

Guidelines to the

Europeana Data Model –   
Fashion Profile (EDM-FP)

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# Introduction

This document gives a detailed description of the data model used for the Europeana Fashion project, EDM-FP (‘Fashion Profile’). The EDM-FP builds on EDM and other existing standards to support the documentation of fashion related content, as it will be submitted to the Europeana Fashion aggregator. Secondly, it mediates between the data provided by the Europeana fashion content partners and Europeana.

This document describes the classes and properties specific for EDM-FP. Related documents are:

* **EDM-FP Specification:** the official specification of EDM-FP, with references to EDM.
* **The EDM-FP Mapping Template** provides a basic overview of the EDM-FP classes and properties and is primarily intended for content providers of the Europeana Fashion aggregator.

As EDM-FP builds upon EDM, reference is given to the full documentation of EDM in the **EDM Definition** document. This is the formal specification of the classes and properties that could be used in Europeana. Classes and properties from the generic EDM profile are to be found in this document. Full documentation and background is to be found on <http://pro.europeana.eu/edm-documentation>.

# The EDM fashion Profile

## Summary: EDM-FP Elements and data model

The following chapters give an overview of the elements (i.e. classes, properties) used in EDM-FP. As it is based on version 3.2 of the model and on the mapping guidelines as published in 2012, EDM-FP takes into account the limitations of the implementation of EDM as defined in the Mapping Guidelines. Therefore, the ‘greyed out’ properties are not mentioned in so far as they’re not necessary for the fashion profile.

Elements can be subdivided in classes and properties:

1. A **class** is an element that represents a group of things (resources) that have common properties.
2. A **property** is an element that expresses the characteristics of a resource in the form of a literal (e.g. a title) or by defining the relationship with another resource.

The illustration below shows an outline of the classes and their properties as are used in EDM-FP.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Aggregation** |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aggregated Cultural Heritage Object |  |  |
|  |  |  | Is Next In Sequence To |  |  |
|  |  |  | Data Provider |  |  |
|  |  |  | Has View |  |  |
|  |  |  | Is Shown By |  |  |
|  |  |  | Is Shown At |  |  |
|  |  |  | Object |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana Data Provider |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rights |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana Rights |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana UGC |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana URI |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana User Tag |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Agent** |  | **ProvidedCHO** |  | **Web resource** |
|  | Preferred Label |  | Alternative Title |  | Rights |
|  | Alternative Label |  | Color |  | Europeana Rights |
|  | Type |  | Contributor |  | Is Next in Sequence to |
|  | Start Date |  | Coverage |  |  |
|  | End Date |  | Creator |  |  |
|  | Gender |  | Date |  |  |
|  | Biographical Information |  | Date created |  |  |
|  | Homepage |  | Date Issued |  |  |
|  | Based Near |  | Description |  |  |
|  | Nationality |  | Extent |  |  |
|  | Same As |  | Format |  |  |
|  |  |  | Has Part |  |  |
|  |  |  | Identifier |  |  |
|  |  |  | Is Next in Sequence to |  |  |
|  |  |  | Is Part Of |  |  |
|  | **Concept** |  | Is Subject Of |  |  |
|  | Preferred Label |  | Language |  |  |
|  | Alternative Label |  | Local Type |  |  |
|  | Broader Term |  | Medium |  |  |
|  | Narrower Term |  | Provenance |  |  |
|  | Definition |  | Publisher |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rights |  |  |
|  |  |  | Relation |  |  |
|  |  |  | Spatial Coverage |  |  |
|  |  |  | Subject |  |  |
|  |  |  | Technique |  |  |
|  |  |  | Temporal Coverage |  |  |
|  |  |  | Title |  |  |
|  |  |  | Type |  |  |
|  |  |  | Europeana Type |  |  |
|  |  |  | Author |  |  |
|  |  |  | Collaborator |  |  |
|  |  |  | Creator |  |  |
|  |  |  | Curator of an exhibition |  |  |
|  |  |  | Director |  |  |
|  |  |  | Illustrator |  |  |
|  |  |  | Interviewer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Photographer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Stylist |  |  |
|  |  |  | …/... |  |  |
|  |  |  | Editor |  |  |
|  |  |  | .../… |  |  |
|  |  |  | Designer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Interviewee |  |  |
|  |  |  | Producer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sound designer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sponsor |  |  |
|  |  |  | Set designer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Model |  |  |
|  |  |  | Hairstylist |  |  |
|  |  |  | Make-up artist |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## EDM-FP classes

EDM-FP consists of five classes.[[1]](#footnote-1) The specifications for the classes in the next chapters contain for each class the following information:

* The **namespace** and **name** of the class
* A **definition** of the class.
* **Notes** concerning the use and syntax of the property and changes of the class in regard to EDM.

| **Namespace:Name** | **Definition** | **EF Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| edm:ProvidedCHO | This class comprises the Cultural Heritage objects that Europeana collects descriptions about. | A provided CHO may refer to any kind of creation, be it physical or time-based (e.g. an exhibition, fashion show). |
| edm:WebResource | Information Resources that have at least one Web Representation and at least a URI. |  |
| ore:Aggregation | A set of related resources (Aggregated Resources), grouped together such that the set can be treated as a single resource. This is the entity described within the ORE interoperability framework by a Resource Map. |  |
| 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. | This class is not used in the current EDM implementation |
| skos:Concept | The notion of a SKOS concept is used to refer to specific ideas or meanings established within a knowledge organization system and describe their conceptual structure. | This class is not used in the current EDM implementation |

## EDM-FP Provided Cultural heritage object related Properties

The specifications for the properties in the next chapters contain for each property the following information:

1. The **name** of the property;
2. The **label** of the property. In this version, only labels in English language are mentioned.
3. A **definition** of the semantics of the property
4. The **value** for the property, which can be of two types:
5. A reference (URI) to another resource, of which the class in mentioned;
6. A literal (string), for which the preferred or mandatory controlled vocabularies from which values are accepted are mentioned.
7. The **cardinality** of the property:

0-1 the property is optional and can have only one instance;

1-1 the property is mandatory and can have only one instance;

0-… the property is optional, and can have multiple instances;

1-… the property is mandatory and can have multiple instances.

