Core was initially conceived as a metadata scheme for web resources, it was assumed that a crosswalk from another scheme was unnecessary and that records could be created directly from a selection of web sites.

Records were created using dublincoregenerator.com (Steffel, n.d.), which provides helpful links to vocabularies and encoding schemes. As Zeng and Qin explain, this sort of web page template is "a simple but efficient way of ensuring metadata quality at [the] input stage" (2008, p. 264). The efficiency, consistency and helpful links to additional detailed information are why the site was chosen to create qualified Dublin Core records for this metadata project.

Product

For books and eBooks, MARC records were taken from the Multnomah County Library OPAC (Multnomah County Library, n.d.) and crosswalked using the Library of Congress

crosswalk from MARC to qualified Dublin Core (Library of Congress, 2008). Two fiction, one non-fiction, one children's literature, and one reference book were selected for each category.

For the children's literature selection, there were several MARC elements not included in this particular record (e.g. Rights, Rights Holder, Audience, Accural Method, Relation); hence, the qualified Dublin Core record was not as complete as it might be. As expected, the MARC records themselves varied significantly in terms of elements used. When crosswalking from existing records this sort of variation is expected. The important thing to note in terms of the flexibility of qualified DC is that is does allow for description sufficient for web discovery.

There are a few instances where the MARC record provided does not seem to mirror the natural language record of the OPAC. For example, a Time Period field appears in the natural language record but not in the MARC record. In this instance, and others like it, a blend of the MARC record and natural language record were used to construct the DC record.

Educational resources were taken from the iLumina digital library, which shares records that are based on MARC and National Science Digital Library (NSDL) metadata formats (National Science Digital Library [NSDL], 2009). Most elements found in the iLumina record could be represented in the qualified Dublin Core record, but there were a few instances where this was not the case, including level of difficulty, level of interactivity, intended end user, and whether or not a cost was associated with use of the resource. What was concerning, given that this is an educational resource library, is that no audience or age level was included for the records. It was difficult to know if a resource was appropriate for elementary school children or graduate students. As such, there was no way to complete the qualified DC element Audience/Education Level, which would have been quite helpful for discovery purposes.

Archival records were taken from the Online Archive of California (California Digital Library). The finding aids or collection guides are created using Encoded Archival Description (EAD) and the DC records have been created for the collection level and a representative series, rather than individual folders or items. While the finding aids provide much more detailed information than seemingly can be housed in the qualified Dublin Core record, much of it can actually be represented due to the repeatability of DC elements. For the purposes of this metadata project, the DC records are intended to aid in general web discovery and hence the attempt will be to provide sufficient information to describe the collections for this purpose, rather than exhaustively replicate the entire contents of the finding aid. To this end, much truncation has occurred for several element categories, including Subject, Contributor, and Coverage/Spatial. There is some difficulty with the Date element. Considering the many options (e.g., Date Created, Date Submitted, Date Issued) there is unfortunately no Date Range nor Bulk Dates, which would be ideal for collections spanning multiple years. For these DC records, the date range was included as the value for the generic Date element and no bulk date ranges were included. However, the date range and bulk dates were included in Coverage/Temporal as an alternative.

As we have seen with other resource categories, crosswalking archival materials from existing records produces varied results based on the completeness and consistency of the existing records. For example, the Abraham Lincoln papers from the Bancroft Library and the Alan Peters oral history interview from the Tauber Holocaust Library were described in brief records only, not complete finding aids; hence, the DC records are equally brief.

The Getty Museum online collection was consulted to create records for visual resources and art objects (J. Paul Getty Museum, n.d.). Although it is not specified in each record shown

when browsing the collection online, it is assumed that the records were created using CDWA, but that the online descriptions are some abbreviated version of the complete record. The Getty's crosswalk from CDWA to Dublin Core was referenced in creating qualified Dublin Core records for this project (J. Paul Getty Trust, 2009). With the visual resources and art objects, an expected confusion arises, namely between creating a record for the object itself and creating a record for its digital image or representation. For this project, the records were created for the objects themselves with the thought being that a general web search will seek images of particular art objects for the objects rather than their digital images. Of course, finding the object online often equates to finding the digital image as well, so the search results might actually fulfill both needs.

Regarding consistency, the Getty records appear to be quite consistent, perhaps due to internal guidelines and training. Granted, the version of the records presented in the online collections are not very extensive, so consistency would be easier to achieve.

Web resources were selected to cover a range of typical web site types, including a library (The New York Public Library), a corporation (IBM), a consumer goods company (Amazon), a university (UCLA), and a non-profit organization (Internet Archive). As Dublin Core was originally developed to describe web resources, it was felt that records could be created from the metadata included in the source code of the live sites rather than crosswalked from another knowledge institution's existing records. The only web site to specifically reference any metadata scheme was the IBM site, which specifically defined Dublin Core. It also included the most elements, though these were not always defined as qualified Dublin Core elements (e.g., custom subject categories are included, which are specific to an internally defined IBM taxonomy). It is perhaps odd that neither the New York Public Library nor the Internet Archive

referenced a metadata scheme. Equally, both sites included fairly limited metadata, which seems a lack given their focus on information organization. UCLA had a particularly limited set of metadata with only very basic descriptive elements in use (e.g., title, description and keywords). Based on the limited adoption of any metadata scheme and particularly of Dubin Core, we see evidence of a pervasive lack of use, especially of DC—the scheme that was originally intended to assist in the description of web resources. This is not surprising, has been illustrated in other research (e.g., Phelps, 2012), and is perhaps due to the algorithms of internet search engines, which target the full text for relevance as opposed to metadata elements thus encouraging web site developers to focus on search engine optimization techniques rather than metadata.

Film and video records were gleaned from movies available through the Internet Archive. Quite comprehensive descriptive information is included along with metadata files for the differing video formats and audience reviews as well as the metadata for the movie itself, though this depends on the record and resource type. These metadata files were created using xml and the qualified DC elements are easy to gather from the xml tags. If a movie is streaming only and not available for download, no metadata files are included and only minimal descriptive information is provided. The fact that actual xml files are available for download increases the potential for interoperability.

Scientific datasets have been gathered from multiple sites in an attempt at understanding a bit more of the variety that this resource category covers. It is important to note that information has been gleaned from online summaries rather than specific metadata records. It is expected that the actual metadata records are much more detailed than the summaries provided online. As this project is concerned with using metadata for general web discovery, it was felt that the online summaries provided sufficient information.

Comparing the records overall, certain element-use patterns emerge, though this might be quite dependent on the original summary records from which the qualified DC records were created. Based on the very simple analysis, the following results can be shared. (Please see Appendix A for graphs.)

