FROM THE CHAIR
Kira A. Dietz

Happy New Year and welcome to 2014! 2013 was an exciting year for description—we saw the new version of DACS, the first drafts of EAD3, and the release of ArchivesSpace. Many of you may be involved in projects at your institutions that implement these updated standards. As we move into 2014, I would encourage you to share with your colleagues how you might be using EAD3, EAC-CPF, DACS, and other standards in new ways or how ArchivesSpace and other software have changed your descriptive practices. Your stories can help and encourage others who may just be starting out on a new endeavor. Alternatively, if you are thinking about how you might incorporate descriptive standards in your current practices, but you have questions, use our listserv. It's there for just such conversations!

On a similar note, and with SAA on the horizon, I've been thinking lately about conference learning and information sharing. Many of us, throughout the year, attend local or regional archives conferences, too. Some hosting organizations collect and provide access to presentations online, in print, or both. For example, MARAC (of which I'm a member) shares presentations submitted by speakers through the Digital Repository at the University of Maryland (DRUM): http://drum.lib.umd.edu/handle/1903/12510. However, many of us may not be aware of these resources outside of our own geographical area. Do you belong to a regional archives organization that collects presentations? Did you attend a conference that has a website with talks available online? If so, please consider sending me (kadietz@vt.edu) a link! I'd like to compile a list of these resources to share with all of you. I know we're all busy and time is a hot commodity, but you never know when you might want to peruse your colleagues' work.

Although it's only January, the Description Section Steering Committee has already been planning for the summer. August will be here before we know it, and we are working on speakers for the Description Section meeting at the 2014 Society of American Archivists' Annual Meeting in Washington, DC. We currently have two presenters lined up, but we still have space for a third! If you have someone you'd like us to consider or think we should hear from, please feel free to contact me or another member of the steering committee. I hope to see many of you in there!

FROM THE VICE CHAIR
Gordon J. Daines

Archivists use descriptive standards to enable users to discover archival materials and to help them understand and interpret the material that they use. We also use descriptive standards to facilitate the interchange of information between repositories. The Technical Subcommittee on *Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS)* announced the availability of a web-based version of *DACS* in November of last year. This exciting development makes *DACS* available to anyone with a connection

Image courtesy of BYU Photo

to the Internet. This is an important step forward in enabling everyone managing archival materials to play by the same rules. The web version of *DACS* can be accessed at http://www2.archivists.org/standards/DACS. I hope each of you will take the opportunity to use this new web-based resource and that you will let your friends and colleagues know about it. It is especially important to share this news with those individuals who have responsibility for archival material but no formal training. This online resource can provide them with important information on how to formulate the descriptions that they create for the collections in their stewardship. It has the potential to enable information about their collections—and our collections for that matter—to be shared meaningfully in a global environment.

On another note, the SAA Description Section encourages you to consider sharing your description projects with the larger archival community by entering them in the SAA 2014 Description Expo. Entries will be gathered through July 31, 2014. Projects will be displayed on the Description Section website beginning in August 2014. If you have a project that you would like entered in this year's Description Expo, please send a project description (300 words or less) along with a link to the project to me at gordon_daines@byu.edu.

SECTION LEADESHIP

Kira Dietz, Chair

Gordon Daines, Vice-Chair/Chair Elect

Jennifer Meehan, Immediate Past Chair

William Landis, Council Liaison

Patricia Rettig, Secretary

Jaime Margalotti, Member-at-Large

Audra Yun, Member-at-Large

Elizabeth Nielsen, Web Liaison

Olga Virakhovskaya, Newsletter Editor

Linked Data by Michael Bucci ©2014

NEWS AND NOTES

George Mason University
By Jordan Patty

In Fall 2013, George Mason University Libraries' Special Collections & Archives received a generous grant from the Mason Auxiliary Enterprise Management Council (AEMC) that funds new scanning equipment and two undergraduate students to create digital surrogates and item-level metadata for the 35mm negative series from the George Mason University Broadside photograph collection. By repurposing finding aid metadata, this project will make accessible in a timely fashion over 10,000 original images of Mason people and events captured by Broadside student newspaper staff. The images range from the early 1970s, when Mason became an independent university, to the early 2000s, when newspaper staff adopted digital photography. This project will add to our knowledge of Mason history and provide rich content for the George Mason University: A History website.