1. An **example**
2. **Notes** on the use and syntax of the property and changes of the property in regard to EDM. *These notes may supersede the statements as expressed in the Europeana notes.* The motives or rationales behind the changes are explained in a chapter below.

### Alternative Title

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | alternative |
| Label | Alternative Title |
| Definition | An alternative name for the resource. This can be any form of the title that is used as a substitute or an alternative to the formal title of the resource including abbreviations or translations of the title. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:alternative xml:lang="en">'20' the exhibition</dcterms:alternative> |
| Notes | The use of a language tag is recommended. |

### Color

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | color |
| Label | Color |
| Definition | The color of the material of which a work is composed. |
| Value | URI (URIs point to the Europeana Fashion thesaurus color hierarchy, i.e. an instance of skos:Concept.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <gr:color>blue</gr:color> |
| Notes |  |

### Contributor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | contributor |
| Label | Contributor |
| Definition | An entity responsible for making contributions to the resource. |
| Value | URI (URIs point to an instance of edm:Agent.) |
| Cardinality | 0-.. (Either creator or contributor is mandatory when a property refining the creator and contributor properties is provided.) |
| Example | <dc:contributor>Verhelst, Bob</dc:contributor> |
| Notes | *The only puropose of this property is to map values from more specific role elements in EDM-FP to EDM.*  The value in this property is redundant with those in the more specific properties defin-ing roles in the creation of, or contribution to the creation of a resource. Where these more specific properties define the precise role of an agent, the contributor property defines the relative importance of the contribution of the agent in the creation of a resource. |

### Coverage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | coverage |
| Label | Coverage |
| Definition | The spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the spatial applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant. This may be a named place, a location, a spatial coordinate, a period, date, date range or a named administrative entity. |
| Superproperty | edm:hasMet |
| Value | literal  (The use of values from the Getty AAT or Geonames encoding scheme is recommended.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:coverage xml:lang=”en”>French baroque</dc:coverage> ; |
| Notes | Coverage is the unqualified spatial or temporal coverage of the original analog or born digital object. Use of the more specific dcterms:spatial and dcterms:temporal elements is preferred whenever possible. Therefore, preference is given to separate properties (dcterms:spatial, dcterms:temporal or or dc:subject).  The use of a language tag is allowed. |

### Creator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | creator |
| Label | Creator |
| Definition | An entity primarily responsible for making the resource. This may be a person, organisation or a service. The only puropose of this property is to map values from more specific role elements in EDM-FP to EDM. |
| Value | URI; literal  (In the context of rich EDM data we expect this property to be used with instances of edm:Agent, although this is not mandatory.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… (but either creator or contributor is mandatory when a property of the mrel-namespace is provided.) |
| Example | <dc:creator>Debo, Kaat</dc:creator>, which in a richer EDM representation could be replaced by a resource-based representation, as in <dc:contributor rdf:resource=”http://viaf.org/viaf/96994048”/> |
| Notes | The value in this property is redundant with those in the more specific properties defin-ing roles in the creation of, or contribution to the creation of a resource. Where these more specific properties define the precise role of an agent, the creator property defines the relative importance of the con-tribution of the agent in the creation of a resource. |

### Date

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | date |
| Label | Date |
| Definition | A point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource. |
| Value | literal  Use a date in accordance with the ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD). |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:date>2008-09-12/2009-02-08</dc:date>  <dc:date>2008</dc:date> |
| Notes | Preference is given to dcterms:created or dcterms:issued |

### Date created

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | created |
| Label | Date Created |
| Definition | Date of creation of the resource. This date element should be used to contain the most significant date in the life of the digital object or the original physical object in the case of a digitization. |
| Value | literal  Use a date in accordance with the ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD). |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:created>2008-09-12</dcterms:created> |
| Notes | See also dcterms:issued. |

### Date Issued

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | issued |
| Label | Date Issued |
| Definition | Date of formal issuance (e.g., publication) of the resource. |
| Value | literal  Use a date in accordance with the ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD). |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:issued>1987</dcterms:issued> |
| Notes |  |

### Description

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | description |
| Label | Description |
| Definition | An account of the resource. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… (Mandatory to supply either dc:description or dc:title) |
| Example | <dc:description>Illustrated guide to airport markings and lighting signals, with particular reference to SMGCS (Surface Movement Guidance and Control System) for airports with low visibility conditions.</dc:description> |
| Notes | The use of a language tag is recommended.  **Marks and inscriptions:** some data providers have separate fields for marks and inscriptions (content, position, size …). Suggestion is to add this information to the description property.  **Materials.Part:** some data providers record materials per part. Suggestion is not to keep this information and to show the material names only. If necessary, more details can be given in the description property.  **Technique.Part:** some data providers record techniques per part. Suggestion is not to keep this information and to show the technique names only. If necessary, more details can be given in the description property.  **Notes field:** some data providers have separate note-fields. Suggestion is to add this information to the description property. |

### Extent

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | extent |
| Label | Extent |
| Definition | The size or duration of the resource. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:extent>13 cm</dcterms:extent> [the width of an original object]. <dcterms:extent>34 minutes</dcterms:extent> [the length of an audio file]. |
| Notes |  |

### Format

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | format |
| Label | Format |
| Definition | The file format, physical medium of the resource. |
| Value | literal  Internet Media Types [MIME] are highly recommended (<http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/>). |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:format>image/jpeg</dc:format> |
| Notes | Use this for the file format of born digital objects or any other information necessary to ‘read’ the analogue or digital object. See also dcterms:medium and/or dcterms:extent.  Use of the more specific elements dcterms:extent (dimensions) and dcterms:medium (physical medium) is preferred where appropriate. |