- Title was the only element used 100% of the time.
- Description (95%), Type (95%), Subject (93%), Format (93%), Identifier (93%), Creator (90%), and Date (85%) were all used more than 80% of the time. It is perhaps expected that all of these elements and the Title element are part of Simple Dublin Core, which is commonly used to provide web access and discovery.
- Three elements were never used in the test records: Instructional Method, Accrual Periodicity and Accrual Policy.
- Other elements were used between 5-63% of the time. Use could be dependent on the resource category or the catalogers experience or cataloging policies and guidelines.
- Repeated elements were not used overwhelmingly. The exception was the Subject element, which was repeated 83% of the time.
- The Visual Resource/Art Object category had the most consistency in its records. This might be due to consistent cataloging policies and training, or possibly to the small set of elements required by the Getty.

Conclusion

"The movement to make library [and other] resources available from non-library Web sites and give Web search engines the ability to guide users to library-owned materials has led to information professional searching for methods to maximize the visibility of metadata for enhanced discovery, resource identification, and direct linkage" (Zeng and Qin, 2008, p. 233).

This movement was the impetus behind this metadata project. Would qualified Dublin Core be successful in providing sufficient descriptive information for general web discovery and access? The records created through this project lead to the conclusion that, yes, qualified Dublin Core can indeed serve this purpose for a wide variety of resource categories. It is flexible in the standard vocabularies that can be used with it. The optional and repeatable nature of the elements provides additional flexibility to describe a resource as fully as possible. Granted, qualified Dublin Core does not provide exhaustive detail on all possible aspects of every resource, but it does provide sufficient information for initial web discovery of those resources. Such web access could then lead interested searchers to the original repository of the record where more detailed information could be acquired—possibly through more detailed and customized metadata schemes created specifically for that type of resource. In this age where, according to Schaffner, the metadata is the interface and where "84 percent of information searches being with a search engine", enabling discovery of resources through metadata that is accessible to search engines is of paramount importance (Zeng & Qin, 2008, p. 233). Qualified Dublin Core has proven effective in this endeavor.

