

Chapter 9

Describing archival materials

Overview

Supporting the description of archival resources is the core function of the Archivists' Toolkit. The description functional area allows you to capture information about the physical and intellectual content of an archival resource, as well as contextual information about collection creators and topics. You can then output this information in various formats, including finding aids, catalog records, and other descriptive products researchers use as a means of access to the materials.

It is important to note that the Toolkit stores data in linked tables within a relational database structure, a structure that provides more flexibility for producing multiple outputs such as MARCXML, MODS, EAD, subject guides, etc. - all from the same data. Although the Toolkit can import and export descriptive data in EAD format, the data is not stored as an EAD instance within the Toolkit.

Resource and component records

In the Toolkit, an archival resource is described using two types of records, resource records and component records. A resource record can represent one of two types of resources: aggregations (collections, record groups, or fonds, for example) or independent items, that is, items that are not part of a larger aggregation. Either of these types of resource records can stand on their own to form a single-level description. In the case of the aggregate type of resource record, the resource record may also be linked to resource component records to form multi-level descriptions. Though component records may represent a series, subseries, other subdivision, file, or item, the input template for each level contains the same data elements.

Using the Archivists' Toolkit for multi-level description

The SAA Glossary of Archival and Records Terminology defines multi-level description as "A finding aid or other access tool that consists of separate, interrelated descriptions of the whole and its parts, reflecting the hierarchy of the materials being described." In the Archivists' Toolkit, multi-level descriptions are built through the creation of linked resource and resource component description records.

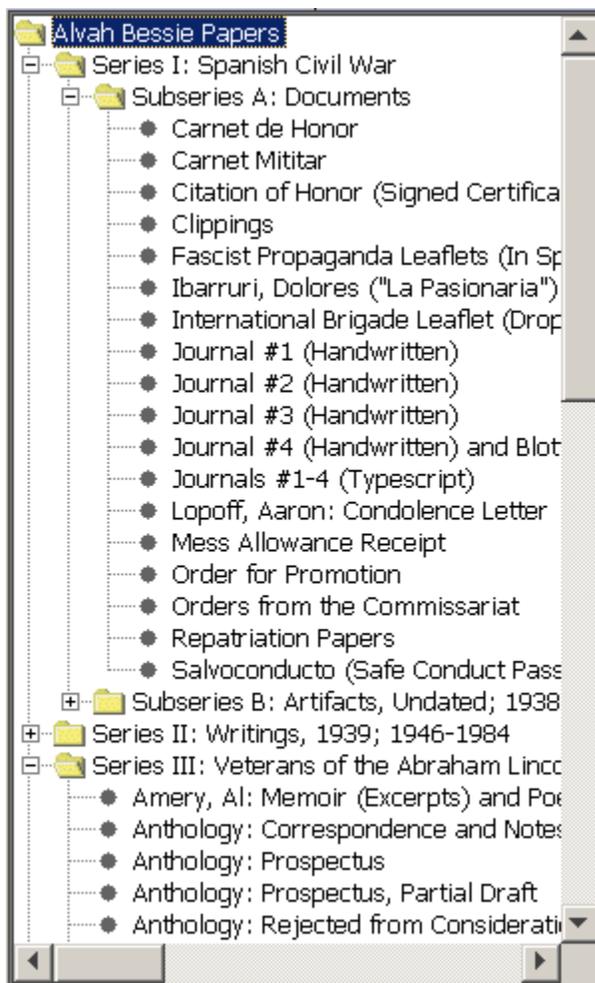
These two resource record types accommodate the twelve numbered levels of description permitted in the Encoded Archival Description standard and an unbounded number of unnumbered levels. A resource record may be the parent of a component resource record that is parent to a component resource record that is parent to a component resource

record, and so on. Also, there may be an unlimited number of component resource records at a given level. For example, there is no limit on the number of series records or file records. Records at the same level are referred to as sibling records in the AT, while component records are sometimes referred to as child records.

The hierarchical interface

Overview

As you describe archival resources and their components in the Toolkit, each new record will be reflected in the hierarchical interface, which can then be used to navigate and reorder components as necessary.



In the hierarchical view, a folder represents the resource (Jesus Colon Papers in this instance), or any component which contains additional components. Components that have no children are represented with a bullet. The title is displayed for every record.

To display the contents of a component, click on the + to the left of a folder, and the Toolkit will display all of the components within it. To collapse the list, click on the - to the left of an open folder.

To display the record for any component, click on the title of the component. This helps you navigate directly to a given record for editing or review.

To reorder component records, simply select the component you wish to move, and drag it up or down in the hierarchy, releasing the mouse button where you wish to place the component.

To insert a new component into the description, use the buttons found below the hierarchical interface. Keep in mind that the context for the following buttons is the component currently selected and displayed in the record window.



The Add Child button will open a new component record that is hierarchically subordinate to the context record. For example, if your context record is a series and you want to create a subseries within it, press this button.



The Add Sibling button will open a new component record that is at the same level as the context record, and that follows the context record within the sequence. If you are entering multiple series one after another in sequence, use this button to create the next series.



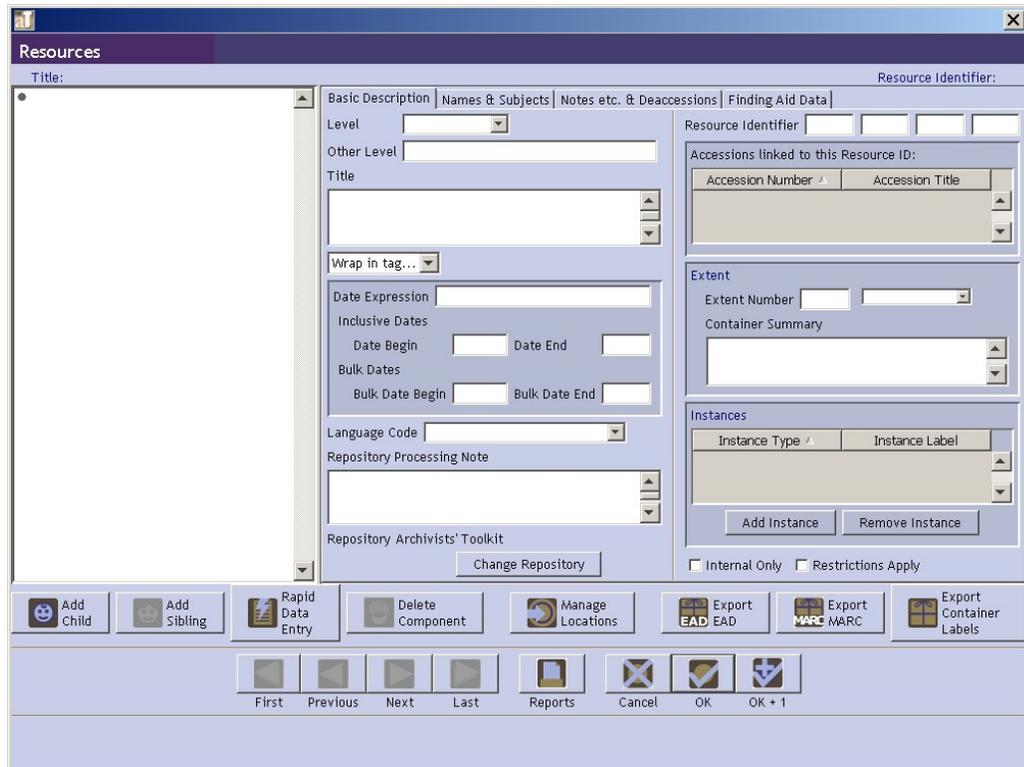
The Delete Component button will delete the selected component and all of its children. If you wish to delete the component but not its children, you must reorder the components first, so that they are no longer part of the component you wish to delete.

Reordering components using drag and drop

It is possible to reorder components in the hierarchical interface using "drag and drop" techniques. That is, clicking on a component and holding the mouse button down, then moving it to another location and release the button to "drop" the component in its new location. There are some limitations to the drag and drop capabilities:

1. You cannot move a component to the end of a group of components. To work around this, you can drop the component in the second to last position, then move the last component up one position.
2. If a component is not already a parent, you cannot use drag and drop to make another component its child. That is, a component must already have at least one child if you wish to drag and drop another component into a position where it is a child of the original component.

Basic steps for creating a resource description record



1. From the **Main Screen**, select **Resources** and press the **New Record Button**.
2. Select a **Level** for the record (collection, fonds, record group, or item).
3. Enter a unique **Resource Identifier**.
4. Enter a **Title**.
5. Enter a **Date Expression** and/or **Begin Date** and **End Date** for the materials.
6. Enter the **Extent** and **Extent Type**.
7. Enter the **Language Code** for the language of the materials.
8. Save the record by pressing the **OK** command button at the bottom right corner of the window.

Caution: If the record does not include the required elements listed above, the Toolkit will indicate that the record cannot be saved because one or more of the required fields is not completed. The uncompleted fields will be indicated in the error message. The required field(s) must be completed in order to save the record.