### Has Part

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | hasPart |
| Label | Has Part |
| Definition | A related resource that is included either physically or logically in the described resource, e.g. collections refering to object that are part of a collection, of a silhouet, of an exhibition, etc |
| Value | URI; literal (URIs point to an instance of edm:ProvidedCHO) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:hasPart>OF\_RS\_0030</dcterms:hasPart>  <dcterms:hasPart rdf:about="http://www.europeanafashion.eu/cho/obj/245"/> |
| Notes | Value may be a literal or the URI of the related resource. |

### Identifier

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | identifier |
| Label | Identifier |
| Definition | An unambiguous reference to the resource or an agent within a given context. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:identifier>urn:isbn:9780387097466</dc:identifier>  <dc:identifier rdf:about="http://www.europeanafashion.eu/cho/obj/245"/> |
| Notes | Values must be unique within the provided collection. |

### Is Next In Sequence To

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | isNextInSequence |
| Label | Is Next in Sequence to |
| Definition | edm:isNextInSequence relates two resources S and R that are ordered parts of the same resource A, and such that S comes immediately after R in the order created by their being parts of A. |
| Superproperty | dc:relation |
| Cardinality | 0-1 (A resource may come immediately after at most one resource. Conversely, a resource may precede at most one resource.) |
| Example | Page 34 of the Gutenberg Bible is next in sequence to page 33 of the same title. |
| Notes | The property it may be useful to use this property when multiple images are connected with one provided CHO (which is currently not supported by the Europeana portal). |

### Is Part Of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | isPartOf |
| Label | Is Part of |
| Definition | A related resource in which the described resource is physically or logically included. |
| Value | URI; literal (URIs point to an instance of edm:ProvidedCHO) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:isPartOf>Raf Simons: Collection A/W 2009/2010 (2009)</dcterms:isPartOf>;  <dcterms:isPartOf rdf:about="http://www.europeanafashion.eu/cho/obj/245"/> |
| Notes | The value may be a literal or the identifier of the related resource. Preference is given to the identifier.  **Collection (season) / Series Title:** some datasets mention the collection of which an object is part (e.g. a dress from the Spring/Summer collection of a given designer). These can be considered as related creations, from which the object in question is a part. Preference is to map this property to the isPartOf property.  In some datasets (MOMU, CAT), a **collection is described as a proper creation**. Links could be created from the collection to the object (part) en vice versa.  To enhance automated linking, it might be useful to **normalize the name** of a collection where all identifying properties are ranked from generic to specific: name designer + season and year + type + name (e.g. “Dries van Noten : collection S/S 2005 : women : Black is beautiful”) |

### Is Subject Of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | isSubjectOf |
| Label | is subject of |
| Definition | This property documents that another provideCHO makes (a) statement(s) about the edm:ProvidedCHO |
| Value | URI; literal |
| Cardinality | 0-... |
| Example | <edmfp:isSubjectof rdf:about="http://www.europeanafashion.eu/cho/doc/786"/> |
| Europeana note |  |
| Notes | The value may be a literal or the identifier of the related resource. Preference is given to the identifier.  This property is the reverse of dc:subject.  Rationale: there is no EDM property available that expresses the reverse of dc:subject – i.e. the relationship between an information object and another resource by which it is described. Therefore it is decided to introduce a new property isSubjectOf, semantically equal to the CIDOC-CRM concept P129 About (isSubjectOf).  Note that, as this property is the exact reverse of dc:subject, it may be sufficient to generate this property by the portal. |

### Language

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:language |
| Label | Language |
| Definition | The language(s) of the resource. |
| Value | Literal (The recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as RFC 4646 (<http://www.rfc-archive.org/getrfc.php?rfc=4646>) which, in conjunction with ISO 639, defines two- and three-letter primary language tags. Either a coded value or text string can be represented here.) |
| Cardinality | 0-…[1-… for text objects] |
| Example | <edm:language>eng</edm:language> |
| Notes | As part of the ingest process the language(s) stated in dc:language will be normalised and entered in the edm:language element to support the Language facet. See edm:language. |

### Local Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:localType |
| Label | Local Type |
| Definition | The original object name of the object, as was listed by the data provider. |
| Value | literal  The use of values from the Getty AAT is recommended. |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <edmfp:localType>gaiter<edmfp:localType> |
| Notes | This element shows the exact value of the object name element in the museum database. By maintaining this element, information loss as a result of a lack of granularity of the EF thesaurus is avoided. As defined in dc:type, this element should be mapped to a value from the Europeana Fashion Thesaurus.  The use of a language tag is recommended. |

### Medium

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dcterms:medium |
| Label | Medium |
| Definition | The material or physical carrier of the resource. |
| Value | URI, literal (URIs point to the Europeana Fashion thesaurus material hierarchy, i.e. an instance of skos:Concept.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:medium>cotton</dcterms:medium> |
| Notes | This is the medium of the original analog or born digital object. Typically; values from the materials-property in museum databases will be mapped to this property.  See also edmfp:technique.  The use of the lang tag is recommended. |

### Provenance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dcterms:provenance |
| Label | Provenance |
| Definition | A statement of any changes in ownership and custody of the resource since its creation that are significant for its authenticity, integrity and interpretation. This may include a description of any changes successive custodians made to the resource. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:provenance>Donated by The National Library in 1965</dcterms:provenance> |
| Notes | To be used for statements concerning the provenance of the original object but which is not related to copyright, such as a line mentioning the donor of the original object, etc.  The use of a language tag is recommended. |

### Publisher

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:publisher |
| Label | Publisher |
| Definition | An entity responsible for making the resource available. |
| Value | URI; literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:publisher>Oxford University Press</dc:publisher> |
| Notes | Should only be used for publications (including on line publications, e.g. websites)  Use with a relation to an agent is allowed, but not expected. |