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Appendix A: Elements Used

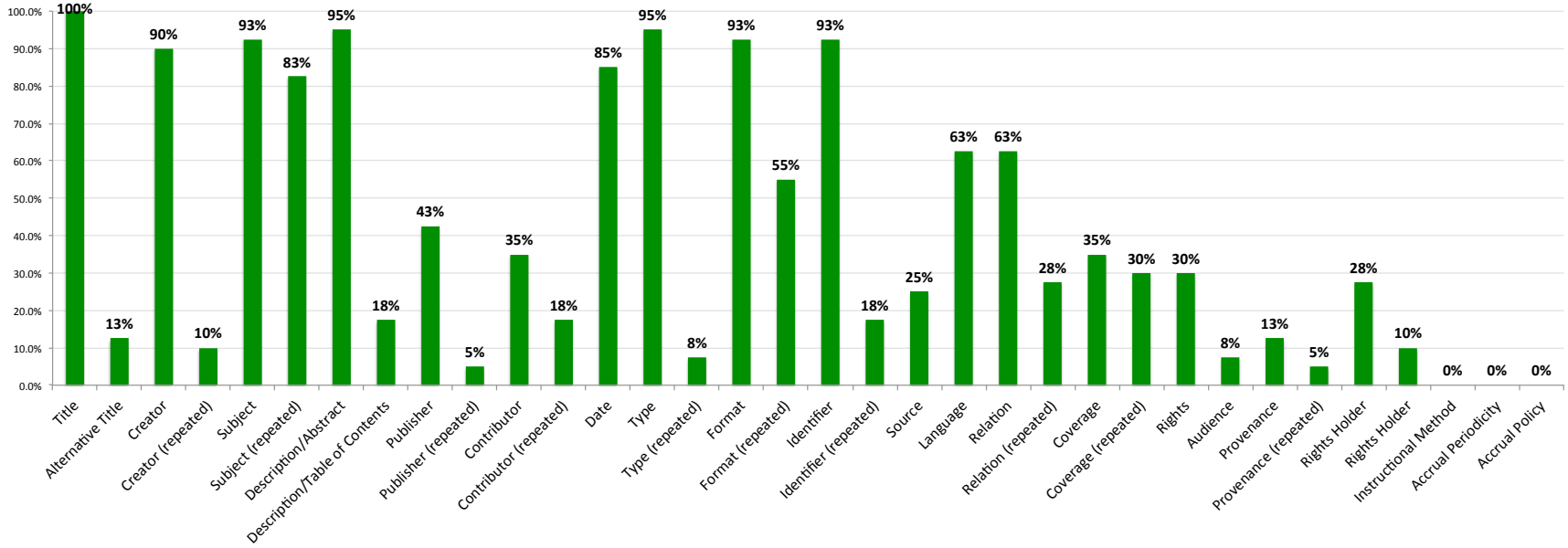

Figure 1: All resource categories

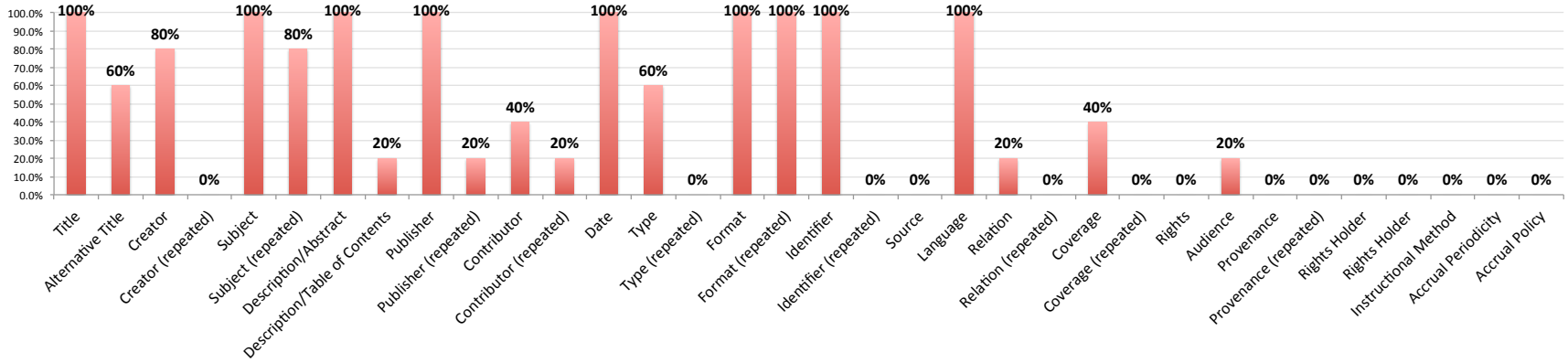

Figure 2: Books

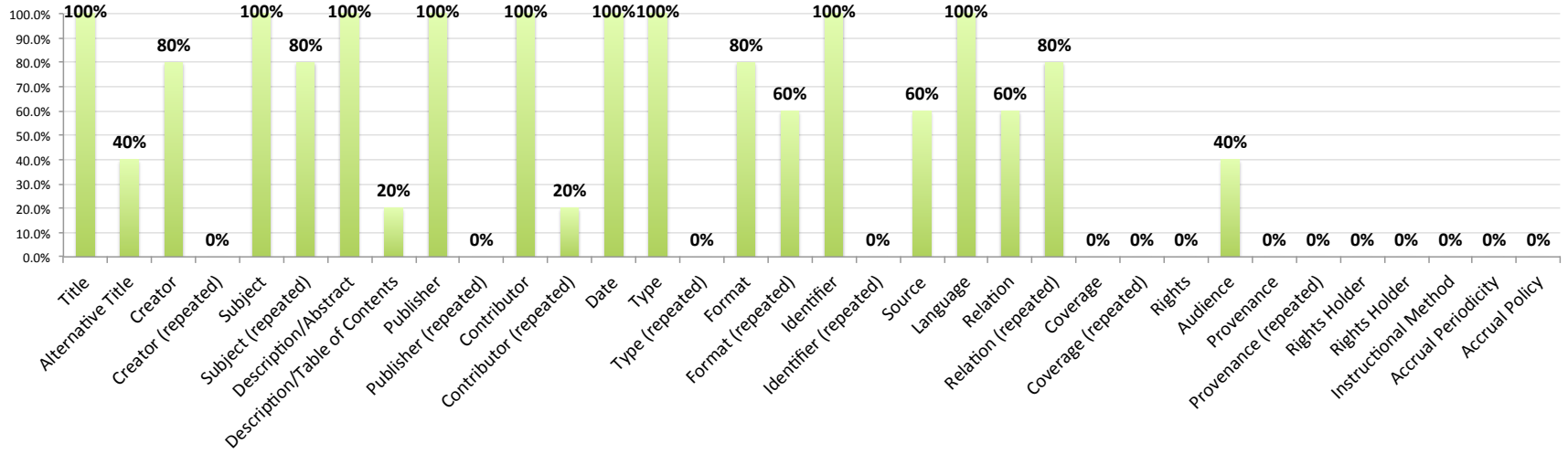

Figure 3: eBooks

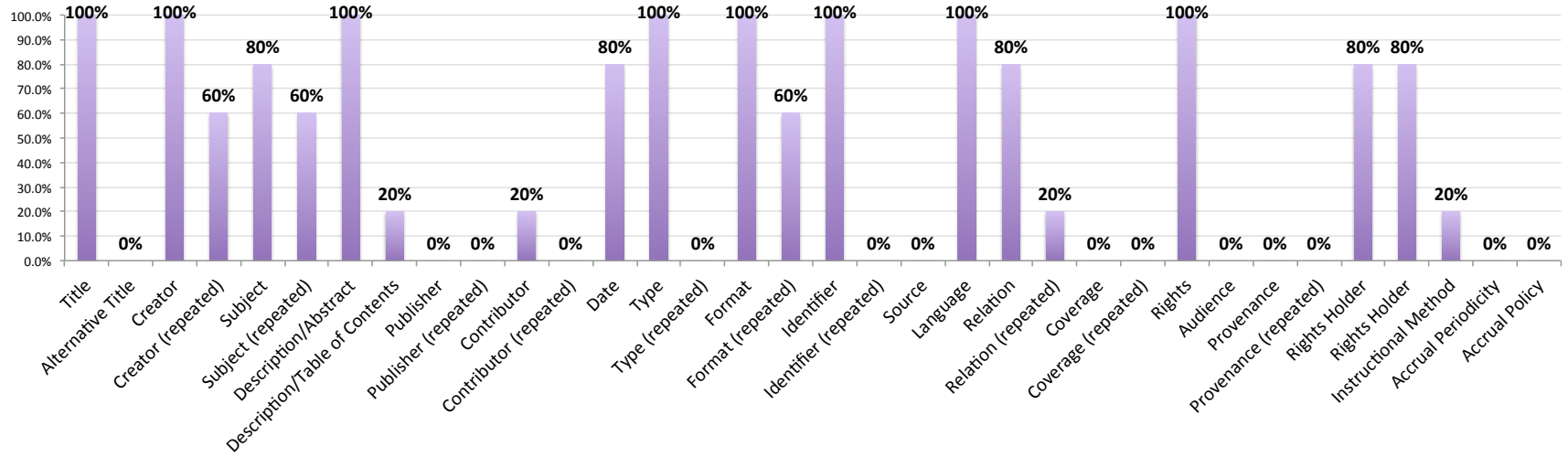

Figure 4: Educational Resources

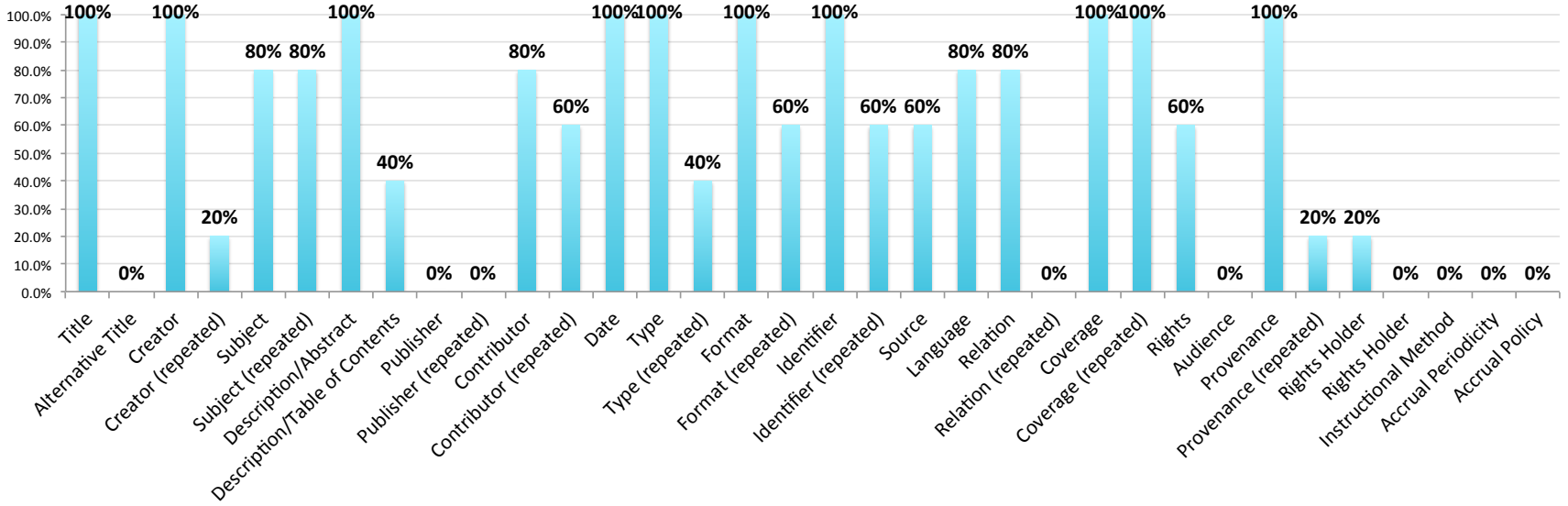

Figure 5: Archival Resources

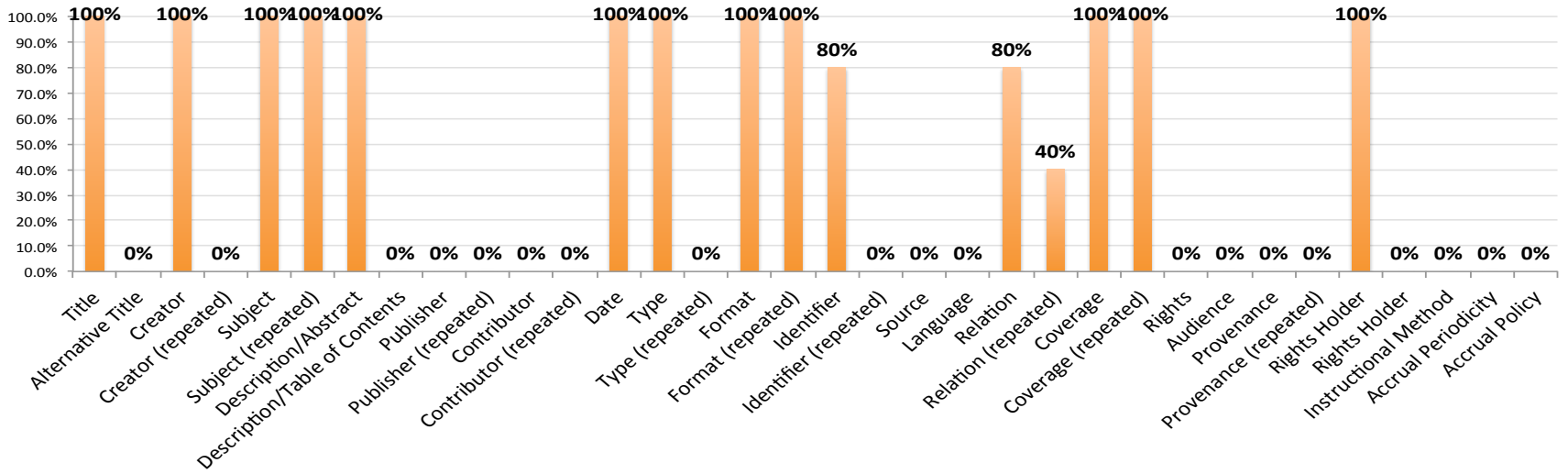

Figure 6: Visual Resources/Art Objects

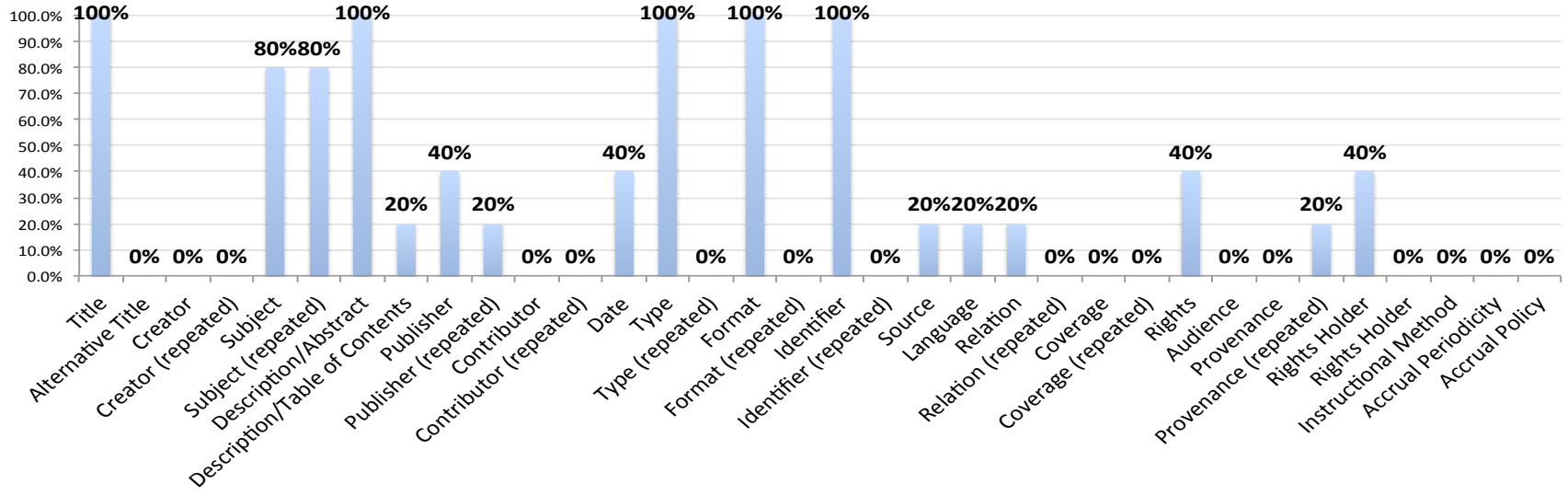

Figure 7: Web Sites

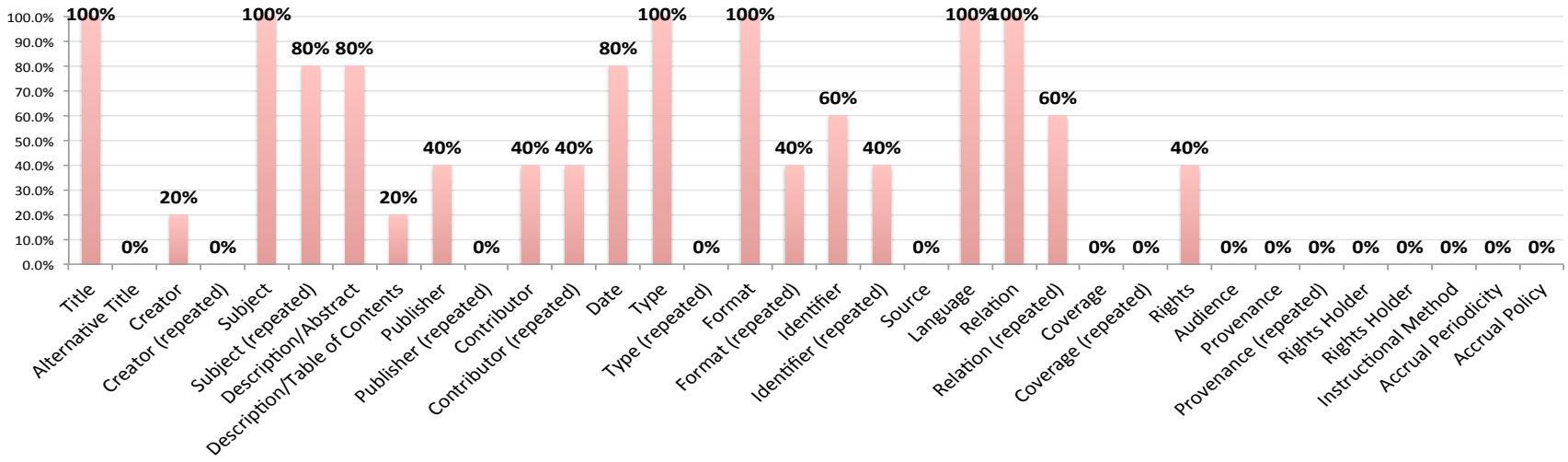

Figure 8: Film/Video

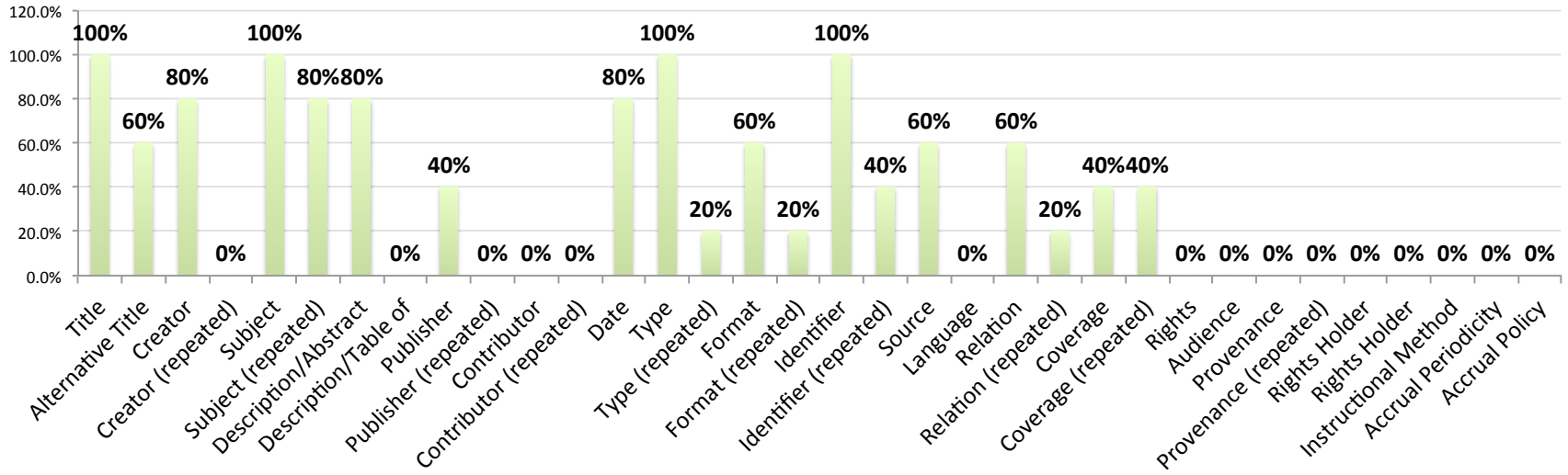

Figure 9: Scientific Data

Resource Category	% Used - All Categories	% Used - Books	% Used - eBooks	% Used - Educational	% Used - Archival	% Used - Visual/Art	% Used - Web Sites	% Used - Film/Video	% Used - Scientific Data	Books	Books	Books	Books	Books	eBooks	eBooks	eBooks	eBooks
Resource Number Crosswalked From										1 MARC	2 MARC	3 MARC	4 MARC	5 MARC	6 MARC	7 MARC	8 MARC	9 MARC
Title	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<dc:title>Goodnight, goodnight, construction site</dc:title>	<dc:title>The Circle</dc:title>	<dc:title>The Hydrogen Sonata</dc:title>	<dc:title>The Boys in the Boat</dc:title>	<dc:title>The Oxford Companion to the Book</dc:title>	<dc:title>Birdcage Walk</dc:title>	<dc:title>Murder Actually</dc:title>	<dc:title>The Oxford Companion to Philosophy</dc:title>	<dc:title>Courage Has No Color</dc:title>
Alternative Title	12.5%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%		<dcterms:alternative>A novel</dcterms:alternative>	<dcterms:alternative>A Culture Novel</dcterms:alternative>	<dcterms:alternative>Nine Americans and their Epic Quest for Gold at the 1936 Berlin Olympics</dcterms:alternative>		<dcterms:alternative>A novel</dcterms:alternative>			<dcterms:alternative>The True Story of the Triple Nickels: America's First Black Paratroopers</dcterms:alternative>
Creator	90.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	<dc:creator>Rinker, Sherri Duskey</dc:creator>	<dc:creator>Eggers, Dave</dc:creator>	<dc:creator>Banks, Iain M. 1954-2013</dc:creator>	<dc:creator>Brown, Daniel, 1951- </dc:creator>		<dc:creator>Riordan, Kate</dc:creator>	<dc:creator>McCarthy, Stephanie</dc:creator>		<dc:creator>Stone, Tanya Lee</dc:creator>
Creator (repeated)	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									
Subject	92.5%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Construction workers</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Memory - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Science Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Rowing - United States - History</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Books - History - Encyclopedias</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Murder - England - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Murder - Investigation - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Philosophers </dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">United States - Army - Parachute Troops - History - 20th Century </dc:subject>
Subject (repeated)	82.5%	80.0%	80.0%	60.0%	80.0%	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Juvenile fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Privacy - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Space warfare - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Rowers - United States - Biography</dc:subject>			<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Women Authors - Fiction</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">Philosophy History</dc:subject>	<dc:subject xsi:type="dcterms:LCSH">United States - Army - African American Troops - History - 20th Century </dc:subject>
Description/Abstract	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%	<dc:description>At sunset, when their work is done for the day, a crane truck, a cement mixer, and other pieces of construction equipment make their way to their resting places and go to sleep.</dc:description>	<dc:description>When Mae Holland is hired to work for the Circle, the world's most powerful internet company, she feels she's been given the opportunity of a lifetime. The Circle, run out of a sprawling California campus, links users' personal emails, social media, banking, and purchasing with their universal operating system, resulting in one online identity and a new age of civility and transparency. As Mae tours the open-plan office spaces, the towering glass dining facilities, the cozy dorms for those who spend nights at work, she is thrilled with the company's modernity and activity. There are parties that last through the night, there are famous musicians playing on the lawn, there are athletic activities and clubs and brunches, and even an aquarium of rare fish retrieved from the Marianas Trench by the CEO. Mae can't believe her luck, her great fortune to work for the most influential company in the world--even as life beyond the campus grows distant, even as a strange encounter with a colleague leaves her shaken, even as</dc:description>	<dc:description>Suspected of involvement after the Regimental High Command is destroyed as they prepared to go to a new level of existence called Sublime, Lieutenant Commander Vyr Cossont must find a nine-thousand-year-old man to clear her name.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Daniel James Brown's robust book tells the story of the University of Washington's 1936 eight-oar crew and their epic quest for an Olympic gold medal, a team that transformed the sport and grabbed the attention of millions of Americans.