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University at Buffalo, SUNY
Processing the Editorial and Business Records of Eleven Little Literary Magazine Archives in the Poetry Collection
By Amy Vilz

Grant amount: $150,600
Principal Investigators: Michael Basinski, James Maynard, and Amy Vilz
The Poetry Collection of the University Libraries, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York, will catalog and make accessible through online EAD finding aids the unprocessed editorial and business records (273 linear feet) contained in the archives of eleven diverse poetry magazines which to date have remained truly hidden and thus not accessible to scholars and graduate students. The eleven magazine archives represent different socio-aesthetic communities of national significance from feminist to academic avant garde to verbo-visual poetry, and access to their editorial and business records will have an immediate impact on scholarship in the fields of post-WWII literary and cultural studies.

For more information, contact Dr. James Maynard at jlm46@buffalo.edu or visit the Poetry Collection at library.buffalo.edu/pl/

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The Jewish Theological Seminary
By Michala Biondi

The Library of The Jewish Theological Seminary (JTS) is a recipient of a 2013 Cataloging Hidden Special Collections and Archives grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, through a program administered by the Council on Library Resources (CLIR). The grant will make the archives of Dr. Johanna L. Spector - a major collection of rare materials documenting the Jewish communities of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia – available to researchers for the first time.

 Dr. Spector (1915-2008), a native of Latvia, was the professor of Ethnomusicology at JTS and a world-renowned scholar, author, lecturer, and producer of documentary films. She was the first woman to be granted the title of full professor at JTS. Her collection documents the native liturgical and folk music of the dwindling Jewish populations of India, Yemen, Egypt, Iran (Persia), Armenia, Central Asia and the

Samaritans, offering a window into the life of these groups before they were influenced by mixing with modern cultures and melodies.

The collection includes approximately 150 linear feet of paperwork documenting her research into these communities, her relationships with family, friends, and professionals in her field and significant members of the communities in the Middle East and Asia; records of her travels in the 1950s-1970s; articles and lectures from conferences and teaching materials; and at its heart, nearly 10,000 individual recordings and nearly 800 pieces of film from the seven documentary films she created as well as 4000 photos or slides, a number of artworks, artifacts and 14 Ketubot or Ketubah fragments. Additionally, Dr. Spector was a Holocaust survivor who left behind firsthand accounts of the Nazi occupation of Latvia and life in the work camps, which provide vivid documentation of the treatment of Jews during WWII.

The collection processing and description is expected to be complete and open for researchers by the end of summer 2014; digitization of the audio recordings is being planned. Two of her films are available on DVD at the library. Please visit the collection website at: jts-spectorarchives.tumblr.com for more articles and photographs about the collection, and details about Johanna Spector.

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Corporation for Public Broadcasting
By Casey Davis

Last November, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting announced that WGBH Boston in collaboration with the Library of Congress would become the permanent stewards of the American Archive of Public Broadcasting, an initiative to identify, preserve and make accessible to the public as much as possible the archives of public television and radio. In 2012, 120 public media stations participated in the Content Inventory Project. Stations went into their closets and storage rooms to figure out exactly what they had been collecting throughout public media's 60 year history. By the end of the project, the stations had identified 2.5 million items, ranging in formats from 16mm film to the newer DV formats. Now, 40,000 hours of that content (about 56,000 items) are being digitized for long-term preservation at the Library of Congress.

Over the next two years, the Library of Congress will manage the preservation of the digital files, and WGBH will develop the public-facing American Archive website, which will provide access to the 2.5 million records and, rights permitting, stream as many of the digital files as possible. All 40,000 hours will be available for viewing on location at WGBH and the Library of Congress.

Another goal of the American Archive initiative is the further development of PBCore as a standard for media materials. The team recently assembled a PBCore Advisory Sub-Committee through the

Association of Moving Image Archivists (AMIA), consisting of nearly 50 librarians, archivists, and public media professionals interested in contributing to the future of PBCore. Sub-committee members did not have to be an AMIA member to join. The Sub-Committee consists of four teams: Website, Schema Development, Education and Communications.