Basic steps for creating a component description record

The screenshot shows the 'Resources' application window with the 'Basic Description' tab selected. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Title:** A list on the left shows a 'new component'.
- Basic Description:** Fields for 'Level', 'Other Level', 'Title', 'Date Expression', 'Date', 'Date Begin', 'Date End', 'Bulk Dates', 'Bulk Date Begin', 'Bulk Date End', 'Language Code', and 'Repository Processing Note'.
- Extent:** Fields for 'Extent Number' and 'Container Summary'.
- Instances:** A table with columns 'Instance Type' and 'Instance Label', and buttons 'Add Instance' and 'Remove Instance'.
- Buttons:** A toolbar at the bottom with icons for 'Add Child', 'Add Sibling', 'Rapid Data Entry', 'Delete Component', 'Manage Locations', 'Export EAD', 'Export MARC', and 'Export Container Labels'.

1. From an open resource record or component record, press the **Add Child** or **Add Sibling** button.
 2. Select a **Level** for the record (collection, fonds, record group, or item).
 3. Enter a **Title**.
- or*
4. Enter a **Date Expression** and/or **Begin Date** and **End Date** for the materials.
 5. Save the record by pressing the **OK** command button at the bottom right corner of the window.

Caution: If the record does not include the required elements listed above, the Toolkit will indicate that the record cannot be saved because one or more of the required fields is not completed. The uncompleted fields will be indicated in the error message. The required field(s) must be completed in order to save the record.

Description data elements

Note: If you wish to see how these data elements will be exported into standard outputs such as EAD and MARCXML, see the mappings available in the appendices.

The Basic Information Tab

The screenshot shows the 'Resources' window with the 'Basic Description' tab selected. The interface includes a 'Title' field, a 'Level' dropdown menu, an 'Other Level' text field, and a 'Wrap in tag...' dropdown. There are sections for 'Date Expression', 'Inclusive Dates' (with 'Date Begin' and 'Date End' fields), and 'Bulk Dates' (with 'Bulk Date Begin' and 'Bulk Date End' fields). A 'Language Code' dropdown and a 'Repository Processing Note' text area are also present. On the right side, there are sections for 'Resource Identifier', 'Accessions linked to this Resource ID' (with a table for 'Accession Number' and 'Accession Title'), 'Extent' (with 'Extent Number' and 'Container Summary'), and 'Instances' (with a table for 'Instance Type' and 'Instance Label'). At the bottom, there are 'Add Instance' and 'Remove Instance' buttons, along with checkboxes for 'Internal Only' and 'Restrictions Apply'. The bottom toolbar contains buttons for 'Add Child', 'Add Sibling', 'Rapid Data Entry', 'Delete Component', 'Manage Locations', 'Export EAD', 'Export MARC', 'Export Container Labels', 'First', 'Previous', 'Next', 'Last', 'Reports', 'Cancel', 'OK', and 'OK + 1'.

1. **Level.** *Required for resource and component records.* Label for the hierarchical level of the materials being described. Options are collection, fonds, item, record group for resource records. For component records options are class, file, item, otherlevel, series, subfonds, and subseries.
2. **Other Level.** If you have selected "otherlevel" for the **Level** element, use this field to provide a specific level designation.

Examples:

sub-subseries

3. **Title.** *Required for resource records. Title or date required for component records.* At the resource level, the title is usually a concatenation of the creator

name and a term describing the form of materials, whether general (papers, records) or specific (correspondence, diaries). Component titles may or may not include the creator element.

You may also use the **Wrap in tag** feature to encode EAD tags such as title, persname, corpname, etc., within the title. To do so, simply select the text to be encoded, and select the appropriate tag from the drop down list. These tags will be stripped in non-EAD outputs.

DACS Reference: 2.3.18-2.3.22

Examples:

John Smith Diaries
Office of the President Correspondence
Outgoing correspondence

4. **Dates.** *Required for resource records. Title or date required for component records.* A number of elements are available for recording the dates of creation of the materials. Dates can be entered in normalized form (**Date 1 Begin, Date 1 End, Bulk Date Begin, Bulk Date End**), and/or as a free-text string (**Date Expression**). Normalized dates are used to support computer processing of date information (e.g., searching). The date expression is designed for human readability, and allows for the use of qualifiers, such as circa or before. It is the date expression that displays to end users. If only normalized dates are entered, then they will be output also as the date expression.

- a. **Normalized dates.** (**Date 1 Begin, Date 1 End, Bulk Date Begin, Bulk Date End**). Normalized dates must be entered in the YYYYMMDD format, though month and day elements are not required.

To enter a single date, enter the same date in the **Date 1 Begin** field and **Date 1 End** field. Enter inclusive dates using the **Date 1 Begin** and **End** fields. Enter bulk dates in the **Bulk Date Begin** and **End** fields. You may not enter bulk dates unless inclusive dates are present. You may not enter bulk dates that do not fall within the range of the inclusive dates.

DACS Reference: 2.4

Examples:

19220614
200603
1900

- b. **Date Expression.** A natural language expression specifying the date or date range of the materials. If you wish, you may only enter a **Date Expression** rather than using the fields for normalized dates. However,

doing so may limit your ability to support meaningful date searching.

DACS Reference: 2.4

Examples:

1876-1933

Between 1925 and 1953

ca. 1911

1913-1998, bulk 1950-1972

5. **Language Code.** *Required for resource records.* Select the code for the language that predominates in the materials being described. You may jump to the appropriate place in the list by typing the first few letters of the language you are seeking.

Examples:

English; eng

French; fre/fra

6. **Repository Processing Note.** Any internal information regarding processing that the repository wishes to record. This information will not be exported into descriptive outputs for researcher use. For processing information to be included in descriptive outputs, use the **Processing Information** note.
7. **Change Repository.** Press the Change Repository button to open the list of repositories and change the repository to which the accession is assigned.

Note: This option is only available to users with class 5 permissions.

8. **Resource ID.** *Available in resource records only. Required for resource records.* Like the accession number, the resource ID number may consist of up to four elements, though only one element is required.

The resource ID number may be linked to one or more accessions also recorded in the Toolkit. If this is the case, a list of linked accessions will appear below the resource ID.

DACS Reference: 2.1.3

Examples:

MSS 263

RG 3/1-1960

9. **Component Unique Identifier.** *Available in component records only.* Identification number or code used to uniquely identify the component among the other components within the same unit. Component identifiers need not be unique

across the entire repository's holdings.

DACS Reference: 2.1.3

Examples:

Series 1.

D-1.1

10. **Extent.** *Required for resource records.* First, enter the number of units as a whole or decimal number. Then select the type of measurement (cubic feet or linear feet).

Extent is intended to be a measurement of the entire contents of the resource or component. Enumerations of containers in the resource or component can be entered in the **Container Summary**.

Note: Certain reports rely on the extent field to calculate statistics such as total holdings, amount of material processed, etc. Consistently using the same measurement, whether cubic or linear feet, will allow your repository to best make use of the Toolkit's reporting capabilities.

DACS Reference: 2.5.4-2.5.9

Examples:

10 cubic feet

148.5 linear feet

11. **Container Summary.** Enter an enumeration of the number and type of containers that house the accession.

Note: The container summary can be used in conjunction with the **Extent** field to create a parallel statement of extent, as described in DACS rule 2.5.7.

DACS Reference: 2.5.4-2.5.9

Examples:

5 cartons, 3 boxes, 1 flat box

10 record cartons, 3 archives boxes, 4 map folders

12. **Instances.** Instances are used to record container information for materials in the collection, and to describe digital objects. See "Instances" below.

13. **Internal Only.** Yes/no field used to indicate if the component is for internal use only. If the box is checked, data from the component and all of its children will

either not be exported to descriptive outputs for researcher use or, in the case of EADs be exported with the audience attribute set for “internal.” Which occurs will be determined by the repository as part of the output process.

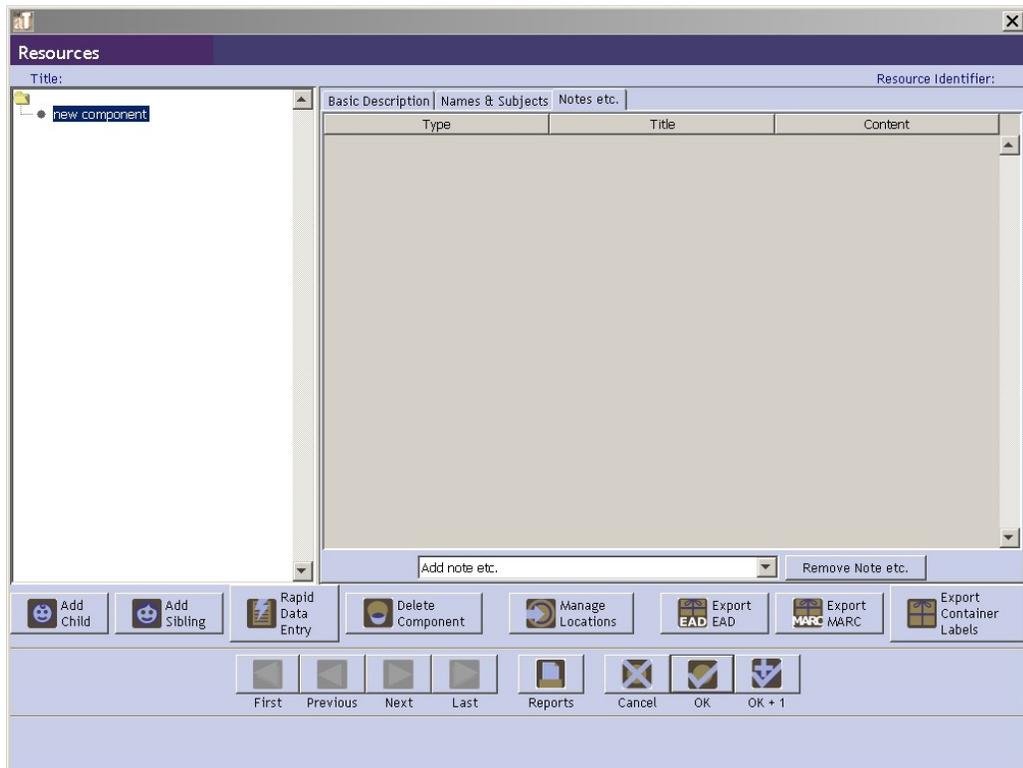
14. **Restrictions Apply.** Yes/no field indicating if access restrictions apply to the materials being described.