</dc:description>	<dcterms:abstract>The Oxford Companion to the Book is a unique work of reference, covering the book (broadly conceived) throughout the world from ancient to modern times. It includes traditional subjects such as bibliography, palaeography, the history of printing, editorial theory and practice, textual criticism, book collecting, and libraries, but it also engages with newer disciplines such as the history of the book and the electronic book. It pays particular attention to how different societies shape books and how books shape societies. The two-volume work is organized in two parts, totalling a million words. Part I is a substantial series of introductory essays, making up about a third of the text. Nineteen of the essays provide generic histories of the subject ranging from writing systems, the ancient and the medieval book, through central aspects of book production, to theories of text, editorial theory and textual criticism, the economics of print, and the sacred book. These are complemented by 29	<dc:description>George Woolfe is a young working class East London printmaker in the early 1900's. Frustrated by the constraints of his class and station, he sees an opportunity to escape when he by chance meets Charles Booth, author of one of the most comprehensive social surveys of London ever undertaken. But this auspicious encounter has tragic consequences for George who, within six months, is charged with the murder of a young woman. But did he do it?</dc:description>	<dc:description>Romance novelist Elspeth Gray hates mysteries. Not just real-life ones, but the kind with smoking guns, chalk outlines, and Prof Plum in the library with the lead pipe. Luckily, her picture perfect New England home town of All Hallows doesn't seem the most likely place to find many of those, so Elspeth should be able to get on with her latest novel without anyone finding out that the 'Queen of Dessert Romances' is in frequent danger of burning her own kitchen down. Until, that is, a dead body turns up at her book signing, carefully arranged to give an observant detective plenty of not-so-subtle clues.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Oxford University Press presents a major new edition of the definitive philosophical reference work for readers at all levels. For ten years the original volume has served as a stimulating introduction for general readers and as an indispensable guide for students; its breadth and depth of coverage have ensured that it is also read with pleasure and interest by those working at a higher level in philosophy and related disciplines. A distinguished international assembly of 249 philosopherscontributed almost 2,000 entries, and many of these have now been considerably revised and updated; to these are added over 300 brand-new pieces on a fascinating range of current topics. This new edition offers enlightening and enjoyable discussions of all aspects of philosophy, and of the lives and work of the great philosophers from antiquity to the present day. </dc:description>	<dcterms:abstract>Examines the role of African-Americans in the military through the history of the Triple Nickles, America's first black paratroopers, who fought against attacks perpetrated on the American West by the Japanese during World War II. </dcterms:abstract>
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Resource Category	% Used - All Categories	% Used - Books	% Used - eBooks	% Used - Educational	% Used - Archival	% Used - Visual/Art	% Used - Web Sites	% Used - Film/Video	% Used - Scientific Data	Books	Books	Books	Books	Books	eBooks	eBooks	eBooks	eBooks
Resource Number										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Crosswalked From										MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC	MARC
Identifier (repeated)	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%									
Source	25.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%								<dc:source>ISBN: 0199264791</dc:source>	<dc:source>ISBN: 0763651176</dc:source>
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Audience	7.5%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<dcterms:audience>juveniles</dcterms:audience>								<dcterms:audience>Juveniles</dcterms:audience>
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Resource Category	eBooks	Educational Resources	Educational Resources	Educational Resources	Educational Resources	Educational Resources	Archival Resources	Archival Resources	Archival Resources	Archival Resources	Archival Resources	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Visual Resources/Art Objects
Resource Number	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Crosswalked From	MARC	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	EAD	EAD	EAD	EAD	EAD	CDWA	CDWA
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Alternative Title													
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Description/Abstract	<dc:description>Photographs and text introduce young children to the game of soccer. </dc:description>	<dc:description>This is an interactive web-based biochemistry text that I created for my upper division biochemistry class over the past five years. The book - Biochemistry Online: An Approach Based on Chemical Logic - is based on a unique sequencing and approach to a one semester, or the first of a two semester, biochemistry course. I have published a manuscript describing this new approach. (Jakubowski, H. and Owen, W.G. The Teaching of Biochemistry: An Innovative Course Sequence Based on the Logic of Chemistry, Journal of Chemical Education, 75, 734-736, 1998).