Analog/Digital Lp Collection: Linked Metadata Between A Library Discovery And Digital Collection Platform

Poster

Marc Stoeckle
University of Calgary,
Taylor Family Digital Library, Canada
mstoeckle@ucalgary.ca

Ingrid Reiche
University of Calgary,
Taylor Family Digital Library, Canada
ingrid.reiche@ucalgary.ca

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Abstract

The University of Calgary library has a unique 40,000 vinyl records collection that is a hidden gem and that is attached to questions on how to make it easily accessible and how to bring it from its physical existence to the digital world. These records include unique classical, folk, jazz, and popular music and are primarily uncatalogued and therefore not accessible to students, faculty and the community. In recent years, vinyl records have regained popularity, especially with millennials and the generation Z. New music has been widely released on vinyl in connection with the opportunity for buyers to download the LP’s music digitally. (Harper, 2019) This project’s goal is to preserve the library’s unique collection but also provide an analog and physical listening experience in a primarily digital music world.

This will entail the creation of a vinyl records listening space in the Taylor Family Digital Library, including a digitizing/streaming device as for example Transvinyl TVL 1 (Schmabacher & Geib, 2018) that simultaneously streams, digitizes and creates metadata from physically played vinyl records (Pascoe, 2015). Additionally, the development of an online presence will facilitate easier access to the collection for students and faculty. The music and metadata librarian from the University of Calgary Taylor Family Digital Library are collaborating on linking both this digital collection that will be discoverable via a digital asset management system, and the bibliographic records available through the library management system, Alma, by ExLibris. Furthermore, the library discovery platform, Primo, also by ExLibris and the digital collection platform will provide a fluent user experience for finding vinyl records through linked metadata (Hooland & Verborg, 2014; Miller, 2011).

The streaming/digitization device Transvinyl TVL1 produces a digital format of the vinyl records which are accessed and played by users such as students, faculty, etc. and generates metadata of

FIG. 1. Schematic representation of linking.
each vinyl and its audio tracks through an automated online search. This means: the digital collection platform where these file sets will be housed and the library discovery platform that provides access to the vinyl records that are traditionally catalogued, will harvest metadata from each other for assets to provide consistent records that are accessible through both platforms.

One of the challenges this project aims to address is the overall consistency of both the descriptive metadata for the digitized records that will be auto-generated by a device such as Transvinyl TVL 1 and the bibliographic metadata for the physical collection of vinyl records housed at the Taylor Family Digital Library. The bibliographic metadata itself is quite robust, however, within the past year the Taylor Family Digital Library has implement a new library management system (Alma) that offers additional capabilities for describing the medium of physical items, (for example, currently, vinyl records are catalogued as item type “sound recording” but can now be called specifically “LP”). Also, it provides cataloguers with a qualified Dublin Core schema for metadata, though the LP collection currently exists only in MARC standard. Additionally, a new digital asset management system will be implemented in the next year, where the digitized recordings and metadata generated by the streaming/digitization device will be housed. A streaming/digitization device will provide technical metadata and additional descriptive metadata such as title, length of each track on an LP, laborious for cataloguers to enter, will complement the already captured bibliographic metadata such as call numbers, copyrights, collections or series information. This would limit the amount of cataloguing needed for the LPs that do not currently have bibliographic metadata and metadata for the digital surrogates would also be enhanced with information about the physical items and their location with the library that would not be possible to capture through current automated mechanisms.

