

Georgia Tech Users' Guide for Dublin Core Metadata Cataloging

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Note: The following document is intended to provide assistance to others in creating **descriptive** metadata records for digital resources. It does not describe technical or administrative metadata. The elements of the Dublin Core are arranged in the order in which they appear on the metadata cataloging record designed by the Georgia Tech library. Also note that Georgia Tech has added its own qualifiers to some of the Dublin Core elements as indicated by the heading "Qualifiers: GT."

Data Element: Title

Definition: A name given to the resource.

Usage: Typically, the title is the name by which a resource is formally known, preferably the title given to the resource by the creator or publisher. For photographs, this may be the caption. For portraits, this may be the full name or name by which the portrait subject is most commonly known. If no title is supplied and cannot be derived from the caption, the cataloger should assign a short, descriptive name. It is recommended that initial articles in any language be eliminated so that title lists sort alphabetically.

Scheme: Follow AACR2, AAPM, or other established cataloging rules, or use free-text.

Qualifiers:

DC: Alternative: Use for titles in an alternative language for multilingual resources. For portraits, use the formal name of the portrait subject vs. a more common "nickname" as the main title and then place the "nickname" in a Title_Alternative field. Use also for well-known alternative titles for famous or "classic" works.

GT: Collection: Use for the title of a unique collection in which the resource appears.

Examples: Title: Robert Lee Dodd
Title_Alternative_Type: Alternative
Title_Alternative_Value: Bobby Dodd

Title: Vom Winde Verwent

Title_Alternative_Type: Alternative
Title_Alternative_Value: Gone with the wind

Title: Merry Adventures of Robin Hood
Title_Alternative_Type: Alternative
Title_Alternative_Value: Robin Hood

Title: Piano Sonata 14
Title_Alternative_Type: Alternative
Title_Alternative_Value: Moonlight Sonata

Title: Georgia Tech Football Team, 1912
Title_Alternative_Type: Collection
Title_Alternative_Value: George Griffin Photograph Collection

Data Element:	Identifier
Definition:	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.
Usage:	Best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number corresponding to a formal identification system. GT practice for analog is to use the analog location number (box, folder, etc), ISBN/ISSN (for published text) and URL (which includes the file name) for born digital data. Although Dublin Core considers the call number to belong in the Subject element, Georgia Tech may use the call number as identifier if the call number is the only available unique identifier.
Scheme:	URL, URN, ISBN, ISSN, Accession No., Call No., and other.
Examples:	Identifier: gtgriffin_boxa_fld7_it3 Identifier: http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtaalivhist0182V001818003651.mpg Identifier: http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtbuildings/images/buildings/gtanno1888-2.jpg

Data Element:	Language
Definition:	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.
Usage:	Recommended best practice is to use the two-letter language code defined ISO 639 . Note that the two-letter code is in the (romanized)

language of the original, so that German is de (Deutsch), Spanish is es (Espanol), etc.

Scheme: ISO 639

Examples: Language: fr

Language: en

Data Element: Creator

Definition: An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. May be a person, organization or service.

Usage: Georgia Tech combines Creator, Publisher and Contributor in a single “Agents” subtable since they are treated similarly and since this appears to reflect the metamodel design for Dublin Core elements currently under discussion by DCMI. Use of authority files, such as the Library of Congress Name Authority File, is encouraged. If the [vCard](#) format is used, use it as an added element group, as an extension to the primary creator and publisher fields. Georgia Tech will link the vCard elements to its LDAP directory, so that they are automatically provided when the person’s name is entered. For creators and publishers not in the LDAP directory, additional vCard data for contact information may be entered manually.

Enter personal names in inverted form: last name, first name.
Enter corporate names in full direct form. In the case of a hierarchy, list the parts from the largest to the smallest, separated by period [space].

Scheme: Follow AACR2, AAPM, or other established cataloging rules. Additionally, Georgia Tech uses its own established roles such as Dissertation Advisor and Thesis Advisor.

Qualifiers:

GT Use controlled vocabulary, such as MARC Relators, or other locally assigned roles

Example: Agent_Type: Creator
Role_Encoding_Scheme: MARC_Relator

Role_Value: Photographer
Name_Value: Leibovitz, Annie

Recommended format for display (to conform to AACR2 and Open E-Book standards): Liebowitz, Annie, Photographer

Data Element: Contributor

Definition: An entity responsible for contributing to the creation of the content of the resource, but whose contribution is secondary to any entity specified in the Creator element (for example, editor, transcriber, illustrator).