</dc:description>	<dc:description>WNC2005-009, Chrysymenia enteromorpha Harvey, Mystery Ledge, Onslow Bay, NC, 17 June 2005, Coll: DW Freshwater & Jen Dorton, Det: DW Freshwater</dc:description>	<dc:description>Grid Computing Lecture~~Security: secure connection, authentication and authorization, password authentication, symmetric (secret) and asymmetric (public/private) key cryptography, RSA algorithm.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Explains quadratic functions, the graphs they make, and how to find the vertex.</dc:description>	<dc:description>This page allows you to observe a free fall parachutist. Try varying the value of D by clicking on the links at the bottom.</dc:description>	<dc:description>This collection comprises papers related to the long political career of Glenn M. Anderson, who served in California as mayor of the city of Hawthorne, as State Assemblyman, and as Lieutenant Governor, then represented the state in the House of Representatives. The wide-ranging collection contains legislation, reports, correspondence, scrapbooks, newsletters, audio-visual material, and other items recording Anderson's deep involvement in the political issues facing California and the United States, and his work with many of the major political figures of the twentieth century, including Ronald Reagan, Richard Nixon, Adlai Stevens, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, and others.</dc:description>	<dcterms:abstract>series contains personal and political items covering the entire span of Anderson's life and political career. Personal materials include those related to Anderson's Southern California businesses, education, military service, and family, including wife Lee (Braude) Anderson and stepson Evan Braude. Writings include the draft and materials related to Anderson's unpublished book, "The Political Assault on Higher Education." Scrapbooks and newspaper clippings document Anderson's entire career, and include obituaries and tributes printed upon Anderson's death. The series also contains materials generated personally by Anderson or by his office under his name, including speeches he gave as Lieutenant Governor and Congressman, newsletters, press releases, tributes, and statements before Congress. There are also files Anderson kept relating to local politics and politicians, containing correspondence, programs, schedules, and related materials. Files are arranged largely by form. Most	<dc:description>Materials relate mainly to Californians. Appointment of D.W. Cheeseman as Treasurer, U.S. Mint, San Francisco; petitions for appointments from James Wilson, M.S. Slocum and prominent citizens of San Francisco; letter from George Burr to the Secretary of War, asking revocation of his dismissal as Surgeon of Volunteers, with endorsement by Lincoln revoking order. Some photographs, facsimile of Gettysburg address, election tickets and slogans.</dc:description>	<dc:description>This collection comprises one videotape of an oral history interview with Alan Peters conducted by Barbara Barer on behalf of the Holocaust Oral History Project on September 12, 1990. Alan Peters is a Holocaust survivor. The interview describes Mr. Peters' childhood in Vienna, Austria; his family life; and the changes that he experienced after the Anschluss in March 1938. He describes his father's arrest in May 1938 and his experiences during and after Kristallnacht in November 1938. He discusses the decision to place him on the Kindertransport in 1939, his experiences living with an English family in Oxford, his education, his reunion with his parents in Vienna after the war, his emigration to Canada then to the United States, and his life in America.</dc:description>	<dcterms:abstract>The Tuolumne County Water Company (TCWC) Records consist of approximately 10.8 cubic feet of materials dating between 1853-1909 and document all aspects of the TCWC 's business, with particular emphasis on the company's financial records. The water company was a large operation and an intricate part of the economic and social life of the area for many years and the documents reflect significant aspects of mining life. Time and wage books and scrip receipts indicate the miners' dependence on the company; purchase invoices and correspondence detail the costs of constructing the massive flumes and ditches, and shares and stock receipts indicate the relative wealth among the company founders. Other documents indicate the location of specific mines, the ethnic constitution of the townspeople, and the operations of other local businesses. Some correspondence details the problems of the water system itself and the "water war" which engulfed the area and its people	<dc:description>Vessels made of glass colored blue, amethyst, or emerald-green with the additions of metallic oxides constitute a special small group of ornamental vessels. Enameling further enhanced the effect of the colored ground. Here, an unusual design of crouching lions set in arcades decorates a broad area below the lip of this deep-blue footed bowl. While the glass was hot, two separate parts, a hollow foot with a folded rim and a bowl with projecting vertical ribs, were joined to create this form. In the 1400s and 1500s, the island of Murano served as both a fashionable resort for Venetian nobility and the preeminent center of glass production in Europe. To protect the reputation of Murano's glass and to increase its value, buyers were required to purchase the island's products directly from the producers. For the Renaissance traveler, watching the production of Murano glass thus became, as it remains today, an important tourist attraction.