The Names & Subjects Tab

Use the Names & Subjects tab to add names as creator, source, or subject, and to add topical subject terms. See Chapter 12 for instructions.

The Notes, etc. & Deaccessions Tab

Note: At the resource level, deaccession records may also be added to the resource from this tab. See Chapter 8 for details on adding deaccessions.



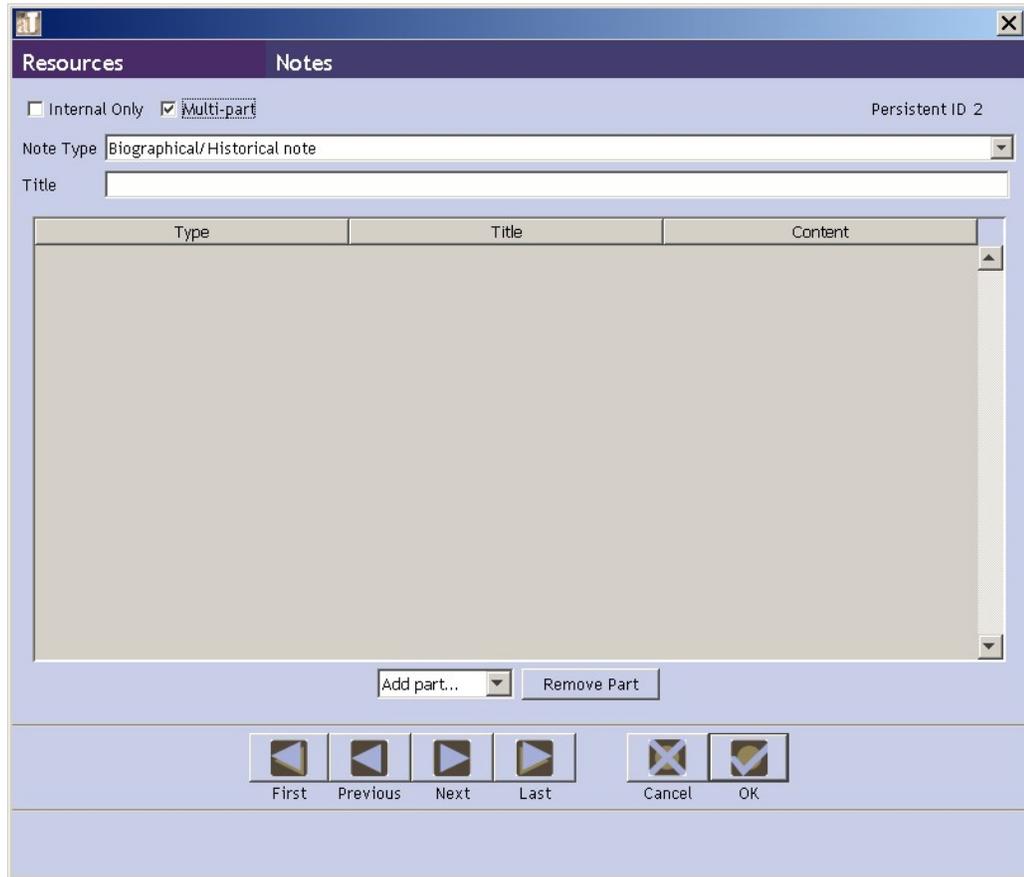
The Notes, etc. tab provides 29 notes that can be added at the resource or any component level. Notes generally include four elements, though certain notes contain more detailed data within the note content. These are described in the list of specific note types.

1. **Note Type.** A specific designation for the type of note you wish to add. Note types, listed and defined below, correspond to specific DACS and EAD elements.
2. **Note Label.** A title for the note, output in the <head> element of an EAD finding aid and as a header for the note in print finding aids. If not defined, the note type will be used.
3. **Internal Only.** Indication that the note is for repository use only. It will not be output in print finding aids, and will be omitted from EAD encoded finding aids or output with the audience attribute set for "internal."
4. **Note Content.** The content of the note itself. To enter multiple paragraphs, use two line breaks between. You may also use the **Wrap in tag** feature to encode EAD tags such as title, persname, corpname, etc., within the text of a note. To do so, simply select the text to be encoded, and select the appropriate tag from the drop down list. These tags will be stripped in non-EAD outputs.

Creating multi-part notes

Notes that include structured data such as lists and chronologies as well as paragraphs are called multi-part notes in the Toolkit. Multi-part notes may consist of any combination of chronologies, definition lists, ordered lists, and text (paragraphs).

Note: Selecting the multi-part note box will cause any data entered into the note field to disappear. Unchecking the box will cause the data to display again. To move data from the general note field to a text section in a multi-part note, copy the text, then select **Multi-part** and paste it into a text element.



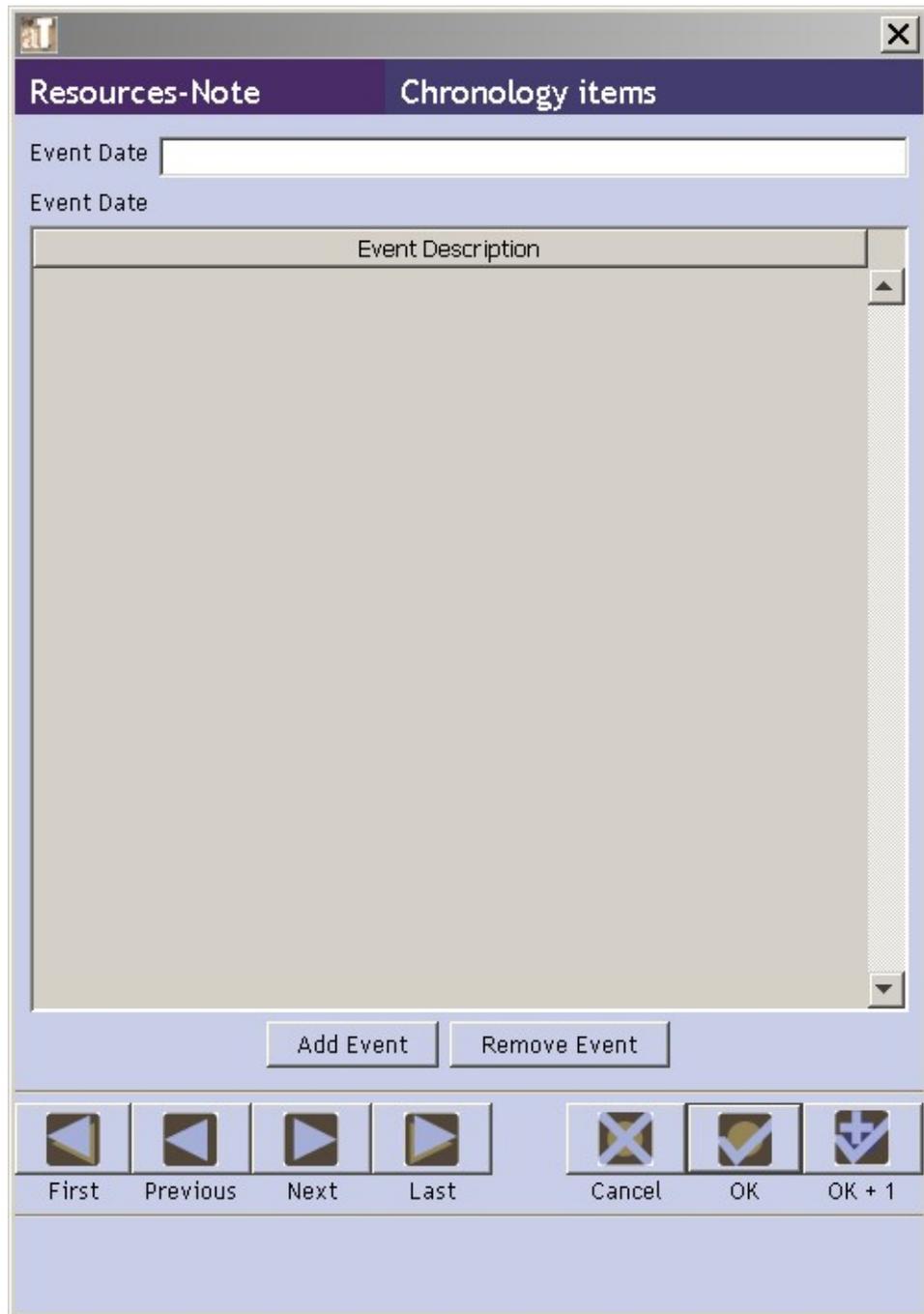
To create a multi-part note:

1. At the top of the note window, select **Multi-part**.
2. Select Chronology, List: definition, List: ordered, or Text from the **Add part** drop down box.
3. Enter content.