The Subcommittee has many goals moving forward, and it's just getting started. To stay up-to-date, visit www.americanarchive.org or www.pbcore.org. For more information, contact American Archive Project Manager Casey Davis at casey_davis@wgbh.org.

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World Library and Information Congress: 80th IFLA General Conference and Assembly

"Libraries, Citizens, Societies: Confluence for Knowledge" Lyon, France, 16-22 August 2014

Open Session for the Classification & Indexing, Cataloguing, and Bibliography Sections and the UNIMARC Core Activity

Call for Papers

"Universal Bibliographic Control in the Digital Age: Golden Opportunity or Paradise Lost?"
Three sections and programmes of the Library Services Division will be organizing a joint open session of 5 hours (2 sessions) during the 2014 conference in Lyon. We are seeking papers addressing a variety of topics such as:
*   Universal bibliographic control
*   Cataloguing/classification issues
*   Subject access
*   Authority data
*   Formats, tools and standards (e.g. RDA, ISBD, UNIMARC)
*   Use and reuse of metadata (e.g. opening our data to other communities and our reuse of the data from outside sources)
*   Chain of supply in the creation of metadata

Important Dates

7 February 2014 - Deadline for submitting 500 word proposals for papers and presentations, plus a brief biographical statement of speaker(s).

1 March 2014 - Successful proposals will be identified and information sent to all who submit proposals.
1 May 2014 - Deadline for submission of final paper or substantial abstract. Deadline for authors to return Authors Form. Papers should be no more than 6000 words and can be submitted in English or French. Attempts will be made to provide translations into other official languages.
30 June 2014 - Deadline for all PowerPoint presentations from Speakers.
June/July 2014 - All speakers will be notified of the time of the program.

Submission Guidelines
*   Proposal abstracts should be submitted in English as a Microsoft Office Word file
*   Proposal abstracts for the Open Session must be in English and should clearly include:
*   Title of proposed presentation
*   Abstract of proposed paper (at least 500 words)
*   Name(s) of presenter(s) plus position and/or title
*   Statement as to how the proposal fits within the conference theme
*   Employer / affiliated institution

*   Contact information including e-mail address, telephone number
*   Short biographical statement of presenter(s)
*   Language of presentation

All submissions and any questions should be sent to be sent via email to John DeSantis (john.desantis@dartmouth.edu) by 7 February 2014. The receipt of all submissions will be acknowledged.

 At least one author will be expected to attend conference to deliver the paper. The length of the presentations should be approximately 15 minutes plus 5 minutes for questions/discussion. Proposals will be reviewed by a sub-committee of members from all four of the Standing Committees which are organizing the open session.
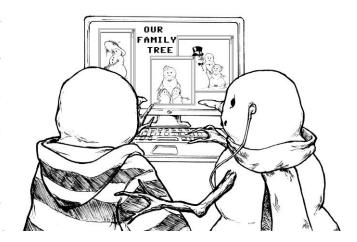
Please note: All expenses, including registration for the conference, travel, accommodation etc., are the responsibility of the authors/presenters. No financial support can be provided by IFLA, but a special invitation can be issued to authors.
http://conference.ifla.org/ifla80/calls-for-papers/universal-bibliographic-control-digital-age-golden-opportunity-or-paradise
(Source: AUTOCAT Digest - 6 Jan 2014 to 7 Jan 2014 (#2014-7)

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Metadata Intersections: Bridging the Archipelago of Cultural Memory

DC-2014 International Conference and Annual Meeting of DCMI 8-11

October 2014 AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center, The University of Texas at Austin

Call for Participation: http://purl.org/dcevents/dc-2014/cfp /

Researchers, practicing professionals and students with broad

Michael Bucci ©2014

interests in principled metadata design and best practices have gathered annually since 1995 under the DCMI banner to exchange ideas, to discover important common ground, and to work on shared problems.

As one of the first broadly inclusive efforts at crowdsourcing expertise on the Web, the DCMI community has been a key player in the evolving information environment of the Web of documents and data.