Usage: See Creator.

Example: Agent_Type: Contributor
Role_Value: Illustrator
Name_Value: Hoban, Tana

Recommended format for display: Hoban, Tana, Illustrator

Agent_Type: Contributor
Role_Encoding_Scheme: GT
Role_Value: Thesis Advisor
Name_Value: Smith, John

Data Element: Publisher

Definition: The entity responsible for issuing the resource in its present form. May be a person, corporation, or service.

Usage: See Creator. Additionally, the publisher is the entity with the right to determine use, modification and copyright restrictions on the resource, as defined in the Rights element. When the creator and publisher are the same, they should be entered in *both* locations.

Scheme: Follow AACR2, APPM, or other established guidelines.

Example: Agent_Types: Publisher
Role_Encoding_Scheme: MARC_Relator
Role_Value: Publisher

Name_Value: Georgia Tech Library. Archives Dept.
(VCard Data follows)
URL: <http://www.library.gatech.edu/archives/archives.htm>

- Data Element:** Date
- Definition:** A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.
- Usage:** Encode according to the ISO 8601 format, YYYY-MM-DD. When less specific dates are known, use zeros to fill out the date field. For example, June 1999 would be entered 1999-06-00. Optionally, the user may choose to include the time of creation as well, using the UTC format. (Georgia Tech has not yet implemented time in the Date element in its Dublin Core record.) See the *Coverage* element for a more detailed explanation of UTC time codes.
NOTE: The date element refers to an event in the life cycle of the resource itself (see qualifiers below). Dates associated with the creation and life cycle of the metadata record should be input in the Meta Metadata box on the form.
- Scheme:** Enter according to ISO 8601
- Qualifiers:**
- DC: Created (Date of creation of the resource)
- DC: Valid (Date, often a range, of validity of a resource)
- DC: Available (Date, often a range, that the resource will become, or did become, available)
- DC: Issued (Date of formal issuance--e.g., publication--of the resource)
- DC: Modified (Date on which the resource was changed)
- GT: Withdrawn (Withdrawn has been added so that use of this record can be extended to date-sensitive materials such as materials placed on electronic reserves, Institute documents on a state retention schedule, etc.)
- Example:** Date_Type: [blank]
Value: 2001-01-18
- Date_Type: Modified

Value: 2001-01-19

Data Element:	Type
Definition:	Nature or genre of the content of the resource. Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, or genres.
Usage:	Best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary. Georgia Tech usage is to select from a drop down list of Dublin Core types (a.k.a. DCT1) that has been modified to include “video” and “animation.” According to Dublin Core, “image” is to be used for moving image files as well as photographs, slides, etc. The Video Development Initiative (ViDe) has recommended to Dublin Core that “video” and “animation” be adopted as DCT1 types for digital video. In anticipation of these two types being formally adopted, Georgia Tech will include “video” and “animation” so that we can specify the type of image. If you select “Image” and the resource is a moving image, add another type for “Video” or “Animation.”
Examples:	Title: Jimmy Carter Interview. Excerpt Type_Value: Image Type_Value: Video Title: Sgt. Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band Type_Value: Sound Title: AUTOCAT Mailing List Archives Type_Value: Text

Data Element:	Format
Definition:	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource, and optionally, dimensions (e.g., size, duration) of the resource.
Usage:	Format_Extent: Georgia Tech includes information important for identifying retrieval and display requirements by the end user. Size should be the highest appropriate measurement (Bytes, Kilobytes, Megabytes or Gigabytes) to provide the most meaning to the end user, e.g. KB (kilobytes) for still images, Megabytes (MB) or Gigabytes (GB) for video or sound files. Size in bytes is stored in associated technical/administrative metadata.

Format_Extent consists of a list of descriptive parameters in a single field, with each sub-element separated by semicolon space.

For:

Digital Images: resolution (pixels per inch); color; height (X axis) by width (Y axis) (in inches); and file size (KB).

Digital Video: duration (the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); frames per second; data rate (Kbytes per second); sound, color or b&w; size (MB or GB).