### Relation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:relation |
| Label | Relation |
| Definition | A related resource. The recommended best practice is to identify the resource using a formal identification scheme. |
| Value | URI; literal |
| Cardinality | 0-... |
| Example | <dc:relation>maps.crace.1/33</dc:relation> (This is the shelf mark for a map held in the British Library’s Crace Collection). |
| Notes | Preference is given to the use of more specific relationship-types such as dcterms:hasPart, dcterms:isPartOf, dc:subject, edmfp:isSubjectOf. |

### Rights

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:rights |
| Label | Rights |
| Definition | Information about intellectual Property Rights, access rights or license arrangements for the resource. |
| Value | URI, literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:rights>Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License</dc:rights> |
| Notes | Note the difference between this property and the use of the controlled edm:rights propertyThe use of a language tag is allowed.  See also dcterms:provenance. |

### Spatial Coverage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dcterms:spatial |
| Label | Spatial Coverage |
| Definition | Information about the spatial characteristics of the original analog or born digital object, i.e. what the resource represents or depicts in terms of space. This may be a named place, a location, or a named administrative entity. |
| Value | literal  (The use of values from Geonames encoding scheme is recommended) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:spatial>Portugal</dcterms:spatial> |
| Notes | According to EDM (and ESE), it is mandatory to supply either dc:subject or dc:type or dc:coverage or dcterms:spatial (Minimum: 0, Maximum: unbounded). Since in EDM-FP the dc:type property is mandatory, dcterms:spatial is not mandatory.  The use of a language tag is recommended.  The use of values from Geonames encoding scheme is recommended. |

### Subject

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:subject |
| Label | Subject |
| Definition | This is the subject of the original analog or born digital object. This may be an abstract concept or another resource, including an Agent or another ProvidedCHO. |
| Value | literal; URI  When a resource refers to another resource from Europeana Fashion, the range is edm:ProvidedCHO or edm:Agent. Values may be taken form the Europeana Fashion thesaurus where applicable.  The use of values from the Getty AAT or Geonames encoding scheme is recommended.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dc:subject rdf:resource="http://www.europeanafashion/Agents/0897"/>  <dc:subject>streetwear</dc:subject> |
| Notes | This element is the reverse of edmfp:isSubjectOf.  The use of a language tag is recommended. |

### Technique

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:technique |
| Label | Technique |
| Definition | Identifies the processes, methods, techniques or tools used to fabricate or decorate an object. |
| Value | URI, literal (URIs point to the Europeana Fashion thesaurus technique hierarchy, i.e. an instance of skos:Concept.) |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <edmfp:technique>knitting</edmfp:technique>  <edmfp:technique rdf:resource=<http://www.europeanafashion/concepts/809>/> |
| Notes | See under Rationale.  It is recommended to map values to the technique hierarchy from the Europeana Fashion thesaurus. Alternatively, the use of values from the Getty AAT scheme is recommended.  When values are provided as a literal, the use of the lang tag is recommended. |

### Temporal Coverage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dcterms:temporal |
| Label | Temporal Coverage |
| Definition | The temporal characteristics of the original analog or born digital object i.e. what the resource is about or depicts in terms of time. This may be a period, date or date range |
| Value | literal  When dates are provided as a value (e.g. 1997), the ISO 8601 syntax is recommended.  When time spans are provided as a text value (e.g. baroque), the use of values from the Getty AAT scheme is recommended. |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <dcterms:temporal>Baroque</dcterms:temporal> |
| Notes | The use of a language tag is recommended.  When time spans are provided as a text value (e.g. baroque), the use of the lang tag is recommended. |

### Title

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:title |
| Label | Title |
| Definition | A name given to the resource. Typically, a Title will be a name by which the resource is formally known. |
| Value | literal |
| Cardinality | 0-… (Mandatory to supply either dc:description or dc:title) |
| Example | <dc:title xml:lang="en">Maison Martin Margiela : '20' the exhibition</dc:title> |
| Notes | The use of a language tag is recommended. |

### Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:type |
| Label | Type |
| Definition | The nature or genre of the resource. Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. This element typically includes values such as photograph, painting, sculpture etc. |
| Value | URI  (Values of the dc:type property must be mapped with the EuropeanaFashion thesaurus.) |
| Cardinality | 1-… |
| Example | <dc:type rdf:resource="http://www.europeanafashion/concepts/003"/>  <dc:type>event<dc:type> |
| Notes |  |

### Europeana Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:type |
| Label | Europeana Type |
| Definition | The Europeana material type of the resource |
| Value | Literal: All digital objects in Europeana have to be classified as one of the five Europeana material types using upper case letters: TEXT, IMAGE, SOUND, VIDEO or 3D |
| Cardinality | 1-1 |
| Example | <edm:type>TEXT</edm:type> (upper-case);  <edm:type>IMAGE</edm:type> (upper-case);  <edm:type>SOUND</edm:type> (upper-case);  <edm:type>VIDEO</edm:type> (upper-case);  <edm:type>3D</edm:type> (upper-case) |
| Notes |  |

## EDM-FP Properties refining the creator and contributor properties

Roles define the relationship between an agent and a creation. On the lowest semantic level, properties such as dc:creator of dc:contributor define the major/minor intellectual responsibilities in the creation of an object. However, in fashion the role is a too important property that needs further refinement. Roles are essential for the understanding of fahion-related creations

The EDM mapping guidelines stipulate that “If data includes information about the type of the agent roles in events (e.g. mask maker, builder, actress, archaeologist etc), it is recommended to map it to preferably europeana:unstored. The names of agent (roles) have to be mapped to dc:contributor. A notable example for agent roles is MARC Relator.[[2]](#footnote-2)