For a chronology:

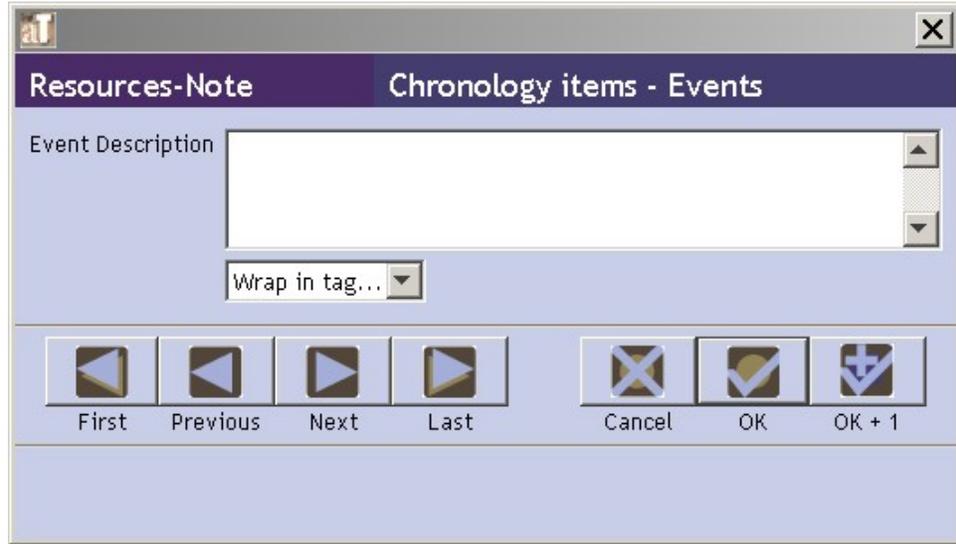
The screenshot shows a software window titled "Resources-Note Chronology". The window has a dark blue header bar with the title. Below the header, there are several input fields and a table. The "Title" field is a single-line text box. The "Note" field is a multi-line text box with scrollbars. Below the "Note" field is a dropdown menu labeled "Wrap in tag...". The "Ead Ingest Problem" field is another multi-line text box with scrollbars. Below these fields is a table with two columns: "Event Date" and "Event Description". The table is currently empty. Below the table are two buttons: "Add Item" and "Remove Item". At the bottom of the window, there are six navigation buttons: "First", "Previous", "Next", "Last", "Cancel", and "OK". Each button has a corresponding icon: a left arrow for "First", a left arrow for "Previous", a right arrow for "Next", a right arrow for "Last", a close box for "Cancel", and a checkmark for "OK".

- a. Press **Add Item**.



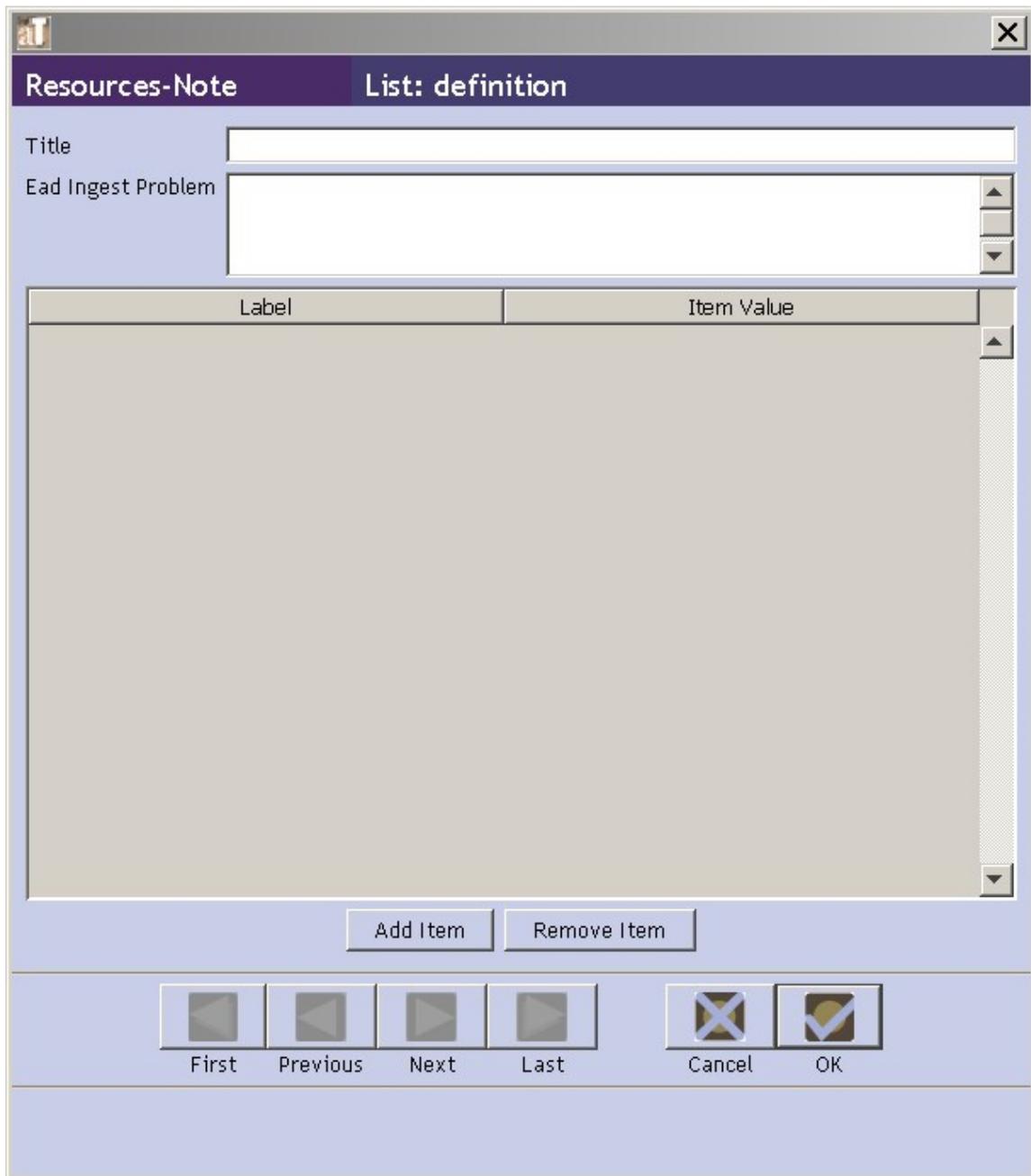
- b. Enter a **Date**.

- c. Press **Add Event**.

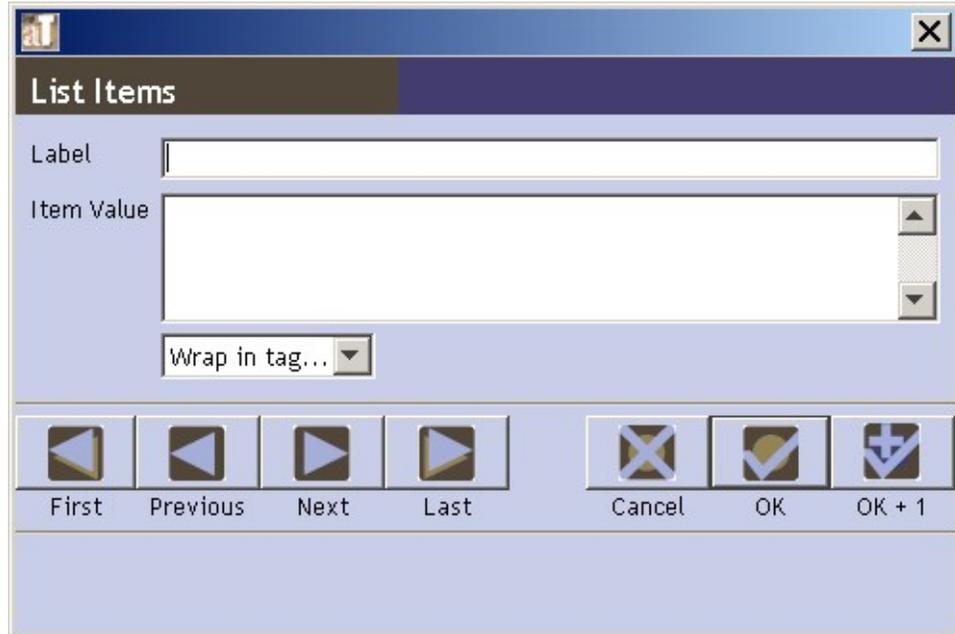


- d. Enter an **Event**.
- e. Press **OK** to save the event.
- f. Repeat if multiple events occurred for the date.
- g. Press **OK** to save the item.
- h. Repeat the chronology is complete.
- i. Press **OK** to save the chronology.

