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Metadata Creation for Live Concerts on VHS

I. The Collection

The collection consists of three live concerts on VHS, including *The Best of Flipside Video #2: Minor Threat and Minutemen Live* (1983), *GWAR: Live From Antarctica* (1990), and *Danzig* (1988). Live concerts on VHS peaked in popularity from the 1980's to 1990's and were prominent in both the mass market and do-it-yourself subcultures. These videotapes were produced and distributed by major record companies as well as independent record companies, musicians, and artists. The collection has enduring value to the human record in that the videos capture a period in time when VHS was a principal tool for art, music, dialogue, and documentation. Some of these recordings have been transferred to DVD and rereleased, but a number of them are still only found on VHS with no further distribution. Concerts on VHS capture songs played at live shows that are unique from the other recordings, either in quality or composition. Similarly, the videos also contain behind-the-scenes footage and interviews with musicians. These videos are important to the history of music and act as evidence of a movement, style, and culture.

II. Qualities of the Collection

The VHS collection includes many significant descriptive, administrative, technical, and use qualities. Some important qualities of the collection to record include:

- Title: The title is important to differentiate between the concerts.

- Genre: Genre is important to the records and can give information about type, where the show may have been performed and the time period, as well as provide a link to similar bands and types of music.
- Band: The band name has apparent significance since the record is for a concert. The band name can also be a link to similar bands, performers, or types of music.
- People who appear in the video: A list of appearances is important for research and live concerts, and sometimes the videos include the band members and additional notable people. The record should include names of band members as well as special guests who either appear somewhere in the footage or perform.
- Location (where the concert was performed or where the footage took place): Location of the concert or footage includes information about culture and history of a particular places. The venue, festival, country, or location where an interview or extra footage took place may provide information about the time period, associated people, politics, or exclusive depictions of personal homes or identifiable areas.
- Distributor: Information about the distributor is important for both mass and independently distributed videos. If the company or person is still in business, information about copyright or redistribution may be uncovered. The quality can also link to other videos or materials from the same distributor.
- Producer: Similar to distributor information, producer information can provide leads to copyright and redistribution issues as well as similar videos or materials with the same producer.
- Text, artwork, and photographs on the VHS case and tape: The physical objects include valuable metadata such as songs performed, running time, content of the

video, background information about the band and genre, and distributor and copyright information. For independently made videos, information about the company, ordering instructions, prices, etc. may be included. Artwork and photographs may be exclusive to the video and may have copyright issues.

- Songs played at the concert: Songs played are very important to concerts on video because the song played at the concert may be a rare recording. The songs are also important in a record for discovery when searching for a specific piece of information.
- Running time: Running time is valuable because it may determine if the video is a clip with one or two songs or an entire concert.
- Production year: The production year may indicate the time period of the concert and what the band sounded like at the time.
- Content: Description about the content is one of the most important qualities for these videos and may record information about what happens in the video. For instance, the GWAR live concert includes performance elements not typical to regular concerts that requires description. Additionally, the Danzig video includes interludes between performances or interviews and behind-the-scenes, unlike a DVD which might have extra footage separate from the concert.
- Version: Information about the version can indicate whether the video is part of a series or if it is remastered.
- Format: Information about the format of the VHS is important to preservation and the time period of the video, such as the manufacturer, stereo, or HiFi recordings.

III. Appropriate Standards for the Collection

Two appropriate standards to record metadata for live concerts on VHS are MARC and PBCore. Both of the standards are schemas that define description elements and relationships between the elements. The standards are appropriate for the collection because the videos include various descriptive qualities as well as relationships between these qualities, such as video content and text provided on the VHS case. MARC's bibliographic data scope includes visual materials and music, and both of these qualities are prominent attributes of the VHS live concert collection. MARC is a hierarchical standard that provides fields with indicators and subfields. MARC is applicable to the VHS collection because it can record metadata as well as numerous fields of related data. For example, the field for physical description includes subfields for extent and physical details. The subfields can record information about a VHS, such as volumes, playing time, and format. VHS collections of live concerts may be found in libraries, museums, and cultural centers and may be used for the purposes of research or event programming. MARC would be useful to these communities because it provides effective tools for discovery through its authority record, including headings and cross-references.

Further, PBCore would be an appropriate standard for the VHS collection because numerous elements are provided for audiovisual materials. PBCore's content classes – including intellectual content, intellectual property, and instantiation – would provide a means to record the descriptive, administrative, and technical qualities of the videos. Additionally, PBCore would be useful for recording relationships between the types of data. For instance, the title element is contained with the description element. This relationship is important for the live concert VHS collection when the description (band name) is often included in the title.

PBCore would be useful for archives, libraries, and museums with VHS collections because of the high level of granularity for physical and technical information.

IV. Data Element List

Field #	Metadata Wish List Qualities	MARC	PBCore
1	Title	246	
		240\$a	
		740\$a	
		245\$c	
		100\$a	pbcoreTitle
2	Genre	700\$a	PbcoreTitle-titleType
		655\$a	pbcoreGenre
3	Band (Performers)	100\$a	
		240\$a	
		246	
		245\$c	pbcoreTitle
		700\$a	pbcoreTitle-titleType
		740\$a	PbcoreDescription
4	People who appear in the video	520\$a	PbcoreCreator-creatorRole
		700\$a	PbcoreCreator-creatorRole
5	Location of footage	511\$a	PbcoreContributor
		043\$a	
		518\$p	
		522\$a	
6	Distributor	651	pbcoreCoverage-coverageType
		264\$b	
7	Producer	260\$b	pbCorePublisher
		508\$a	
8	Text, Artwork, Photographs on Case	264\$b	pbCoreContributor
		520\$a	pbCoreDescription
9	Songs Played at the Concert	520\$a	pbcoreDescription
10	Running Time		InstantiationDuration
		306\$a	instantiationEssenceTrack-
		300\$a	essenceTrackDuration
11	Production Year	362\$a	
		518\$o	
		260\$c	instantiationDate
		264\$c	PbcoreAssetDate
12	Content	520\$a	pbcoreDescription
13	Version	245\$s	
		534\$a	
		562\$c	pbcoreRelation-relationType-
		533\$7	version=hasVersion or isVersionOf
14	Format	300\$a,\$b,\$c	
		340\$a,\$b	InstantiationPhysical
		007:07	instantiationDigital