In the OpenFashion project (2010-2011), a list was created, based on the MARC relator list[[3]](#footnote-3) and extended with some specific fashion-related roles.[[4]](#footnote-4) This list was used to define more refined properties for creator and contributor properties, as listed below. To allow for mapping with EDM, the dc:creator or dc:contributor properties are maintained. Values from the content provider’s databases must be redundantly mapped to one of the properties from the dc namespace, and one of the properties from the MARC-relators namespace, e.g.:

An exhibition catalogue is written by Judith Clark with photographs by Richard Warren:

<dc:creator>Clark, Judith</dc:creator>

<mrel:aut>Clark, Judith</mrel:aut>

<dc:contributor>Warren, Richard</dc:contributor>

<mrel:pht>Warren, Richard</mrel:pht>

In a portfolio from Richard Warren, Warren is the principal creator of the work:

<dc:creator>Warren, Richard</dc:creator>

<mrel:pht> Warren, Richard</mrel:pht>

When a more specific role cannot be provided, values from creator and collaborator should be redundantly mapped to the Europeana creator and Europeana contributor properties:

<dc:creator>Clark, Judith</dc:creator>

<dcterms:creator>Clark, Judith</dcterms:creator>

<dc:contributor>Warren, Richard</dc:contributor>

<mrel:collaborator>Warren, Richard</mrel:collaborator>

[Note that in practice, the literal values in these examples should be replaced by the identifiers from the agents in the edm:Agent class.]

This implies that either a creator or collaborator property is mandatory for each provided property of the following properties.

All properties can have zero or more instances.

### Author

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:aut |
| Label | Author |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization chiefly responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of a work, usually printed text. This term may also be used when more than one person or body bears such responsibility. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Collaborator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:clb |
| Label | Collaborator |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization that takes a limited part in the elaboration of a work of another person or organization that brings complements (e.g., appendices, notes) to the work |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:contributor.  Use a more specific property from the mrel namespace whenever possible. |

### Creator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dcterms:creator |
| Label | Creator |
| Definition | An entity primarily responsible for making the resource. This may be a person, organisation or a service. This property is used when a more specific role for the entity primarly responsible for creating the resurce is not given. See also Europeana Creator |
| Notes | This property is part of the dcterms namespace. This is NOT the same property as dc:creator.  Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator.  Use a more specific property from the mrel namespace whenever possible. |

### Curator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:cur |
| Label | Curator of an exhibition |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization responsible for conceiving and organizing an exhibition. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Director

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:drt |
| Label | director |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who is responsible for the general management of a work or who supervises the production of a performance for stage, screen, or sound recording. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Illustrator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:ill |
| Label | Illustrator |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who conceives, and perhaps also implements, a design or illustration, usually to accompany a written text. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Interviewer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:ivr |
| Label | Interviewer |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who acts as a reporter, pollster, or other information gathering agent in a consultation or meeting involving one or more individuals. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Photographer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:pht |
| Label | Photographer |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization responsible for taking photographs, whether they are used in their original form or as reproductions. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Stylist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:stylist |
| Label | Stylist |
| Definition | Use for a person who chooses clothing and accessories in the context of published editorial features, print or television advertising campaigns. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Designer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:dsr |
| Label | Designer |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization responsible for the design. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Editor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:edt |
| Label | Editor |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who prepares for publication a work not primarily his/her own, such as by elucidating text, adding introductory or other critical matter, or technically directing an editorial staff. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Interviewee

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:ive |
| Label | Interviewee |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who is interviewed at a consultation or meeting, usually by a reporter, pollster, or some other information gathering agent. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:contributor. |

### Producer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:pro |
| Label | Producer |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization responsible for the making of a motion picture, including business aspects, management of the productions, and the commercial success of the work. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Sound designer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:sds |
| Label | Sound designer |
| Definition | Use for a person who produces and reproduces the sound score (both live and recorded), the installation of microphones, the setting of sound levels, and the coordination of sources of sound for a production. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:contributor. |

### Sponsor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:spn |
| Label | Sponsor |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization that issued a contract or under the auspices of which a work has been written, printed, published, etc. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:contributor. |

### Set designer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | mrel:std |
| Label | Set designer |
| Definition | Use for a person or organization who translates the rough sketches of the art director into actual architectural structures for a theatrical presentation, entertainment, motion picture, etc. Set designers draw the detailed guides and specifications for building the set. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Model

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:model |
| Label | Model |
| Definition | Use for a person who is employed to display, advertise and promote commercial products (notably fashion clothing or accessories). |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:contributor. |

### Hairstylist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:hairstylist |
| Label | Hairstylist |
| Definition | Use for a person responsible for the cut or style hair (e.g. of a model) |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

### Makeup Artist

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:makeupArtist |
| Label | Make-up artist |
| Definition | Use for a person responsible for the makeup and prosthetics for theatrical, television, film, fashion, magazines and other similar productions including all aspects of the modeling industry. |
| Notes | Value should be copied redundantly to dc:creator or dc:contributor. |

## EDM-FP Web resource related properties

### Is next in sequence

See above under ProvidedCHO properties.

### Rights

See above under ProvidedCHO properties.