For a definition list:



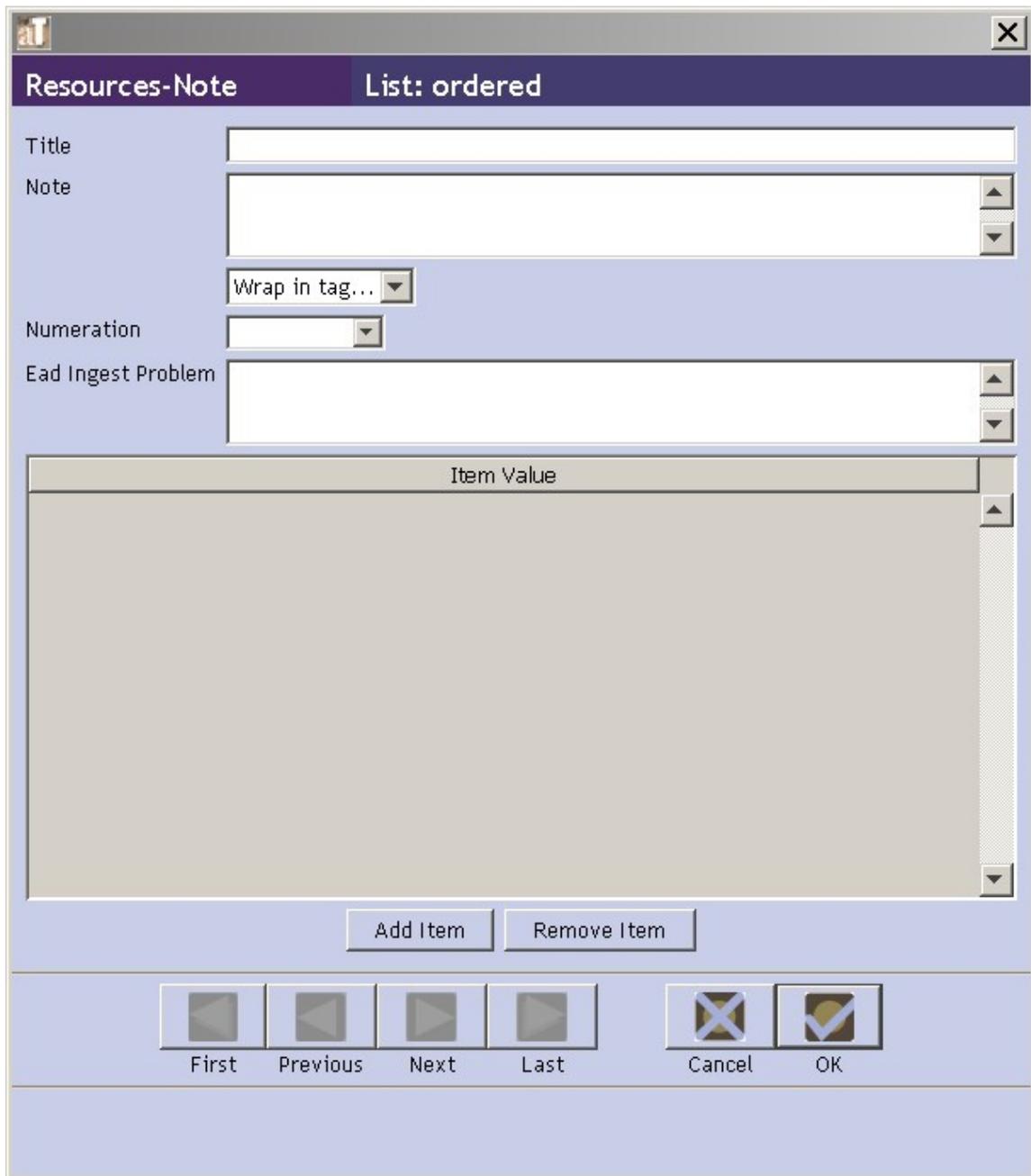
- a. Press **Add Item**.



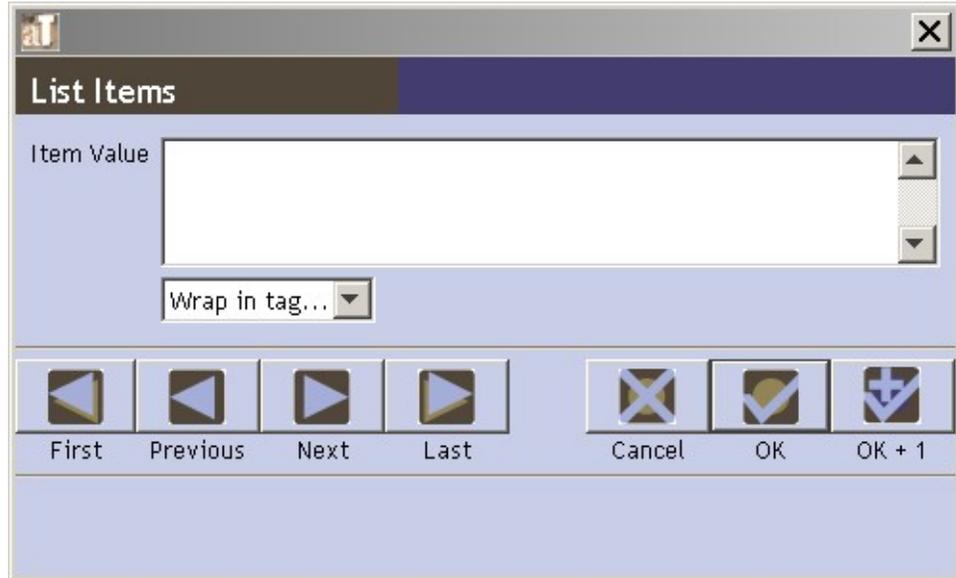
The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "List Items". It features a "Label" text input field and an "Item Value" list box. Below these is a "Wrap in tag..." dropdown menu. The bottom of the dialog contains a row of seven buttons: "First", "Previous", "Next", "Last", "Cancel", "OK", and "OK + 1".

- b. Enter a **Label** and **Value**.
- c. Press **OK** to save the item.
- d. Repeat until the list is complete.
- e. Press **OK** to save the definition list.

For an ordered list:

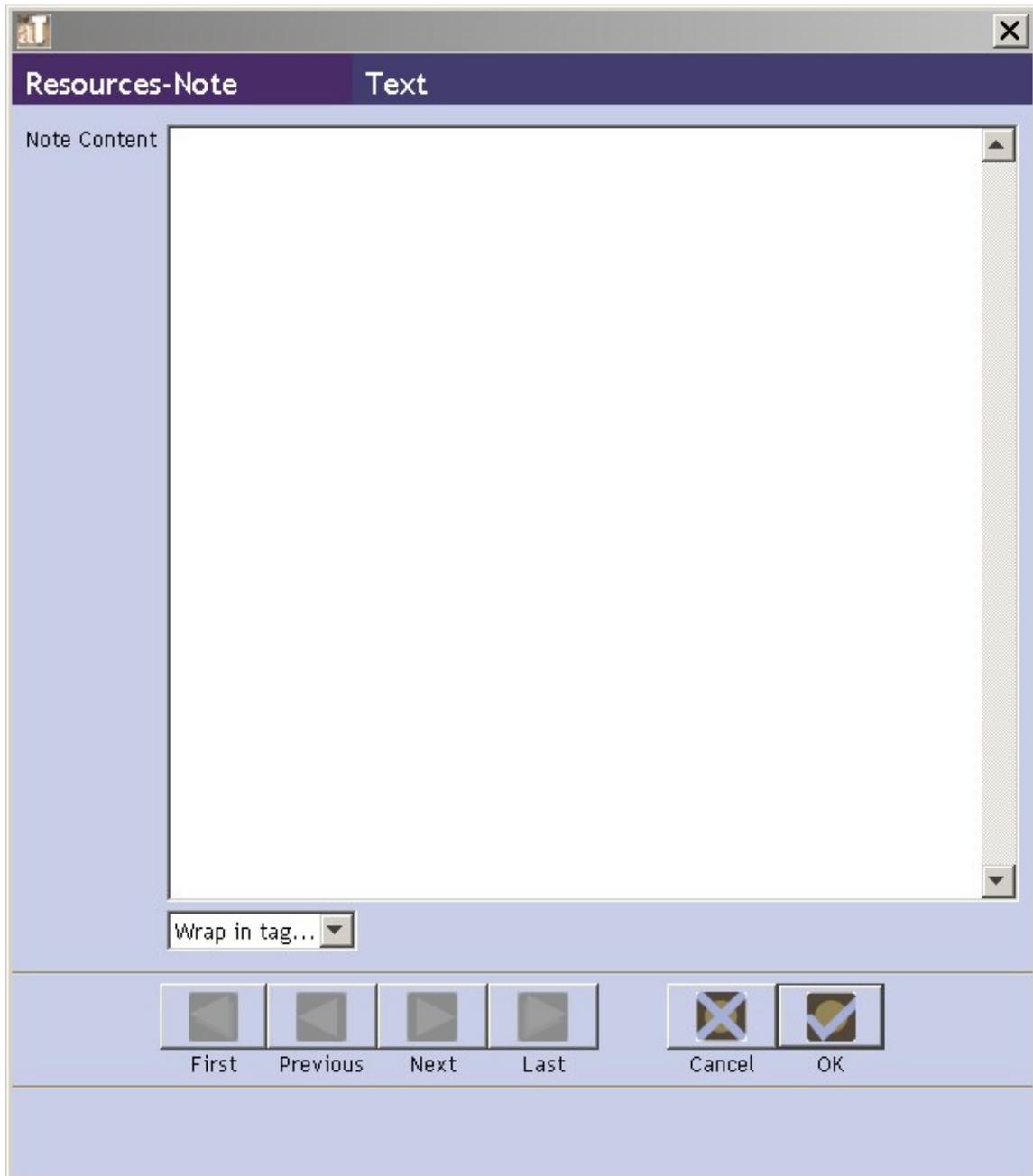


- a. Press **Add Item**.



- b. Enter a **Value**.
- c. Press **OK** to save the item.
- d. Repeat until the list is complete.
- e. Press **OK** to save the definition list.