DC-2014 Conference Theme

Metadata is fundamental in enabling ubiquitous access to cultural and scientific resources through galleries, libraries, archives and museums (GLAM). While fundamental, GLAM traditions in documentation and organization lead to significant differences in both their languages of description and domain practices. And yet, the push is on for "radically open cultural heritage data" that bridges these differences as well as those across the humanities and the sciences. DC-2014 will explore the role

of metadata in spanning the archipelago of siloed cultural memory in an emerging context of linked access to data repositories as well as repositories of cultural artifacts.

BEYOND THE THEME: Submissions of papers, reports, and posters are welcome in all areas of innovative metadata design and best practices.

Important Dates
Peer-Reviewed Papers, Project Reports & Posters:
Submission Deadline: 3 April 2014
Author Notification: 12 July 2014
Final Copy: 16 August 2014
Special & Panel Sessions, Workshops:
Submission Deadline: 3 April 2014
Author Notification: 1 June 2014

Best Practice Posters & Demonstrations
Submission Deadline: 2 June 2014
Author Notification: 30 June 2014
(All deadlines: Midnight, Pacific Standard Time)

Program Committee Chairs:
William Moen, School of Library and Information Sciences, University of North Texas, United States;
Amy Rushing, University of Texas at San Antonio, United States
(Source: OCLC-CAT Digest - 6 Jan 2014 to 7 Jan 2014 (#2014-5)

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Call for Speakers: Taxonomy Boot Camp 2014
Washington, DC November 4-5
The 10th annual Taxonomy Boot Camp will be held again in Washington DC from November 4-5 as part of KMWorld. The call for speakers is now open, deadline for proposals is **March 20**. Proposals for individual sessions, panels and workshops are all welcome, covering any aspect of taxonomy/ontology/vocabulary design, management, integration and use. See full details at http://www.taxonomybootcamp.com/2014/, or submit your proposal online at http://www.taxonomybootcamp.com/2014/CallForSpeakers.aspx

Taxonomy Boot Camp brings together practitioners and experts in taxonomy, vendors who have created tools to help manage your taxonomies, and novices who are starting out in the world of information management. Two parallel tracks on the first day provide those new to the field with the nuts and bolts they need to get up to speed, and expert practitioners with insight into how other professionals have made their organizations more successful through better use of taxonomies. On the second day of the Boot Camp, everyone shares in case studies, practical sessions on taxonomy tools and their use, and cutting edge developments in the field. Don't miss this unique opportunity to learn about tools and techniques you can use to bring your information clouds together, and meet the people who can help you be successful in your efforts.
(Source: AUTOCAT Digest - 17 Jan 2014 to 18 Jan 2014 (#2014-17)

Interesting Blog: Resource Description & Access (RDA)

The posts of the Resource Description & Access (RDA) Blog
<http://resourcedescriptionandaccess.blogspot.com> can now be subscribed on the popular mobile
application Flipboard<http://flip.it/9XZDm>, as a Flipboard magazine. This can also be viewed on
internet at address: http://flip.it/9XZDm
(Source: AUTOCAT Digest - 27 Dec 2013 to 28 Dec 2013 (#2013-344)
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Request for comments: DCRM(MSS) descriptive standard
The draft text of Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Manuscripts) is now available for comment at:
http://dcrmmsspublichearing.pbworks.com/
DCRM(MSS) will be the subject of a public hearing at ALA Midwinter 2014 in Philadelphia at 7:30 p.m. on
Saturday, **January 25th**. Please review these draft rules and provide comments, giving feedback,
questioning rules or wording that confuse you or with which you disagree (as well as reinforcing points
with which you do agree). The feedback we receive during the review process between now and then
will help the DCRM(MSS) editors identify problem areas, and points requiring further discussion, during
that critical session.
As a reminder, here's the brief version: DCRM(MSS) is the acronym for Descriptive Cataloging of Rare
Materials(Manuscripts). This is a draft descriptive standard for individual modern (post-1600)
manuscripts, developed by an editorial team formed by the Bibliographic Standards Committee of the
Rare Books and Manuscripts Section (RBMS) of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL),
a division of the American Library Association (ALA). The hope is that it will become one of the DCRM
suite of manuals and that it will also be acceptable as one of the "companion standards" envisaged by
DACS.
The instructions for comment are as follows:
Download the document provided at the link titled "Entire DCRM(MSS) Document" (under "Site
contents")
Provide comments for each section within the pages provided for each section (Introduction, Area 0,
Area 1, Area 2, Area 4, Area 5, and Area 7).
If you would like to comment but are seeing the message "You don't have permission to comment on
this page," you can request access to the page by clicking on the "request access to this page" link in the
top right corner (next to the flag icon), or you can email Jennifer Nelson at
jnelson@law.berkeley.edu<mailto:jnelson@law.berkeley.edu>
Precede each comment with the section and rule letter/number which your comment addresses (e.g.,
7B8.3)
If you prefer, you can email your comments directly to Jennifer Nelson at
jnelson@law.berkeley.edu<mailto:jnelson@law.berkeley.edu> (again preceding each comment with the
section and rule letter/number which each comment addresses)
You may also wish to review the original charge to the DCRM(MSS) working group, which provides
background for these standards: http://rbms.info/dcrm/dcrmmss/MssWG-charge-200708.pdf
We welcome all comments from SAA members. We would be particularly grateful for feedback
concerning two issues which, while familiar to archivists and catalogers in the manuscript traditions,