### Europeana Rights

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:rights |
| Label | Europeana Rights |
| Definition | Information about copyright of th digital object as specified by edm:object or isShownBy and isShownAt |
| Value | literal: values should be taken from those listed in the Europeana Rights Guidelines |
| Example | <edm:rights rdf:resource=”http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/mark/1.0/"/> |
| Notes | Mandatory in EDM-FP. |

## EDM-FP Aggregation related properties

### Aggregated Cultural Heritage Object

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:aggregatedCHO |
| Label | Aggregated Cultural Heritage Object |
| Definition | This property associates an ORE aggregation with the cultural heritage object(s) (CHO for short) it is about. |
| Cardinality | 1-…  In Europeana, an aggregation aggregates at least one CHO. Typically in an aggregation there will be exactly one aggregated object, but some aggregations, e.g. those representing archive finding aids, may refer to more than one object. Conversely, a CHO may be aggregated by several aggregations. Typically, in the data maintained by Europeana, a CHO would be aggregated by one EuropeanaAggregation, and at least one provider Aggregation. |
| Notes |  |

### Data Provider

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:dataProvider |
| Label | Europeana Data Provider |
| Definition | The name or identifier of the organisation that contributes data to Europeana |
| Cardinality | 1-1 |
| Example | Palais des Beaux Arts de Lille |
| Europeana note | The name of the organisation that supplies data to Europeana indirectly via an aggregator should be entered here so it can be displayed in the portal. |
| Notes | The name of your organisation that supplies data |

### Is Shown By

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:isShownBy |
| Label | Is Shown By |
| Definition | An unambiguous URL reference to the digital object on the provider’s web site in the best available resolution/quality. See also edm:isShownAt. |
| Cardinality | 0-... But either isShownBy OR isShownAt is Mandatory |
| Example | <http://resolver.kb.nl/resolve?urn=urn:gvn:RA01:3005100152445> |
| Note | This is a URL that will be active in the Europeana interface. It will lead users to the digital object on the provider’s website where they can view or play it. The digital object needs to be directly accessible by the URL and reasonably independent at that location. If the URL includes short copyright information with the pointer to the object it can be entered in edm:isShownBy. Use edm:isShownAt for digital objects embedded in HTML pages (even where the page is extremely simple). |

### Is Shown At

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:isShownAt |
| Label | Is Shown At |
| Definition | An unambiguous URL reference to the digital object on the provider’s web site in its full information context. See also edm:isShownBy |
| Cardinality | 0-1 [But either isShownAt or isShownBy is mandatory] |
| Example | <http://www.photo.rmn.fr/cf/htm/CPICZ.aspx?E=2C6NU0VFLVNY> |
| Europeana note | This is a URL that will be active in the Europeana interface. It will lead users to the digital object displayed on the provider’s web site in its full information context. Use edm:isShownAt if you display the digital object with extra information (such as header, banner etc). |
| Notes |  |

### Rights

See above under Web resource related properties

### Europeana Rights

See above under Web resource related properties.

## EDM-FP Agent related properties

### Preferred Label

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | skos:prefLabel |
| Label | Preferred Label |
| Definition | The preferred form of the name of the concept or agent |
| Cardinality | 1-1 |
| Example | <skos:preflabel>Van Beirendonck, Walter</skos:preflabel> |
| Notes |  |

### Alternative Label

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | skos:altLabel |
| Label | Alternative Label |
| Definition | An alternate name of the agent, e.g. nickname. |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <skos:altLabel>Beirendonck, Walter van</skos:altLabel>  <skos:altLabel XML:lang=”en”>pants (trousers)</skos:altLabel> |
| Notes |  |

### Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | dc:type |
| Label | Type |
| Definition | The nature or genre of the agent. |
| Cardinality | 1-… |
| Example | <dc:type rdf:resource="http://www.europeanafashion/concepts/003"/>  <dc:type>person<dc:type> |
| Notes | This property can be used to distinguish between persons and organizations. It is recommended to map values to either ‘person’, ‘organization’, ‘other’, or ‘unknown’. |

### Start Date

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:begin |
| Label | Start Date |
| Definition | The year a person was born or an organization was established. Date of birth may also include the month and day of the person’s birth |
| Cardinality | 0-1 |
| Example | <edm:begin>1952</edm:begin> |
| Notes | use ISO date format (YYYY-MM-DD) |

### End Date

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edm:end |
| Label | End Date |
| Definition | The year a person died or an organization was terminated. Date of birth may also include the month and day of the person’s birth |
| Cardinality | 0-1 |
| Example | <edm:end>1987-09-23</edm:end> |
| Notes | use ISO date format (YYYY-MM-DD) |

### Gender

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | rdaGr2:gender |
| Label | Gender |
| Definition |  |
| Value | literal [] |
| Cardinality | 0-1 |
| Example | <foaf:gender>male<foaf:gender> |
| Notes | male; female; transgender; unknown; not applicable |

### Biographical Information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | rdaGr2:biographicalInformation |
| Label | Biographical information |
| Definition | An extended description or account of someone's life. |
| Cardinality | 0-… (1 per language) |
| Example | <biographicalInformation>Martin Margiela (born April 9, 1957 in Genk, Belgium) is a Belgian fashion designer. He studied at Antwerp's Royal Academy of Fine Arts along with the legendary avantgarde fashion collective the Antwerp Six. Many[who?] still consider him to be the "7th" member of the collective.</biographicalInformation> |
| Notes | The use of a language tag is recommended |

### Homepage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | foaf:homepage |
| Label | Homepage |
| Definition | The homepage of the personal or corporate website of an Agent |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <foaf:homepage><http://www.waltervanbeirendonck.com></foaf:homepage> |
| Notes |  |

### Based Near

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | foaf:based\_near |
| Label | Based Near |
| Definition | Country or city where the agent is (currently) based. |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <foaf:basednear>Paris</foaf:basednear> |
| Notes | The use of values from the Geonames encoding scheme is recommended  The use of a language tag is recommended for literals. |

### Nationality

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | edmfp:nationality |
| Label | Nationality |
| Definition | The nationality of an agent or the country where an organization’s main office is based. |
| Value | literal  . |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <edmfp:nationality>be</edmfp:nationality> |
| Europeana note |  |
| Notes | The use of ISO 3166 country codes is recommended |

### Same As

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | sameAs |
| Label | Same As |
| Definition | The URI of an agent. The OWL property owl:sameAs links an individual to an individual. Such an owl:sameAs statement indicates that two URI references actually refer to the same thing: the individuals have the same "identity". |
| Cardinality | 0-… |
| Example | <owl:sameAs rdf:resource="http://viaf.org/viaf/139638303"/> |
| Notes | This property can be used to link the agent with authorities on the web, e.g. VIAF (viaf.org). |

## Vocabulary encoding schemes and syntax guidelines

EDM-FP proposes a number of syntax guidelines and vocabularies that may or must be used to create or normalize values for the EDM-FP properties. The aim of this normalization is to facilitate interoperability between different provided collections. The obligation of the use of these vocabularies and syntaxes are stipulated in the properties’ definitions above (‘mandatory’, ‘recommended’).