For text:



- a. Enter **Text**.
- b. Press **OK** to save the text.

Note: In multi-part notes, text sections will be output in EAD as paragraphs. For a note that only contains paragraphs, the text can be input into a note with two line breaks indicating paragraphs.

4. Once the proper sequence of parts has been completed, press **OK** to save the note.

Note types

1. **Abstract.** Brief description of the context and content of the materials being described.

DACS Reference: 3.1

EAD Tag: <abstract>

Examples:

Manuscripts and drawings of Theodor S. Geisel, author and illustrator known internationally as Dr. Seuss. The collection (1919-1992) includes early drawings, manuscripts and drawings for the majority of his children's books, scripts and storyboards for Dr. Seuss films, television specials and theatre productions, advertising artwork, magazine stories, speeches, awards, memorabilia, fan mail, Dr. Seuss products and photographs. Also included are videorecordings and cassette audiorecordings of UCSD events held to commemorate Geisel's life and work.

2. **Accruals Note.** Information about expected additions to the materials.

DACS Reference: 5.4

EAD Tag: <accruals>

Examples:

Additional accruals are expected.

3. **Appraisal Note.** Information about appraisal, retention scheduling, or destruction of the materials.

DACS Reference: 5.3

EAD Tag: <appraisal>

Examples:

Appraisal criteria for retention included the presence of handwritten notes.

4. **Arrangement Note.** Description of organization or arrangement of materials.

DACS Reference: 3.2

EAD Tag: <arrangement>

Examples:

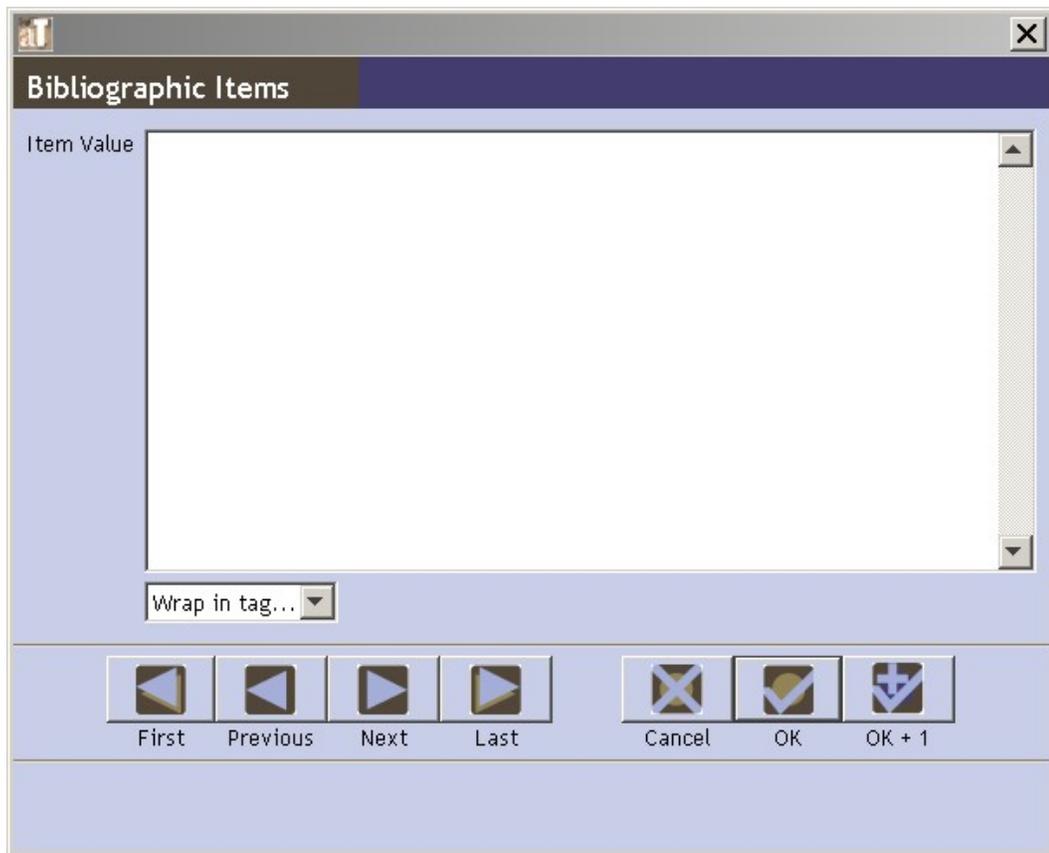
Organized into two series: Series 1.
Biographical materials; Series 2.
Correspondence.

Arranged chronologically.

5. **Bibliography.** Information related to publications about or based on the materials.

The screenshot shows a software dialog box titled "Bibliography" with a close button in the top right corner. The dialog has two tabs: "Resources" and "Bibliography", with "Bibliography" selected. The interface includes several input fields: a "Title" text box, a "Note" text area with vertical scrollbars, a "Wrap in tag..." dropdown menu, and an "Ead Ingest Problem" text area with vertical scrollbars. Below these is a large "Item Value" text area with vertical scrollbars. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Add Item" and "Remove Item". To the right of these buttons is the text "Persistent ID 5". At the very bottom, there is a row of six icons: "First" (left arrow), "Previous" (left arrow), "Next" (right arrow), "Last" (right arrow), "Cancel" (X in a box), and "OK" (checkmark in a box).

The bibliography is output in EAD as <bibref> tags, and therefore the note content for a bibliography consists of multiple items rather than a single large text field. To enter items in a bibliography, press **Insert Item** and enter the data for that item.



Press **OK** to save the item, and repeat the process as necessary.

DACS Reference: 6.4

EAD Tag: <bibliography>

Examples:

Annotated edition of letters in the
collection published in The Massachusetts
Historical Review, Spring 1997.

6. **Biographical/Historical Note.** Note for information about creator(s) of materials.

DACS Reference: 10

EAD Tag: <bioghist>

Examples:

The Council of Provosts (COP) reviews
academic files for appointment and promotion

and makes recommendations to the Committee on Academic Personnel and academic departments. The COP assigns faculty members to individual colleges, reviews and coordinates student housing policies with the Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs, and forms part of the Teaching Assistant Allocation Committee, which reports to the Program Review Committee. The chair of the Council of Provosts serves on the Chancellor's Cabinet, the cabinet of the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and the Program Review Committee.

7. **Conditions Governing Access.** Note field for indicating restrictions on the material, due to repository policy, donor specifications, legal requirements, etc.

DACS Reference: 4.1

EAD Tag: <accessrestrict>

Examples:

Open to researchers without restriction.

Tenure records closed for 75 years.

8. **Conditions Governing Use.** Restrictions on use of the materials (for example, reproduction or publication) that apply after access has been granted.

DACS Reference: 4.4

EAD Tag: <userrestrict>

Examples:

Materials in this collection are in the public domain.

9. **Custodial History.** History of ownership and custody of the materials.

DACS Reference: 5.1

EAD Tag: <custodhist>

Examples:

The records were originally collected and maintained by the Hampshire County Art Ceramic Society, before being donated to the Hampshire County Historical Society in 1976.

10. **Dimensions.** Numerical data about the size of material being described.

DACS Reference: 2.5

EAD Tag: <dimensions>

Examples:

5 x 20 inches

11. **Existence and Location of Copies.** Information about copies available in additional formats, for example microfilm, photocopies, or digital surrogates.

DACS Reference: 6.2.5

EAD Tag: <altformavail>

Examples:

Correspondence also available on microfilm.

12. **Existence and Location of Originals.** Information about the existence and location of originals, in cases where copies are being described.

DACS Reference: 6.1

EAD Tag: <originalsloc>

Examples:

Originals are in the Massachusetts State Archives.

13. **File Plan.** Information about any classification method used by the creator(s) of the materials.

EAD Tag: <fileplan>

Examples:

The ACM used the following classification system to organize its publications:

A. General Literature

A.0 GENERAL

Biographies/autobiographies

Conference proceedings

General literary works (e.g.,
fiction, plays)

A.1 INTRODUCTORY AND SURVEY

14. **General Note.** Any information that doesn't more appropriately fit in a more specifically defined note.

DACS Reference: 7.1

EAD Tag: <odd>

Examples:

Drawings humidified, flattened, and repaired.

15. **General Physical Description.** General information about the physical characteristics of the materials that cannot be accommodated in other physical description notes.

EAD Tag: <physdesc>

Examples:

Videocassettes in this series are recorded in Hi-8 format.

16. **Immediate Source of Acquisition.** Information about the direct source from which the materials were acquired. Could also include date, means of acquisition, and other information relevant to acquisition..