Digital Audio: duration (use the appropriate combination of hours, minutes and seconds, with a comma between each time element); rate (8, 11, 22, 44 KHz, etc.); bitdepth for channels (8-bit, 16-bit, 24-bit, etc.) channels (stereo, mono, Dolby surroundsound)

For sequential media files which are excerpted from larger files, place the SMPTE time code in a repeatable Format_Extent field to indicate SMPTE start and stop times for the sequential file. The sub-elements “start” and “stop” may be used to indicate SMPTE code extent. SMPTE codes are entered in the format hh:mm:ss;f with the “f” indicating the frame number.

For Format_Medium: select a [MIME \(IMT\) subtype](#).

The ViDe Access Working Group is proposing that the MIME type *mpeg* be expanded to *mpeg1*, *mpeg2*, and *mpeg4* since the encoding and playback requirements for each mpeg format are very different. It also proposes adding *vnd.real* and *mjpeg*. Georgia Tech has adopted these more specific mediums.

Do not use Format_Medium if no tools for access, display or operation beyond the five senses are required.

Scheme: MIME (IMT) or free-text

Qualifiers:

DC: Extent

DC: Medium

Examples: For web page:

Format_Extent: [blank] (no size is added because this information is not considered meaningful for display)

Format_Medium: text/html

For image:

Format_Extent: 72 ppi; b&w; 4 x 4 in.; 4.7KB

Format_Medium: jpeg

For video:

Format_Extent: 4 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sd; b&w; 296 MB

Format_Medium: mpeg1

For digital video file (excerpted from a larger, analog videorecording):

Format_Extent: 4 min., 47 sec.; 30fps; 200 Kbps; sd; b&w; 296 MB

Format_Extent_Time_Code_Start 00:24:03;1 **

Format_Extent_Time_Code_End 00:28:50;7 **

Format_Medium: mpeg1

** This *might* be expressed in XML as:

```
<start scheme="SMPTE 12M-1986">00:24:03;1</start>  
<end scheme="SMPTE 12M-1986">00:28:50;7</end>
```

Data Element:	Description
Definition:	An account of the contents of the resource
Usage:	Georgia Tech uses Description without a qualifier for photographs, portraits, etc. The table of contents may also include the main buttons on a website. The EAD data element BiogHist provides a biographical or historical background note for the object. Table of Contents should be formulated for consistency with MARC: space, double dash, space between each component title in the table of contents. See the examples below.
Scheme:	Follow AACR2, APPM, or other established cataloging rules, or create as appropriate.
Qualifiers:	

DC: Table of Contents

DC: Abstract

GT: EAD_BiogHist

GT: Caption

Examples:

Description_Type: Table of Contents
Description_Value: Home – History – Liberators – Camps – Search – Learn More.

Description_Type: Table of Contents
Description_Value: Jurassic Park– Making of Jurassic Park – Interview with Director Steven Spielberg.

Description_Type: [blank]
Description_Value: Shown in an unidentified outdoor setting are the 15 players that made up Tech's 1893-football team. They are posed in two rows, the front row sitting or leaning on elbows, the second row standing or kneeling. Eleven are wearing light colored roll-neck sweaters with the letter "T" on the front, quilted uniform pants, long socks, and football shoes. Three are wearing the laced up jackets typical of playing attire for this period. One is wearing a plain white high-necked sweater. One player holds a football and two have, around their necks, the metal nose guards used at the time. In the background are two rows of frame dwellings, facing each other across an unpaved street. Several trees are visible in the left background. Numbers identifying the players have been written in. Complete names are not always known, nor are positions played. Those available are listed below.

Description_Type: EAD_BiogHist
Description_Value: Charles Greene "Red" Fleetwood graduated from Georgia Tech with a degree in Civil Engineering in 1923. He was a vice-president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company when this photo was taken. While

a student, he played football and managed the track team. He worked on the "Yellow Jacket" humor magazine and was art editor in 1923. He was a member of the Theta Chi fraternity, the "T" Club, and the American Society of Civil Engineers student chapter.

Description_Type: Caption
Description_Value: Front view of the Textile Building, just before completion.