### Date format syntax: ISO 8601

ISO 8601 Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times is an international standard covering the exchange of date and time-related data. The standard proposes a syntax for the notation of date and time formats. Within EDM-FP, it is proposed to use a subset of the standard, following the general principles of the ISO 8601 standard.[[5]](#footnote-5) This subset is adequate for the notation of dates (upto the level of a day) and a date range. Ordinal dates, week dates, durations and time notations should be avoided. Years must be expressed with four digits. The hyphen eperator

Possible notion templates are:

1. **YYYY** (e.g. 1997)
2. **YYYY-MM** (e.g. 1997-08, i.e. August 1997)
3. **YYYY-MM-DD** (e.g. 1997-08-31, i.e. August 31th, 1997)

Date ranges should be expressed with a forward slash separating the two dates, e.g.:

1. **YYYY/YYYY** (e.g. 1997-1998)

### Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)

The Getty vocabularies contain structured terminology for art, architecture, decorative arts and other material culture, archival materials, visual surrogates, and bibliographic materials. Compliant with international standards, they provide authoritative information for catalogers and researchers, and can be used to enhance access to databases and Web sites.[[6]](#footnote-6) The use of the Getty AAT is recommended for every property that contains concepts, expressed as string values relating to the context of material culture. The Getty AAT also forms the basis of the Europeana Fashion Thesaurus (see below).

### Europeana Fashion Thesaurus

The development of the Europeana Fashion Thesaurs is part of the WP 2. On a top level, the concepts of the EF thesaurus should be mapped with de Dublin Core List of Resource Types.

### ISO 3166-1 country codes

ISO 3166 is the International Standard for country codes and codes for their subdivisions. The purpose of ISO 3166 is to establish internationally recognised codes for the representation of names of countries, territories or areas of geographical interest, and their subdivisions. However, ISO 3166 does not establish the names of countries, only the codes that represent them. For the encoding of countries, the use of the ISO 3166 encoding vocabulary is recommended. The list is available from the ISO website.[[7]](#footnote-7) For the encoding of subdivisions (regions, cities etc.), see Geonames below.

### Virtual International Authority File (VIAF)

The Virtual International Authority File (VIAF), implemented and hosted by OCLC, is a joint project of several national libraries plus selected regional and trans-national library agencies, including the Getty Union List of Artist’s names (ULAN).[[8]](#footnote-8) The project's goal is to match and link widely-used authority files for names of persons and organizations, and making that information available on the Web. VIAF provides a aggregation of name variants for each agent identified (persons or organizations). For each identified Agent, a persistent URL is provided which can be used in the SameAs property.

### Geonames

The GeoNames geographical database is available free of charge under a creative commons attribution license. It contains over 10 million geographical names.[[9]](#footnote-9)

### ISO 639-3 language codes

Part 3 of the ISO 639 family of standards, Codes for the representation of names of languages. ISO 639-3 attempts to provide as complete an enumeration of languages as possible, including living, extinct, ancient, and constructed languages, whether major or minor, written or unwritten. Languague codes are available from the SIL website.[[10]](#footnote-10)

## Related vocabularies (namespaces)

As EDM-FP is based on and depends on EDM, it reuses the same namespaces as EDM, with the addition of the Goodrelations, BIO, RDVOCAB, MREL namespaces. All of these namespaces are introduced below. For more detailed information, refer to the corresponding websites.

### BIO

The BIO vocabulary contains terms useful for finding out more about people and their backgrounds and has some crossover into genealogical information.[[11]](#footnote-11) The approach taken is to describe a person's life as a series of interconnected key events, around which other information can be woven. This vocabulary defines the event framework and supplies a set of core event types that cover many use cases, but it is expected that it will be extended in other vocabularies to suit their needs. The intention of this vocabulary is to describe biographical events of people and this intention carries through to the definitions of the properties and classes that are person-centric rather than neutral. For example the Employment event puts the person being employed as the principal agent in the event rather than the employer.

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://vocab.org/bio/0.1/> (persistent url: <http://purl.org/vocab/bio/0.1/>)

### CIDOC CRM

TheCIDOC Conceptual Reference Model (CRM) provides definitions and a formal structure for describing the implicit and explicit concepts and relationships used in cultural heritage documentation.

The CIDOC CRM is intended to promote a shared understanding of cultural heritage information by providing a common and extensible semantic framework that any cultural heritage information can be mapped to. It is intended to be a common language for domain experts and implementers to formulate requirements for information systems and to serve as a guide for good practice of conceptual modelling.

The CIDOC-CRM is a conceptual reference model without providing a vocabulary in RDF or any other structuring language that can be used as a namespace. The CRM was used as a basis for EDM and in the same way, it formed a basis for the added elements in EDM-FP. No direct reference to CIDOC-CRM properties are used in the EDM-FP.

### OWL

The Web Ontology Language (OWL) is a family of knowledge representation languages for author-ing ontologies, using formal semantics and RDF/XML-based serializations for the Semantic Web. OWL is endorsed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).[[12]](#footnote-12)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on [http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#](http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl)

### Dublin Core

The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is a vocabulary of fifteen properties for use in resource description. The element set described in this standard is part of the larger vocabulary DCMI Metadata Terms or DCTERMS. The fifteen-element Dublin Core has been ratified as an ISO Standard 15836:2009.[[13]](#footnote-13)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>

### DCTERMS

DC-TERMS specifies all metadata terms maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. Included are the fifteen terms of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set.[[14]](#footnote-14)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://purl.org/dc/terms>

### EDM and ESE

The Europeana Semantic Elements (the ESE), consist of the 15 original Dublin Core (DC) metadata elements, a subset of the DC terms and a set of thirteen elements which were created to meet Europeana’s needs.