DACS Reference: 5.2

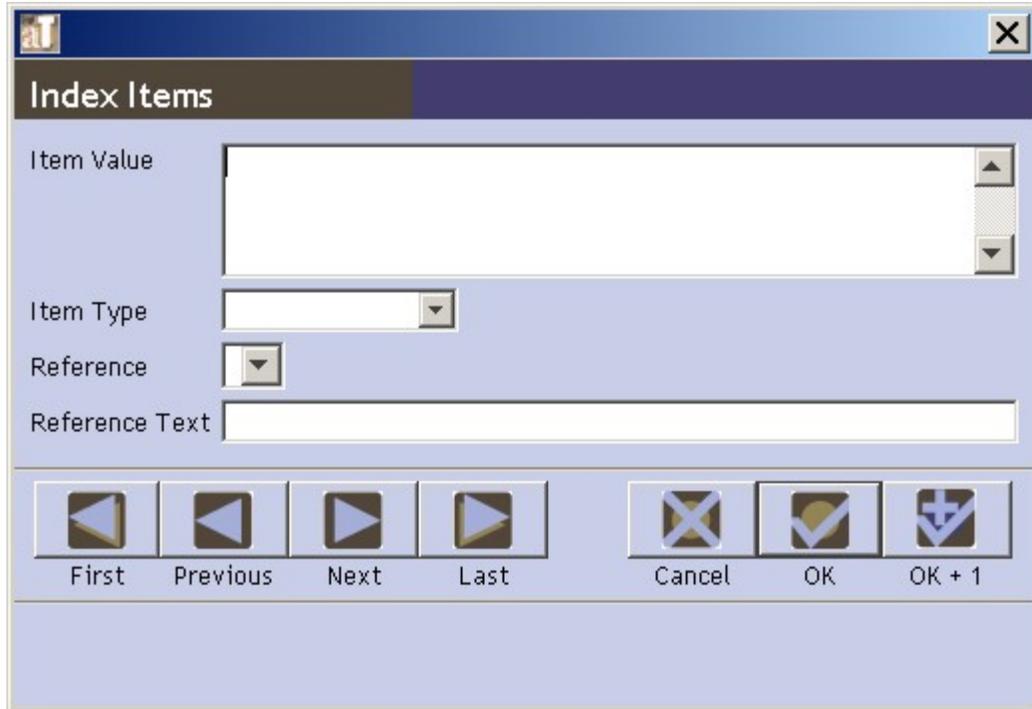
EAD Tag: <acqinfo>

Examples:

Donated by the Massachusetts Citizens League.

17. **Index.** List of terms and reference pointers compiled to enhance access to the materials being described.

The index is output in EAD as <indexentry> tags, and therefore the note content for an index consists of multiple terms and references, rather than a single large text field. To enter items in a, press **Add Item**.



Enter the value of the term, and select the **Type** of term. Press **OK** to save the item, and repeat the process as necessary.

EAD Tag: <index>

18. **Language of Materials Note.** Indicate all languages represented in the materials.

DACS Reference: 4.5

EAD Tag: <langmaterial>

Examples:

Materials primarily in English, with some publications in Arabic.

19. **Legal Status.** Status of the described materials according as defined in legal statutes.

EAD Tag: <legalstatus>

Examples:

Public records.

20. **Location Note.** Natural language expression of location, particularly in cases where location affects access to the materials.

DACS Reference: 4.2

EAD Tag: <physloc>

Examples:

Materials stored off-site. Advance notice
required for use.

21. **Material Specific Details.** Information unique to the material format that cannot be assigned to any other element of description.

EAD Tag: <materialspec>

Examples:

Scale: 1:10000, Projection: Universal
transverse Mercator projection

22. **Other Finding Aids.** Additional/external finding aids available to facilitate access to the materials.

DACS Reference: 4.6

EAD Tag: <otherfindaid>

Examples:

Item-level index of drawings available in
the repository.

23. **Physical Characteristics and Technical Requirements.** Physical conditions or characteristics, or technical requirements that affect access to the materials location.

DACS Reference: 4.2, 4.3

EAD Tag: <phystech>

Examples:

Letterpress books are nearly illegible.

System requirements: 48K RAM; Apple Disk II
with controller; color monitor required to
view this file.

24. **Physical Facet.** Specific information about a physical aspect of the materials, such as color, style, marks, materials, or techniques.

EAD Tag: <physfacet>

Examples:

Lost wax process.

25. **Preferred Citation.** Suggested format for citing the materials.

DACS Reference: 7.1.5

EAD Tag: <prefercite>

Examples:

Tom Bailey. While looking at your hair., MSS
0289. Mandeville Special Collections
Library, UCSD.

26. **Processing Information.** Information about the arrangement, description, and preservation actions related to the materials.

DACS Reference: 8.1.5

EAD Tag: <processinfo>

Examples:

Collection arranged and described by Joan
Salisbury, 1999.

27. **Related Archival Materials.** Information about related collections, either within or outside the repository.

DACS Reference: 6.3

EAD Tag: <relatedmaterial>

Examples:

For more information about the academic
career and personal life of Herbert John
Davis see the Herbert John Davis Personal
Papers in the College Archives.

28. **Scope and Contents Note.** Information about the materials, such as record types, dates covered, topics and persons represented, etc.

DACS Reference: 3.1

EAD Tag: <scopecontent>

Examples:

The Jesús Colón Papers are a significant contribution to the study of Puerto Rican history and especially to the reconstruction of Puerto Rican community history in New York. They support research principally on such topics as organizational development and political participation among Puerto Ricans in New York. They also shed light on issues of employment and discrimination and Puerto Rican relationships to other groups in the city. The history of the labor movement in Puerto Rico as well as Puerto Rican involvement in labor and left organizations in New York are documented.

The collection spans the years from 1901 to 1974, with the bulk of the papers dating from 1920 to 1970. There are letters, notes, drafts of published and unpublished works, reports, clippings, and photographs with a majority of the papers consisting of organizational records such as by-laws, lists, programs, and policy statements.

29. **Separated Materials Note.** Information about materials related by provenance that have been physically separated or removed.

DACS Reference: 6.3

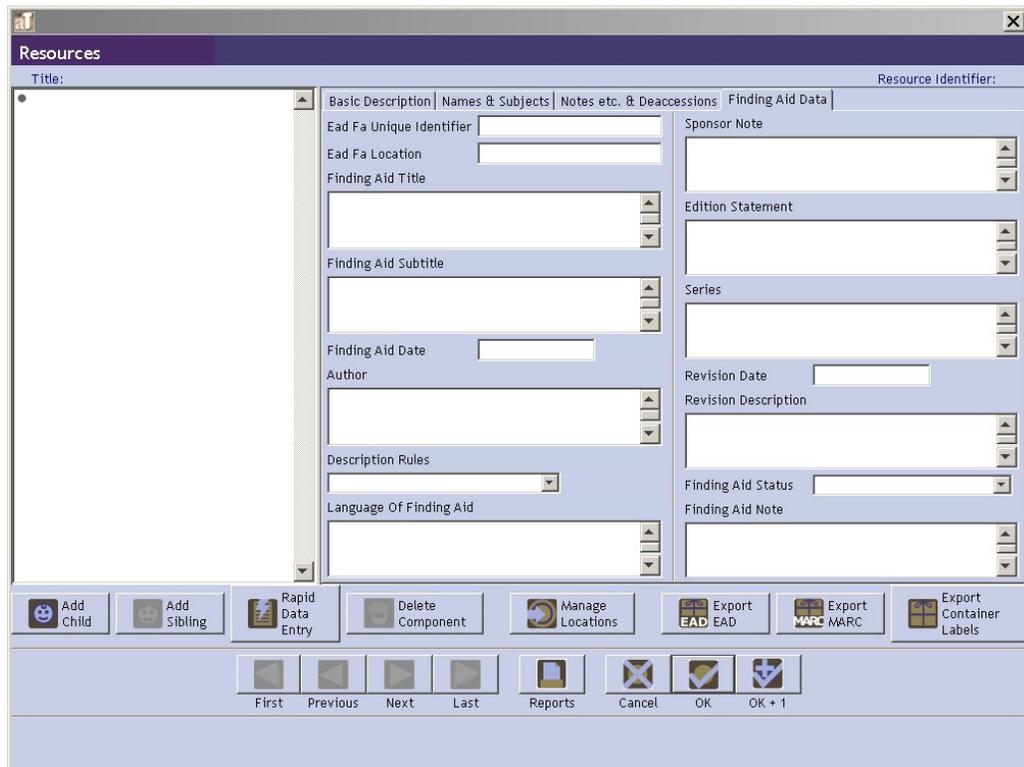
EAD Tag: <separatedmaterial>

Examples:

Photographs have been transferred to the Pictorial Collections of The Bancroft Library.

The Finding Aid Data Tab

Resource records only.



Elements contained in the finding aid data tab help in managing descriptive outputs, in particular EAD-encoded finding aids. Many of these fields are exported into the <eadheader> and may be used in the title page of print finding aids.

1. **EAD Fa Unique Identifier.** A unique identifier for the finding aid within a repository context. May be automatically generated during EAD export process.

EAD Tag: <eadid>

Examples:

mshm23

2. **EAD Fa Location.** Online location of finding aid, in Universal Resource Identifier format.

EAD Tag: URL attribute in <eadid>

Examples:

www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/hrc/00001.xml

3. **Finding Aid Title.** Name of the finding aid.

EAD Tag: <titleproper>

Examples:

Inventory of the Harold Ramis papers, 1956-2006

4. **Finding Aid Subtitle.** Subtitle for the finding aid.

EAD Tag: <subtitle>

Examples:

A Guide to the Collection

5. **Finding Aid Date.** Date finding aid is first published.

EAD Tag: <publicationstmt><date>

Examples:

April 2006

1998

6. **Author.** Person(s) responsible for writing the finding aid.

EAD Tag: <author>

Examples:

Finding aid written by Samuel Sorenson.

7. **Description Rules.** Rules used to construct content of the description. Default options are AACR2, CCO, DACS, and RAD, but the repository can configure the list to include other options.

EAD Tag: <descrules>

8. **Language of Finding Aid.** Language in which the finding aid is written.