represent a major departure from the descriptive practices used for published, non-unique items. These are the omission of brackets or a note indicating that information has been supplied in areas normally treated as transcription areas in records for published items (Areas 1 and 4), and the complete omission of the edition or version area (Area 2).

The comments period will remain open after the public hearing for those wishing to provide further feedback at that point. **The final deadline for comments after the public hearing is February 14th, 2014 at 11:59 p.m. Pacific Standard Time.**

once again, all comments are welcome, whether on the wiki, via email, or in person at the public hearing at ALA Midwinter on **January 25**. We thank each and every one of you in advance for your invaluable feedback!

DCRM(MSS) Editorial Team (Margaret Nichols (Chair), Alison Bridger, Diane Ducharme, Kate Moriarty, Jennifer Nelson, Elizabeth O'Keefe, and Heather Wolfe) (Source: DESCRIPTION Digest for Friday, January 10, 2014)

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New Cataloging Guidelines for Pictures Now Available: DCRM(G)

News from the Library of Congress

http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2014/14-005.html January 9, 2014

New Cataloging Guidelines for Pictures Now Available in Online Publication The Library of Congress and the Association of College and Research Libraries have updated the cataloging guidelines for describing pictures, and they are now available in a free, online book, "Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Graphics)."

The guidelines cover still images of all types: photographs, prints, drawings, born-digital pictures, book illustrations, posters, postcards, cartoons, comic strips, advertisements, portraits, landscape, architectural drawings, bookplates and more. Instructions for capturing core metadata elements—the titles, creators, dates, publishers, and media of pictures—are provided as well as helpful wording for explanatory notes.

"Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Graphics)" or DCRM(G) is available online as a free PDF at rbms.info/dcrm/dcrmg and as a hypertext document on "Cataloger's Desktop," desktop.loc.gov. DCRM(G) can be used for graphic materials of any age or type of production, published or unpublished, especially when special treatment is useful because of fragility, rarity and enduring value or aesthetic, iconographical and documentary interest.

The book is a direct successor to Elisabeth Betz Parker's "Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections," published by the Library of Congress in 1982. Known to many simply as "Betz" or "The Yellow Book," the first "Graphic Materials" became a classic.

The new guidelines make records easier for a wide range of users to understand and, for published material, easier for libraries to share. For convenience, advice about cataloging unpublished groups of materials and collections is now gathered into a single appendix. In recognition of a wide audience

wanting access to graphic materials, DCRM(G) also makes increased use of such everyday language as "publisher not identified" instead of the abbreviation "s.n."

While DCRM(G) is intended for use in a library context, it can also be a valuable supplement for description in archives, museums, historical societies, corporations and private collections.

The guidelines were written by the Bibliographic Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress. They were published by the Association of College and Research Libraries.

DCRM(G) is one of a family of manuals providing specialized cataloging rules for various formats of materials typically found in rare book, manuscript and special-collection research centers. The suite is known as "Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials."