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Despite its small size, this figure of Neptune, god of the sea, has a powerful and imposing presence. He may have originally been the centerpiece for a fountain. In his right hand he once held a trident, now missing, while in his left he holds a conch shell. The artist, probably Benedikt Wurzelbauer, suggests the nude figure's great strength through the carefully articulated muscles on his chest and the veins on his arms. The figure leans his weight on his back leg, arching his back slightly as if fighting the wind that blows his hair and beard. His upraised arms, the twist of his right wrist, and the position of his feet recall dance poses. The high gloss on the bronze and the slight twist in the torso bring out a shimmering play of light on the metallic surface. In contrast to Italian practice, German foundries of this period frequently used wood rather than terracotta or wax models. The rigid treatment of this figure's details, together with its stiff pose and the planar handling of its surfaces, suggests that it was cast from a carved
Description/Table of Contents						<dcterms:dateSubmitted xsi:type="dcterms:W3CDTF">2002-09-22</dcterms:dateSubmitted>		<dcterms:tableOfContents>This series contains the following subseries: I.A. Biographical Files, I.B. Press Files, I.C. Speeches/Writings, I.D. Correspondence, and I.E. General Political Files.</dcterms:tableOfContents>			<dcterms:tableOfContents>The collection has been organized into the following series: Series I: Administrative Records, 1856-1908. .8 cu. ft. Series II: Legal Records, 1856-1886. .1 cu. ft. Series III: Operational Records, 1853-1909 . .1 cu. ft. Series IV: Financial Records, 1853-1907. 9.8 cu. ft.</dcterms:tableOfContents>		
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Resource Number	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Crosswalked From	MARC	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	MARC or NSDL	EAD	EAD	EAD	EAD	EAD	CDWA	CDWA
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Rights		<dc:rights>Copyright free for non-commercial use. For commercial use, contact the author. Figures from Nature, Science, and PNAS (used with permission) can not be used without the user contacting those journals.</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>No copyright restrictions</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>Copyright free for non-commercial use. For commercial use, contact the author.</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>Copyright free for non-commercial use. For commercial use, contact the author.</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>Physlets, that is, the applets themselves, may be used to author new problems and these problems may be distributed along with the Physlet jar files for non-profit, educational purposes without requesting permission under certain conditions. Please contact the author for these conditions.</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>All requests for permission to publish or quote from manuscripts must be submitted in writing to the Director of Archives and Special Collections. Permission for publication is given on behalf of Special Collections as the owner of the physical materials and not intended to include or imply permission of the copyright holder, which must also be obtained.</dc:rights>	<dc:rights>All requests for permission to publish or quote from manuscripts must be submitted in writing to the Director of Archives and Special Collections. Permission for publication is given on behalf of Special Collections as the owner of the physical materials and not intended to include or imply permission of the copyright holder, which must also be obtained.</dc:rights>			<dc:rights>Property rights reside with the California State Parks. Literary rights are retained by the creators of the records and their heirs. For permission to reproduce or to publish, please contact California State Parks, Columbia State Historic Park.</dc:rights>		
Audience	<dcterms:audience>Juveniles</dcterms:audience>												
Provenance							<dcterms:provenance>Following his decision to retire in 1992, Glenn M. Anderson donated papers covering his long career to California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH), which is located in the South Bay area Anderson had served for many years. CSUDH acquired the materials in December, 1992 and January, 1993.</dcterms:provenance>	<dcterms:provenance>Following his decision to retire in 1992, Glenn M. Anderson donated papers covering his long career to California State University, Dominguez Hills (CSUDH), which is located in the South Bay area Anderson had served for many years. CSUDH acquired the materials in December, 1992 and January, 1993.</dcterms:provenance>	<dcterms:provenance>Thomas W. Norris collection : Norris, Thomas W. (Thomas Wayne).</dcterms:provenance>	<dcterms:provenance>Alan Peters</dcterms:provenance>	<dcterms:provenance>The bulk of the TCWC records were discovered on Columbia State Historic Park premises. Apparently, for many years the collection was stored away and forgotten within the park, until about 1987, when park staff investigated an old trunk in the museum and discovered it full of TCWC documents. They were heavily damaged from water, mildew, and insects. The documents were removed, cleaned, and placed in storage boxes in the Archives building. Staff later discovered that many of the documents that were in decent condition had been removed from the original collection, and dispersed throughout the subject and name files at some point before the trunk was discovered. </dcterms:provenance>		
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Resource Category	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Web Sites	Web Sites	Web Sites	Web Sites	Web Sites	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video