The Europeana Data Model (hereafter EDM for short) is aimed at being an integration medium for collecting, connecting and enriching the descriptions provided by Europeana content providers. EDM is more complex than ESE, but is compatible and incorporates every ESE element.

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://www.europeana.eu/schemas/edm>

### FOAF

FOAF (an acronym of Friend of a friend) is a machine-readable ontology describing persons, their activities and their relations to other people and objects. This specification describes the FOAF language, defined as a dictionary of named properties and classes using W3C's RDF technology.[[15]](#footnote-15)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

### GoodRelations

GoodRelations is essentially a vocabulary for e-commerce. The vocabulary is published by the Universität der Bundeswehr München on <http://www.heppnetz.de/> under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. In EDM-FP, this vocabulary is used only for its color property.

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on [http://www.heppnetz.de/ontologies/ goodrelations/v1#](http://www.heppnetz.de/ontologies/%20goodrelations/v1)

### MREL: MARC Code List for Relators

The purpose of this list of relator terms and associated codes is to allow the relationship between a name and a resource to be designated in bibliographic records. The relator codes are three-character lowercase alphabetic strings.[[16]](#footnote-16)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/>

### OAI Object Reuse and Exchange (ORE) namespace

Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange (OAI-ORE) defines standards for the description and exchange of aggregations of Web resources.[[17]](#footnote-17)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on [http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/vo­cabulary.html](http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/vocabulary.html)

### RDVOCAB

RDVocab is a vocabulary defining the Resource Description and Access (RDA). RDA is a standard for cataloguing that provides instructions and guidelines on formulating data for resource description and discovery. Intended for use by libraries and other cultural organizations such as museums and archives, RDA is the successor to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition (AACR2).

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://rdvocab.info/>

### The Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS)

SKOS Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS) is an area of work developing specifications and standards to support the use of knowledge organization systems (KOS) such as thesauri, classification schemes, subject heading lists and taxonomies within the framework of the Semantic Web.[[18]](#footnote-18)

The XML namespace of this vocabulary is available on <http://www.w3.org/2009/08/skos-reference/>

# Rationale

## Extending EDM towards event-like creations

Historically, Europeana is ‘object-oriented’ meaning that the cultural heritage objects are mainly tangible cultural heritage objects. However, theedm:InformationResource and edm:ProvidedCHO can be used for *any* kind of creation: an exhibition, a fashion show, the design of a summer collection, etc. These intangible creations can have a digital representation (edm:Webresource), e.g. snapshots of the exhibition room, the recordings of a show, .

## Relations between creations

Contextual relations are defined relations that spring from the intellectual content and/or the history of a creation – as opposed to relations of a more technical kind, such as the relation between a digital object and the original physical object it was derived from. Contextual relationships can be found between Information resources and non-information resources, e.g. when defining the creation of an object. They actually define the what/where/when etc from a CHO.

A second kind of contextual relationships is seen between Information resources (and thus between CHOs), for example a relation defining the fact that a CHO is a derivative of another CHO (e.g. a copy of a painting).

In fashion, contextual relations between information resources are very important. One can even say that physical or virtual creations derive their meaning from their relationships with other creations. An object’s history is not only ‘written’ by the fact that it was made at a certain date and by a certain designer, but also by the fact that it was a featured object on a certain exhibition.

Another reason to give special attention to relationships between creations is the added value it gives to a researcher. By stating that an object is part of a collection, about which a lookbook is published, gives the researcher the opportunity to find information and context on this object that may be lost or unattainable. Especially in the case of intangible or virtual creations, the need for context through relations is essential: An time-based creation such as an exhibition or a fashion show, cannot be preserved in any way, but by defining it’s relations with other, physical CHO’s (e.g. exhibition catalogue, video registration, exhibition website), it is possible to get a clear of what it may have looked like in reality.

On an abstract level, the following kinds of contextual relationships between CHO’s are desired:

1. **Part** relationship: defines a relationship between a CHO and a collection, e.g.:

a silhouette that is part of a spring/summer collection;

a dress that was part of an exhibition;

an accessory that is part of a costume or silhouette.

1. **Content** relationship: relates CHO’s where one CHO represents or expresses similar content of another CHO, e.g.:

an exhibition catalogue expressing the content of an exhibition;

a lookbook expressing the content of a collection;

a movie expressing the content of a fashion show (or the collection presented at the fashion show.

Content relationships can be understood as a subject or ‘about’ relationship, e.g. where the catalogue is about the exhibition. Often, these relationships are defined with the subject property. A sexplained below, this property lacks the necessary granularity. (See below under Rationale.)

EDM defines several ways of adding relations between CHOs. The dc:subject property is semantically adequate, but lacks a reverse. Therefore it is decided to introduce a new property isSubjectOf, semantically equal to the CIDOC-CRM concept P129 About (isSubjectOf).

1. EDM provides more classes than is necessary for the content metadata provided by the Europeana Fashion partners. Values of EDM properties which include one or more of these classes, are redefined in a range to a literal value in EDM-FP. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Metadata Mapping & Normalisation Guidelines for the Europeana Semantic Elements, v. 2.1, p. 28 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://blog.momu.be/2011/library/open-fashion-project/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601#General_principles> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/ulan/index.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://www.geonames.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/codes.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <http://vocab.org/bio/0.1/.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-features/>, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Ontology_Language> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://www.foaf-project.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <http://www.openarchives.org/ore> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)