In order to provide users with consistent metadata in both the library discovery platform, Primo, and the digital assets management system, a MARC to qualified Dublin Core crosswalk is needed to allow metadata to be harvested and imported to and from both systems. A draft of this required MARC to qualified Dublin Core crosswalk is seen below (see Table 1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARC Field Code</th>
<th>MARC Field Name</th>
<th>Example/Values</th>
<th>Dublin Core Elements</th>
<th>Gracenote Field Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDR (pos.06)</td>
<td>Type of Record</td>
<td>Musical sound recording</td>
<td>dcterms:type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008 (pos.07-10)/260Sc</td>
<td>Date/ Date of publication</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Release Year</td>
<td>dcterms:date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008(pos35-37)/041Sa5b5dSe5f5g5h6j</td>
<td>Language/Language Code</td>
<td>eng</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>dcterms:language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033S</td>
<td>Date/Time of Event</td>
<td>197706-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>LC Call Number</td>
<td>M1527.2.M3 C45</td>
<td></td>
<td>gracenote:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100/110S &amp; Se for role</td>
<td>Main Entry - Personal Name</td>
<td>Mangione, Chuck, composer, performer.</td>
<td>Artist</td>
<td>dcterms:creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245S</td>
<td>Title Statement</td>
<td>Children of Sanchez.</td>
<td>Albums</td>
<td>dcterms:title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264Sc</td>
<td>Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice</td>
<td>c [1978]</td>
<td>Release Year</td>
<td>dcterms:datCopyrighted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300Sa5bSc</td>
<td>Physical Description (extent &amp; dimensions)</td>
<td>2 audio discs : analog, 33 1/3 rpm, stereo ; 12 in.</td>
<td>dcterms.extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Digital File Characteristics</td>
<td>$3a audio file $5b LP $52 rda</td>
<td>dcterms:physicalMedium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*347</td>
<td>Digital File Characteristics</td>
<td>mp3</td>
<td></td>
<td>dcterms:hasFormat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>General Note</td>
<td>Music written for the Hall Bartlett film &quot;The Children of Sanchez,&quot; composed and conducted by Chuck Mangione.</td>
<td>dcterms:description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Formatted Contents Note</td>
<td>Children of Sanchez overture -- Lullabye -- Fanfare -- Pilgrimage (part I) -- Pilgrimage (part II) -- Consuelo’s love theme -- Hot Consuelo -- Death scene -- Market place -- Echano -- Bellavia -- Lullabye -- Medley -- B’bye -- Children of Sanchez finale.</td>
<td>dcterms:tableOfContents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Participant or Performer Note</td>
<td>Chuck Mangione, Chris Vadala, Grant Geissman, Charles Meeks, and James Bradley, Jr. with other musicians.</td>
<td>dcterms:contributor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655Sa</td>
<td>Genre/Form</td>
<td>Motion picture music</td>
<td>Genre</td>
<td>dcterms:subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700Sa &amp; $e (repeated for each musician)</td>
<td>Added Entry - Personal Name</td>
<td>Geissman, Grant, instrumentalist.</td>
<td>dcterms:contributor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740 (repeated for each track)</td>
<td>Added Entry - Uncontrolled Related/Analytical Title</td>
<td>Children of Sanchez overture.</td>
<td>Track Name</td>
<td>dcterms:hasPart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*856Su</td>
<td>Electronic Location and Access</td>
<td>URI to resources once digitized</td>
<td></td>
<td>dcterms:identifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows a MARC record for the *Children of Sanchez* album in the middle with the MARC codes and their associated field names on the left. On the right of the record there is a column with the field name generate by the Gracenote database where the Transvinyl TVL1 harvests metadata, and the Dublin Core elements to which they correspond. The elements and value that are italicized in brown will no longer require entry from a cataloguer but will be imported into the library system to aid in creating part of the MARC record for this album. Ideally, on each platform, library discovery platform and the digital collection platform, the items are accessible for online listening, loaning, discovery, etc. Secondly, both the automated and the manually created catalogue entries communicate with each other and create an extensive item record that facilitates an easier way to catalogue substantial collections such as the 40,000 item strong LP collection housed at the University of Calgary.

In conclusion, once completed, this analog/digital project will create easy accessibility across platforms, provide access to resources that can be used for course material, research objects such as...
cover art, sound and acoustic studies, etc. The poster presentation will deliver a direct insight into how metadata principles and guidelines are applied to LP catalogue records on a digital collection platform and the concurring library discovery platform, which will allow access to the physical objects but also its digitized counterparts. Its focus will be on the interoperability and harmonization of how a digital collection and library discovery platform work effectively together to provide a fast and economical way of making a large number of items accessible for teaching, learning and research across all disciplines. Furthermore, the presentation focuses on metadata quality and validation as both automated and manually created catalogue records will be synced and brought to a common denominator through a MARC to Dublin Core crosswalk. This process requires a close and smooth reciprocal creation process between the digital and physical world (manual and automated cataloguing), which also is the goal of this project. This means, all phases of the project, planning, developing, creating and access, entail the same common goal: to permit a smooth intersection between the digital and physical sphere and to develop a sustainable process in a rapidly changing library environment.

References