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Description/Abstract	<dc:description>This portrait was made as a study for Théodore Géricault's most famous painting, The Raft of the Medusa , made in 1819 and now in the Louvre. In a clear case of ineptitude, the ship named Medusa foundered in the sea off the coast of Africa in 1816. A raft with 140 passengers drifted for thirteen days before being rescued; only fifteen people survived. In preparation for his disturbing and controversial painting of the incident, Géricault made many studies from life, like this one, to achieve a sense of realism and specificity. The sitter wears a shirt similar to those worn by the survivors of the Medusa . Géricault captured the man's character with great sympathy and spontaneity; his watery eyes do not focus on anything outside the canvas but appear to express an internal torment. Shades of brown, gray, and beige blend together to imitate his dark complexion. Dabs of white and beige paint are used to indicate reflective light in his eyes and on the tip of his nose, his bottom lip	<dc:description>reparatory studies were not necessarily made only for paintings or sculpture: Andrea del Sarto drew these studies for the hood of a cape. Each represents the figure of Moses in the Transfiguration, which was emboidered on the hood of the cape, part of the vestments given to the cathedral of Cortona in 1526 by Margherita Passerini and probably commissioned by her son, a cardinal. The drapery study on the recto illustrates del Sarto's sophistication in creating texture and a range of tones using red chalk. Solely to develop the figure's overall pose, he made the nude study for Moses on the verso, which is much more simply drawn. While del Sarto continued the Florentine High Renaissance tradition of the large, classic form and measured pose, he also began to deviate slightly from their ideals. The nude figure on the verso may no longer quite represent ideal proportions; he is more stocky, perhaps more like a peasant, when compared to the consistently noble nature of figures by Leonardo da	<dc:description>In Greek mythology, the siren, a creature with a bird's body and a woman's head, lured men to their deaths with its singing. Sirens were a popular motif on engraved Greek gems and rings. The siren on the bezel of this gold ring is somewhat unusual, however, in that she has human arms in addition to her bird's wings. The pointed oval form of the bezel became popular in the period around 500 B.C. and continued into the Classical period. Bezels and rings were constructed separately, with the bezel added above a hollow, box-like compartment that was part of the tapering hoop. Engraved gold rings like this one were often used to impress an image on a clay or wax seal. </dc:description>	<dc:description>The IBM corporate home page, entry point to information about IBM products and services</dc:description>	<dc:description>The mission of The New York Public Library is to inspire lifelong learning, advance knowledge, and strengthen our communities.</dc:description>	<dc:description>UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) is the largest UC campus in terms of enrollment, and one of the few public research universities located in a major city.</dc:description>	<dc:description>view-source:https://archive.org/</dc:description>	<dc:description>Online shopping from the earth's biggest selection of books, magazines, music, DVDs, videos, electronics, computers, software, apparel &; accessories, shoes, jewelry, tools &; hardware, housewares, furniture, sporting goods, beauty &; personal care, broadband &; dsl, gourmet food &; just about anything else.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Susan Coll describes the epiphany that led her to write her second satiric novel, "Rockville Pike".</dc:description>	<dc:description>From IMDb: "Can your heart stand the shocking facts about grave robbers from outer space?" That's the question on the lips of the narrator of this tale about flying saucers, zombies and cardboard tombstones. A pair of aliens, angered by the "stupid minds" of planet Earth, set up shop in a California cemetery. Their plan: to animate an army of the dead to march on the capitals of the world. (The fact that they have only managed to resurrect three zombies to date has not discouraged them.) An intrepid airline pilot living near the cemetery must rescue his wife from this low-budget terror. "Can you prove it *didn't* happen?" </dc:description>	<dc:description>News from ABC 7, Washington, D.C. was recorded by the Television Archive, a non-profit archive. Video available as a loan (stream) only.</dc:description>		<dc:description>This is the 1957 nfl championship game synced with NBC's original radio broadcast. It's by no means perfect but you get a pretty good feel for the game.</dc:description>
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Contributor (repeated)									<dc:contributor>Yen Ming Chen (Director)</dc:contributor>	<dc:contributor>Actors: Stars: Tor Johnson, Vampira, Tom Keene, and Gregory Walcott</dc:contributor>			
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Resource Category	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Visual Resources/Art Objects	Web Sites	Web Sites	Web Sites	Web Sites	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video	Film/Video
Resource Number	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Crosswalked From	CDWA	CDWA	CDWA	HTML with DC	HTML	HTML	HTML	HTML					
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Audience													
Provenance													
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Rights Holder													
Instructional Method													
Accrual Periodicity													
Accrual Policy													