Instructions on using DCRM(G) will be offered through conference workshops. In addition to many examples in the book itself, a separate document of annotated and MARC-encoded examples is forthcoming. Questions can also be submitted at any time to DCRM-L, a users group at listserver.lib.byu.edu/mailman/listinfo/dcrm-l.

The Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) is the higher education association for librarians. Representing more than 11,500 academic and research librarians and interested individuals, ACRL (a division of the American Library Association) is the only individual membership organization in North America that develops programs, products and services to help academic and research librarians learn, innovate and lead within the academic community. For more information, visit www.acrl.org.

The Library's Prints and Photographs Division includes more than 15 million photographs, drawings and prints from the 15th century to the present day. International in scope, these visual collections represent a uniquely rich array of human experience, knowledge, creativity and achievement, touching on almost every realm of endeavor: science, art, invention, government and political struggle, and the recording of history. For more information, visit www.loc.gov/rr/print/.

The Library of Congress, the nation's oldest federal cultural institution and the largest library in the world, holds more than 155 million items in various languages, disciplines and formats. The Library serves the U.S. Congress and the nation both on-site in its reading rooms on Capitol Hill and through its award-winning website at www.loc.gov.

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FEATURE ARTICLE

Name Authorities, Linked Data, and the Future of Scholarly Research
Ethan Gruber, American Numismatic Society

What's Possible?

In the Summer 2012 issue of Descriptive Notes, Daniel Pitti discussed Encoded Archival Context - Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF), an emerging XML standard for describing both name authorities and archival context, supported by Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the Society of American Archivists. At the moment, the highest profile EAC-CPF project is the Social Networks and Archival Context (SNAC) project (http://socialarchive.iath.virginia.edu/), a collaboration between The Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities at the University of Virginia, the California Digital Library, and UC Berkeley School of Information. The SNAC project has derived some four million EAC-CPF records from authority files and finding aids produced by dozens of institutions. While it appears on some level that there is significant overlap between SNAC and the OCLC Virtual International Authority File (http://viaf.org) project, archival context goes beyond the harmonization of authority files undertaken by VIAF, which itself is an incredibly complex process. The EAC-CPF standard is capable of encoding the same sort of information found on VIAF (disseminated as linked open data, RDF): preferred, alternative, and authorized forms of names, as well as the institutions that contributed these forms. VIAF contains fairly minimal biographical context (typically birth and death dates, if known), and so EAC-CPF's real strength comes in the encoding of context: biographical and relational information.

What does this mean for scholarly research? EAC-CPF is (or can be) linked data. Linked data is defined on Wikipedia as "a term used to describe a recommended best practice for exposing, sharing, and connecting pieces of data, information, and knowledge on the Semantic Web using URIs and RDF." While EAC-CPF is not natively RDF (though RDF can be derived from it), it is an XML document which may contain links to other resources on the web. First and foremost, any project using EAC-CPF to encode authorities or social networks should implement the most basic requirement for linked data: the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

Let us suppose that SNAC goes into production and that each of its millions of entities is available at an individually addressable URI, e.g., Mary Cassatt, the American-born painter, is defined by http://example.org/mary_cassatt. The most common name form is "Cassatt, Mary Stevenson, 1844-1926," implemented by the Library of Congress and countless other national libraries. However, the Getty Union List of Artist Names' form is "Cassatt, Mary (American painter and printmaker, 1844-1926,

active in France)." The audience for these name forms differs: the former is intended for libraries, the latter, museums. These names are applied to the same entity, and, therefore, the name itself is not a unique identifier; the URI is. Suppose we want to aggregate manuscripts authored by Mary Cassatt held in two archives--one in France and one in the United States. The French archive employs the BnF identifier (http://www.idref.fr/027561615/id) and the American one the VIAF ID (http://viaf.org/viaf/2478969) for controlled access terms. Considering the significant body of museums the employ Getty identifiers in their cataloging of art, it may also be feasible to incorporate images of dozens of paintings by Mary Cassatt into the user interface for her EAC-CPF record. Since an EAC-CPF record can store alternative identifiers for the same entity in other information systems, it is possible, using linked open data mechanisms (like an RDF triplestore [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triplestore]),

to aggregate these archival and museum contents through semantic reasoning. Furthermore, one may get a listing of books about Mary Cassatt by querying Worldcat with a VIAF ID. Therefore, a researcher may visit a single portal to gain access to a wide variety of materials about a particular person, family, or corporate body. Since EAC-CPF can record relations between that entity and others, a researcher by be able to traverse the network of relations to gain a better understanding of the contemporary social context in which that entity operated.