Data Element:	Subject
Definition:	The topic of the content of the resource.
Usage:	Controlled vocabulary, according to encoding schemes is recommended. The Hierarchical Tree may be used to describe the branching layers of a website or the content organization of a collection or database. Keywords are also acceptable.
Scheme:	Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), Dewey Decimal Classification (DCC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Keyword, Local, Hierarchical Tree, Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNAF), or Other (such as the ACM Computing Classification System, the IEEE Approved Indexing Keyword List, etc.).
Qualifiers:	
GT:	Type: PersName, CorpName, Topical, Form, Geographic, Chronological, Identifier
	Note: Neither Type nor Scheme appears in the public record display but are used to create indexes for the Library's search and retrieval system and for interoperability with other institutions and record types.
Examples:	John Heisman Subject_Encoding_Scheme: LCNAF F1_Type: PersName F1_Value: Heisman, John W. (John William), 1869-1936 Golfing--United States.

Subject_Encoding_Scheme: LCSH
F1_Type: Topical
F1_Value: Golfing
F2_Type: Geographic
F2_Value: United States

Niagara Falls (Buffalo, N.Y.)
Subject_Encoding_Scheme: LCSH
F1_Type: Geographic
F1_Value: Niagara Falls (Buffalo, N.Y.)

World politics--1919-1932.
Subject_Encoding_Scheme: LCSH
F1_Type: Topical
F1_Value: World politics
F2_Type: Chronological
F2_Value: 1919-1932

[Witness to the Holocaust website](#)

Subject_Encoding_Scheme: Hierarchical Tree
F1_Type: Topical
F1_Value: Liberators
F2_Type: PersName
F2_Value: Fred Crawford
F3_Type: Topical
F3_Value: Clip 3 from the "Witness to the Holocaust" Television Program
F4_Type Identifier
F4_Value http://www.library.gatech.edu/projects/holocaust/crawford_3.rm
[The "Add a New Subject" button would then be used to continue the Hierarchical Tree with the next liberator's name, etc., then the "Camps" section of the webpage, etc.]

Data Element:	Coverage
Definition:	The extent or scope of the resource's content. This includes the spatial (geographic space) or temporal (time) characteristics of the intellectual content of the resource.
Usage:	At Georgia Tech, Spatial is used only for coordinates of maps and map-like images (e.g. aerial photos). The Georgia Tech record is currently (2001-03-21) being modified to encompass spatial coordinates. Temporal is used for time-based events and maps or map-like images. Temporal refers to what the resource is about, not when the resource is created or made available in digital form.

To provide unambiguous information with maximum interoperability, the [Universal Time, Coordinated](#) will be used, with the local timecode (in GT's case, Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Time), in a repeatable field. The Universal Time Code is indicated hh:mm:ss using the 24 hour clock, followed by the endcode Z.

Local time (EST or EDT) is indicated by the local time with the time zone offset of +05:00 (EST) or +04:00 (EDT) to indicate the time difference between UTC and local time.

The Georgia Tech metadata record automatically generates UTC from either EST or EDT, using the following simple formulas:

EST = UTC minus 5 hours
EDT = UTC minus 4 hours

Qualifiers:

DC: Coverage_Spatial
Dublin Core recommended encoding schemes (Georgia Tech uses only the two DCMI schemes):
[DCMI Point](#) (map coordinates)
[ISO3166](#) (names of countries)
[DCMI Box](#) (regions of space using geographic limits)
[TGN](#) (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)

DC: Coverage_Temporal
Recommended encoding schemes:
[ISO8601](#) (date and time)
[DCMI Period](#) (time intervals)

Examples: For an aerial photo of Buenos Aires taken January 18, 2001:
Coverage_Type: Spatial
Coverage_Scheme: DCMI Point Coverage_Value: W57.7, S39.1
Coverage_Type: Temporal
Coverage_Scheme: ISO 8601
Coverage_Value: 2001-01-18

For a map of England created January 19, 1999:
Coverage_Type: Spatial
Coverage_Scheme: DCMI Point
Coverage_Value: N54.00, W2.00

Coverage_Type: Temporal
Coverage_Scheme: ISO 8601
Coverage_Value: 1999-01-19

For a photograph in a time-lapse series taken February 6, 2001 at
21 seconds past 8:30am, EST:

Coverage_Type: Temporal
Coverage_Scheme: ISO8601/UTC
Single/Start_Date: 2001-02-06
TimeZone: EST
Single/Start_Time: 8:30:21AM