Resource Category	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data
Resource Number Crosswalked From	36	37	38	39	40
Title	<dc:title>Biosphere with Carbon Dioxide concentration measured at Mauna Loa</dc:title>	<dc:title>1000 Genomes Project</dc:title>	<dc:title>City of Chicago Public Datasets</dc:title>	<dc:title>BEHIND SINCLAIR'S COACH FACTORY</dc:title>	<dc:title>"First Woodcraft" Field</dc:title>
Alternative Title					
Creator	<dc:creator>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center</dc:creator>				
Creator (repeated)					
Subject	<dc:subject>Ocean</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>biology</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>social science</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>ROMAN</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>ARTEFACT</dc:subject>
Subject (repeated)	<dc:subject>SeaWiFS</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>genomics</dc:subject>		<dc:subject>TOWN DEFENCES</dc:subject>	<dc:subject>TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT</dc:subject>
Description/Abstract	<dc:description>The SeaWiFS Project collects, processes, and distributes data received from an ocean color sensor orbiting the Earth on a satellite. The orbiting sensor can view every square kilometer of cloud-free ocean every 48 hours, providing global information on the oceans. The satellite observations can be used to derive the concentration of microscopic marine plants, phytoplankton, based on the color of the ocean. Greener water signifies an abundance of phytoplankton, while bluer water indicates less. This is of interest to scientists because it is thought that marine plants remove carbon from the atmosphere, similar to plants on land. The ability to continuously monitor biological activity with SeaWiFS helps scientists to understand the role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle, as well as other interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere. The oceans are shaded based on the chlorophyll (green pigment in plants) concentration as indicated on the color	<dc:description>The 1000 Genomes Project is an international effort to create a detailed catalog human genetic variation. The plan for the full project is to sequence about 2,500 samples from populations around the world at 4X or better coverage. Although this plan continues to change as better sequencing technologies come online.</dc:description>	<dc:description>Data set from the City of Chicago Data Portal in JSON format for tabular data and the raw files for "blob" data.</dc:description>		<dc:description>1) Worked flint from plough soil, found in 1970/1971</dc:description>
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Contributor					
Contributor (repeated)					
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Resource Category	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data	Scientific Data
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Source	<dc:source>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, NOAA</dc:source>	<dc:source>http://www.1000genomes.org</dc:source>	<dc:source>http://data.cityofchicago.org/</dc:source>		
Language					
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Coverage (repeated)				<dcterms:spatial>CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER</dcterms:spatial>	<dcterms:spatial>England</dcterms:spatial>
Rights					
Audience					
Provenance					
Provenance (repeated)					
Rights Holder					
Rights Holder					
Instructional Method					
Accrual Periodicity					
Accrual Policy					