there is one final important point to make with respect to context and linked data. EAC-CPF enables the encoding of places relevant to the entity, occupations held, and functions. These sorts of entries may be linked to thesauri expressed as linked data and URIs. Instead of entering place names as free text, URIs from a standard source, e.g., Geonames (http://www.geonames.org), may be stored in the EAC-CPF record, enabling extraction of geographic coordinates stored as XML or RDF in order to generate maps and timelines illustrating the life of an individual over time and space. These sorts of linked data interactions make it possible to construct complex queries over a large dataset, for example, to get a list of artists (defined by the occupation element in the XML record) active in Paris (defined by http://www.geonames.org/2988507) in the year 1890, and perhaps filter by those who were born in America and/or are female. It is possible to not only build a portal which aggregates content by or about an entity, but also to build tools and interfaces that allow scholars to interact with the data in ways that were previously impossible.

What's Out There?

Aside from SNAC, there are a few other EAC-CPF related projects out there. They range from software applications that generate or export EAC-CPF XML to public user interfaces of EAC collections that highlight portions of archival collections. I cannot provide a list of all projects since they are not always

advertised or documented. In many cases, the integration of EAC-CPF into these projects is so seamless, you would never know you were looking at an HTML page generating from a record. The lists below should be considered a brief outline rather than a comprehensive review.

Public User Interfaces:

- Samuel Johnson and His Circle, Harvard University (http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/houghton/exhibits/johnson/circle.cfm): a biographical site pulling together archival finding aids and digital images.

- EAC-CPF records at Tufts University (http://dl.tufts.edu/catalog?q=UA069.006.DO.RCR): a portal of 61 entities, some of which are linked together, others linked to finding aids in the Tufts Digital Library.

- Find & Connect Australia (http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/): description from the EAC-CPF website, "helping 'Forgotten Australians and Former Child Migrants' to understand their past and raising awareness 'about the historical context of child welfare' in Australia."

- The Hall-Hoag Collection, Brown University (http://blogs.brown.edu/hallhoag/): this project, in development, is intended to highlight a hidden collection in the archives.

Software applications:

- ArchivesSpace (http://www.archivesspace.org/): A well-known open source archival collections management engine with authority modules can handle export of EAC-CPF.

- ICA AtoM (https://www.ica-atom.org/): Like ArchivesSpace, this is a full-fledged archival collections management system with authority modules that follow ISAAR (CPF) and support export into EAC-CPF. The Samuel Johnson collection, above, was created with ICA AtoM.

- Remixing Archival Metadata Project (http://rampeditor.info/): An open source PHP/MySQL project developed at the University of Miami Libraries that supports the generating of EAC records from EAD finding aids, importing name authority data and context from VIAF and DBPedia, and round-tripping biographical information between EAC-CPF and Wikipedia.

- xEAC (https://github.com/ewg118/xEAC): Developed by the author. Open source
  XForms-based editing, maintenance, and publication engine for EAC-CPF records. It
  supports editing EAC in web forms, interaction between linked data web services such
  as DBPedia, VIAF, Geonames, and the Pleiades Gazetteer of Ancient Places
  (http://pleiades.stoa.org), and has an out-of-the-box public user interface that supports
  faceted search, maps, and timelines (see
  http://admin.numismatics.org/xeac/id/alexander_the_great, for example). There is
  much emphasis on semantic linking between entities using relationship ontologies.

Since the projects listed above are open source, it may be possible to find XSLT stylesheets nestled
within their respective code repositories, but it should be noted that the stylesheets may contain
references to variables or functions that are system-specific, and do not necessarily lend to easy re-use.

To conclude, I hope this list of projects will provide some glimpse at the potential of EAC-CPF in
improving access to materials not only contained in libraries and archives, but also in museums or even
archaeological materials present in the environment. EAC-CPF is still fairly new, and the list of projects
will certainly grow as the standard matures.