NOTE: The UTC form will automatically convert the
above information into:

UTC_Single_Date_Time: 2001-02-06T13:30:21Z

For a digital video composed of time series information in a range
of time:

Coverage_Type: Temporal
Coverage_Scheme: ISO8601/UTC
Single/Start_Date: 1999-09-25
TimeZone: EST
Single/Start_Time: 09:20:00
End_Time: 11:40:00

NOTE: The UTC form will automatically convert the
above information into:

UTC_Start_Date_Time: 1999-09-25T14:20:00Z

UTC_End_Date_Time: 1999-09-25T16:40:00Z

May be expressed in XML as:

```
<Coverage_Temporal>  
  <start scheme="W3C-DTF">1999-09-25T14:20Z </start>  
  <end scheme="W3C-DTF">1999-09-25T16:40Z </end>  
</Coverage_Temporal>
```

Data Element: Relation

Definition: Defines the relationship and identifies a second resource. It is that *second* resource that is described in the Relation Identifier and Relation Format Extent fields.

Georgia Tech is using the Relation field to bring together different formats of an information object, as long as the intellectual content

remains unchanged. AACR2, which was first developed for print materials, prescribed one record per physical format. Dublin Core has continued this one-to-one concept. Georgia Tech feels this one-to-one rule is not effective for digital or audiovisual media. Information objects that are digitized involve, at a minimum, two objects—the analog source and the digital surrogate. Archival practice requires, at a minimum, three objects—the analog source object, the digital master and the digital use copy suitable for web display. In practice, multiple digital use formats may be employed for the same information object, to meet a variety of needs. This is particularly true for digital video and audio, where multiple use copies may be provided for different bandwidths, or so that users can employ their favorite player to experience the object.

The Association of Moving Image Archivists has addressed this issue for archival moving image materials, which may have the source object, a preservation master and a use copy in more than one format (e.g. 16 MM film, VHS video tape, etc.). The AMIM MARC profile for archival moving image materials has recommended repeatable 300 fields.

The Georgia Tech Library is using the Relation element to bring together the different instantiations of the information object. Each digitized information object at the GT Library has at least three of the following instantiations:

Source object

Analog Preservation format (e.g. 4X5 negative, Beta-SP preservation video tape, etc.)

Digital Master (uncompressed or slightly compressed digital surrogate)

Use copy (low-bandwidth digital surrogate). There may be multiple use copies, such as a digital video file in both MPEG1 and QuickTime formats.

The digital format described in the base Dublin Core record is the predominant use copy, in order to provide information about the digital object available to the user. The cataloger determines which use copy is predominant, if there is more than one. All other instantiations of the information object are described in the Relation field.

The GT Library uses up to three sub-qualifiers, along with the Relation_Type, in the Relation field. Each instantiation of the information object can be described with:

Relation_Type: See qualifiers below
Relation_Identifier: The unique identifier for each instantiation. If a URI is available that links to a digital object, this URI is placed in the Relation_Identifier element. When the Dublin Core record is reported as Dublin Core simple for interoperability with the wider Archival community, this may be the sole Relation element reported, as recommended by DCMI.

Relation_Format_Medium:
Analog objects. The AACR2 GMD is used for compatibility with analog objects in the library's general catalog, if available. Current GMDs are: computer file, kit, slide, filmstrip, sound recording, transparency, videorecording, motion picture. **Note:** The AACR2_gmd types are provided in AACR2, section 1.1C2.
Digital objects. Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format_Medium

Relation_Format_Extent:
Analog objects. Follow instructions for AACR2, for compatibility with analog objects in the library's general catalog, but punctuation will be “; “ (semicolon space).
Digital objects. Follow instructions for the qualified element, Format_Extent

Qualifiers:

- DC: Is Version of (Resource is a version, edition or historical state of a second resource)
- DC: Has Version (Resource references an alternative available version of the Resource)
- DC: Is Replaced by
- DC: Replaces
- DC: Is Required by

DC: Requires
DC: Is Part Of
DC: Has Part
DC: Is Referenced By
DC: References
DC: Is Format Of (Resource is the same version/edition, but is in a different format)
DC: Has Format

Examples:

Analog photograph with 4X5 archival negative, digitized for a collection:

Relation_Type: Has Format
Relation_Identifier: GP107
Relation_Format_Extent: 1 silver gelatin print; toned b&w;
9 7/8 x 7 7/8 in.