EAD Tag: <language>

Examples:

Finding aid written in English.

9. **Sponsor Note.** Name of agent(s) who funded the acquisition, arrangement, and / or description of the resource.

EAD Tag: <sponsor>

Examples:

Encoding funded by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

10. **Edition Statement.** Information about the edition of the finding aid.

EAD Tag: <editionstmt>

Examples:

Second edition.

11. **Series.** Information about the series to which the finding aid belongs.

EAD Tag: <seriesstmt>

Examples:

Observatories of the Carnegie Institution of
Washington Collection

12. **Revision Date.** Date of latest revision to finding aid.

EAD Tag: <revisiondesc><change><date>

Examples:

May 1998

13. **Revision Description.** Description of revision made.

EAD Tag: <revisiondesc><change><item>

Examples:

Finding aid updated to include materials
integrated from accession number 1998-37.

13. **Finding Aid Status.** Overall status of the finding aid. Options include completed, in process, under revision, unprocessed. List of options may be configured.

EAD Tag: findaidstatus attribute in <eadheader> element

14. **Finding Aid Note.** Any information about the finding aid the repository wishes to record.

Examples:

Finding aid not yet updated to meet most recent
guidelines.

Instances

Overview

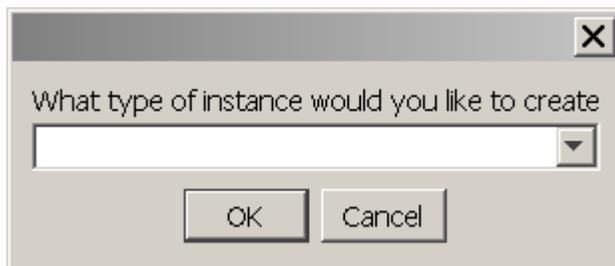
The descriptive information recorded for an archival resource or archival resource component may be applicable to one or more instances. For example, an archival component record that contains descriptive information for a scrapbook may be equally representative of both the original scrapbook and a digital object surrogate of the scrapbook. An archival resource record for a collection of correspondence may provide accurate description for both the original collection and a microfilm that reproduces the collection exactly. Therefore, any description record in the AT may include data about multiple instances of the resource or component being described.

You are not required to declare an instance at any level, but an instance must be declared if either a digital object is to be described or if container information is to be provided and linked to a repository location.. If you do declare an instance then you must also provide container information for the instance, unless the instance is a digital object, in which case you must complete the top level digital object record. If you wish, you can then associate the container information with a location record. Expressing container information and associating it to a repository location is the principal reason for the concept of instances in the AT.

Adding instances

It is necessary to add an instance wherever you wish to create a digital object, or record container information such as box and folder numbers. Use the following instructions to add one or more instances to a resource or component description record.

1. From the **Basic Information** tab, press the **Add Instance** button.
2. Select the type of instance you wish to create.



Note: The list of instance types is not authoritative, with the exception of the digital object type. But for that one exception, you can use the **View/Edit Lookup Lists** option to modify or add terms to the list as you choose. The one recommendation is that you devise a local authoritative list of instance types and apply it consistently in all cases. The “digital object” type may not be deleted or modified, as it activates a set of records for describing the files comprising a digital object, be it a surrogate of another instance or a born digital object. (See Chapter 10 for instructions on describing Digital Objects)

3. For instances other than digital objects, you will be prompted for container information, or you may enter a single **Barcode**. You may record a **Container**

type, **Numeric indicator**, or **Alphanumeric indicator** for up to three nested containers (e.g. box and folder numbers; reel and frame numbers; map-case, folder, and item numbers, etc.). Use **Numeric indicator** for any integer or decimal number used to identify the container (e.g. 12, 1.3). Use **Alphanumeric indicator** if a mixture of numbers and letters is used to identify the container (e.g. 1A, 3b). Be aware that alphanumeric indicators will not sort as may be expected. All “numbers” beginning with “1” will precede all “numbers” beginning with “2,” for instance.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Resources" with a tab labeled "Analog Instance". The window is divided into three main sections for container data:

- Container 1:** Container1Type (dropdown), Container1Numeric Indicator (0), Container1Alpha Numeric Indicator (text field), Barcode (text field).
- Container 2:** Container2Type (dropdown), Container2Numeric Indicator (0), Container2Alpha Numeric Indicator (text field).
- Container 3:** Container3Type (dropdown), Container3Numeric Indicator (0), Container3Alpha Numeric Indicator (text field).

At the bottom, the "Location" field is set to "No location assigned". Below the form are navigation buttons: "First", "Previous", "Next", "Last", "Cancel", and "OK".

4. Press **OK** to save the instance record.
5. Once you have recorded container information, you can assign a location to each container using the **Manage Locations** button. See Chapter 13 for more detailed instructions.

Note: The Toolkit also provides a **Rapid Data Entry** screen that allows you to enter components and container information with fewer mouse clicks. See instructions in the next section.

Creating component records with the rapid data entry screen

The Archivists' Toolkit offers a Rapid Data Entry feature to allow for repeated entry of component records with fewer mouse clicks than one would use during the process of adding individual component records, then adding instances. This provides a more efficient interface for entering things like folder lists, where multiple components of the same level are entered one after another.

Note: In the Toolkit, the hierarchy of components is not driven by the **Level** element. When entering multiple components with the **Rapid Data Entry** interface, you can change the **Level** element for each, but the components are all entered at the same level (that is, as siblings) in the hierarchy. For example, if your first component is set at the series level and the second component is set at the file level, the Toolkit will not automatically make the file a child of the series. The hierarchy can be modified later, however, repositories may wish to utilize the **Rapid Data Entry** interface primarily for entry of file level lists.

Resources **Rapid Data Entry**

Level Internal Only Restrictions Apply

Title

Component Unique Identifier

Date Expression

Date Begin

Date End

Extent Number

Extent Type

Note 1

Note 2

Note 3

Instance Type

Container1Type

Container1Numeric Indicator

Container2Type

Container2Numeric Indicator

Follow these instructions to use the rapid data entry interface from any resource or component record:

1. Press the **Rapid Data Entry** button.
2. Enter desired data. *The level element and either title or one of the date elements is required. Instance type and at least one container type/number are necessary if locations are to be linked to the resource.*
3. Press **OK**, or to enter another component, **OK+1**.

Creating links for EAD output

Using the **Wrap in tag** feature for titles or notes, it is possible to establish links that will be output in EAD. (All **Wrap in tag** elements are stripped in non-EAD outputs.)

Creating internal links

1. Within the appropriate note, select the text to be linked.
2. In the **Wrap in tag** drop down box, select <ref>.
3. Select the appropriate **actuate** and **show** attributes. *Optional.*
4. Select a **target** from the list, which has been automatically generated from the contents of the description. Your options will include components of the description, and other notes. *Required to make link operational.*
5. Enter a **title**, which will be exported in a title attribute. *Optional.*
6. Press **OK**.

Creating external links

1. Within the appropriate note, select the text to be linked.
2. In the **Wrap in tag** drop down box, select <extref>.
3. Select the appropriate **actuate** and **show** attributes. *Optional.*
4. Enter the URL for the link in the **href** field. For example, `http://www.archiviststoolkit.org`. *Required to make link operational.*
5. Enter a **title**, which will be exported in a title attribute. *Optional.*
6. Press **OK**.

Relationships with other records

Managing resource locations, maintaining links with accession records, and adding creator, source, subject, and location information to description records involves establishing relationships with records from other modules.

1. **Accession.** Resource description records may be linked to one or more accession records. These links are made through the appropriate accession record(s) for the resource..
2. **Creator(s).** Adding creator information to the record involves linking the resource or component record to one or more name records. See Chapter 12.
3. **Source(s).** The source refers to the individual or organization from which the repository acquired the materials. As with creators, adding a source to the resource record involves linking to a name record. See Chapter 12.

Note: A source may only be linked to a resource description record, not a resource component record.

4. **Subject Name(s).** As with creators and sources, adding a name as subject to a resource or component record involves linking to a name record. See Chapter 12.
5. **Subject(s).** Adding topical, geographic, genre and other content headings to resource and resource component records requires linking to one or more subject records. See Chapter 12.
6. **Location(s).** You may assign a shelf location for any container recorded for the resource. See Chapter 13.

Description reports

You can generate many descriptive, administrative, and statistical reports drawn from the resource records. Chapter 14 provides instructions for generating reports. Examples of the following reports are available in the Appendices:

1. **Print Screen** Generates a the list of resource records as displayed in the list screen.
2. **Finding Aid (Text)** A narrative and inventory regarding a collection's contents.
3. **Resource List** Select any resource or any group of resources. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, and creator names.
4. **Resource Location List** Select any resource or any group of resources to show records and their assigned locations. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, and assigned locations.
5. **Resource Record** Select any resource or any group of resources to show all data elements of a top level resource record.

6. **Restrictions List** Select any resource or any group of resources to show records that have been checked as restrictions apply. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, creator names, and a total extent number of the records selected that are checked as restrictions apply.
7. **List of Sources** Select any resource or any group of resources to show records that contain names with a source function. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, and source name.
8. **Creators** Select any resource or any group of resources to show records that contain names with a creator function. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, and creator name.
9. **Names and Subjects to Resource Display** Select any resource or any group of resources to show records with their linked names and linked subjects. Report contains title, resource identifier, level, date range, linked names and their functions, and linked subjects.
10. **Source Names** Select any resource or any group of resources to show source names with contact information.