Relation_Type: Has Format
Relation_Identifier: GP107_neg
Relation_Format_Extent: 1 negative; 4 x 5 in.

Relation_Type: Has Format
Relation_Identifier: GP107.tiff
Relation_Format_Medium: tiff
Relation_Format_Extent: 600 ppi; toned b&w; 4 x 5 in.;
8.7KB

Analog Video excerpted as a digital video file (MPEG1) (with a digital master file in uncompressed M-JPEG and a second use copy in QuickTime):

Relation_Type: Is Part Of
Relation_Identifier: T171 .G47 G57X No. 242
Relation_Format_Medium: Videorecording
Relation_Format_Extent: 1 S-VHS Videocassette; 2 hr., 15 min.; sd., col.

Relation_Type: Has Format
Relation_Identifier:
http://www.library.gatech.edu/alumni/0242V0012347_0022127.avi
Relation_Format_Medium: video/mjpeg
Relation_Format_Extent: 4 min., 47 sec.; 29.97 fps; 2.0 Mbps; sd.; col.; 937.8 MB.

Relation_Type: Has Format
Relation_Identifier:
http://www.library.gatech.edu/alumni/0243V0012747_0022127_56.mov
Relation_Format_Medium: video/quicktime
Relation_Format_Extent: 4 min., 47 sec.; 7.5 fps; 32 Kbps; sd.; col.; 11.8 KB

The website identified by the entire record is a web-enhanced version of the book, *Illustration and Mensuration of Solid Geometry*, published 1787 and held in the Georgia Tech Archives:

Relation_Type: Is Version of
Relation_Identifier: QA457 .C65 1787
Relation_Format_Extent: [blank]
Relation_Format_Medium: [blank]

The electronic Travel Authority Form dated 12/15/2000 identified by the entire record has replaced the form dated 2/2000:

Relation_Type: Replaces
Relation_Identifier:
<http://www.intranet.library.gatech.edu/02-2000travelform.htm>
Relation_Format_Extent: 12 KB
Relation_Format_Medium: application/vnd.ms-excel

The Witness to the Holocaust website identified by the entire record requires Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is identified by this relation information:

Relation_Type: Requires
Relation_Identifier:
<http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html>
Relation_Format_Extent: 2211 KB
Relation_Format_Medium: Application/ven.adobe-acrobat

The video clip on the web identified by the entire record is part of the videotape identified by this relation information:

Relation_Type: Is Part Of

Relation_Identifier: Georgia Tech Archives Department,
Living History Videotape, recorded October 25, 1994 at the
home of Morris D. Rousso in Atlanta, GA
Relation_Format_Extent: 2 S-VHS videocassettes; 2
hours, 27 minutes; sd.; col.
Relation_Format_Medium: Videorecording

The website on Georgia Tech buildings identified by the entire
record is referenced by a website on the Beck Imaging Grant,
which is identified in this relation information:

Relation_Type: Is Referenced by
Relation_Identifier:
<http://www.library.gatech.edu/digital/beck.htm>
Relation_Format_Extent: [blank]
Relation_Format_Medium: text/html

The website on the French building identified by the entire record
references an article, also on the web, that is identified in this
relation information:

Relation_Type: References
Relation_Identifier:
<http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtbuildings/french/lockwood.htm>
Relation_Format_Extent: [blank]
Relation_Format_Medium: text/html

The jpeg version of the architectural drawing identified by the
entire record also has a printable pdf format identified in this
relation information:

Relation_Type: Is Format Of
Relation_Identifier:
<http://www.library.gatech.edu/gtbuildings/french/pdf/sheetd.PDF>
Relation_Format_Extent 72 ppi; b&w; 8.5 x 11 in.; 11 KB
Relation_Format_Medium: application/pdf

Data Element: Rights

Definition: Information about rights held in and over the resource.

Qualifiers:

GT: Access

GT: Reproduction

Usage: This element will contain a statement on whether the resource is “open access” or “restricted access.” (The publisher is presumed to be responsible for the rights management of the resource.) It will also reference URLs to sites that provide rights and reproduction management information, if available.

Data Element: Source

Definition: A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.

Note: Georgia Tech is not using this field since the meaning is largely duplicated by the relation data element.