

# MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester

# Manchester Digital Collections

# **1. Manifest Spreadsheet**

We start with a list of image references and page names for an item. This is produced by the photographers and metadata specialists.

XLS

XMI

# 5. TEI-XML Metadata

Metadata specialists create metadata using the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) standard, typically with the Oxygen XML editor. Multiple revisions may be needed as they find and fix problems in the metadata.

### 6. Metadata Processing

3. Image Format

to the Image Server.

tiles.

**JPEG2000** 

The downloaded TIFF images are

JPEG2000, an image format which

allows images to be zoomed using

The processed images are copied

Items

compressed and converted to

Page names and image information from the manifest are added to the TEI-XML. Each image reference is checked to ensure it is available on the IIIF Image Server. Transcriptions can also be added at this stage.

Metadata

2. Preservica

The image references from the manifest are used to search Preservica (a cloud-based preservation system) where images taken by the photographers are stored.

TIFF

These images (in TIFF format) are downloaded for processing. This download can take several hours due to the size of the files.

# 7. Bitbucket

The completed TEI-XML metadata is uploaded to Bitbucket (a cloud-based data repository) where it is converted using XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations).

The output is a JSON data format which is natively used by the MDC website.

The JSON data is stored and versioned, ready for deployment to the MDC staging site.



#### 4. Images

High quality zooming images are made available using the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF) standard. These images can be displayed within MDC and by other IIIF-compatible viewers.

Images



### 8. Items

Items are the core of MDC. An item can refer to multiple images (typically pages) and includes rich metadata such as people, places, dates, physical properties, transcriptions and translations.

#### Beatus super Apocalypsim (The 'Rylands Beatus') (Latin MS &

leatus of Liébana's commentary on the Apocalypse of St John (written in 776 CE, revised c. 784, c. 786). Th nanuscript was produced in Spain in the late 12th or early 13th century. Decorated with illuminated miniature conographically related to copies in the Cathedral Archives at Gerona ('The Gerona Beatus', Núm. Inv. 7 (11 and the Bibliotheca Nazionale at Turin ('The Turin Beatus', Sgn. I.II.1).

#### nformation about this document

- Physical Location: The John Rylands Library
- Classmark: Latin MS 8
- Subject(s): Bible. Revelation; Bible--commentaries
- Origin Place: Spain
- Date of Creation: end of 12th or start of 13th century
- Former Owner(s): Bachelin-Deflorenne, Antoine, b. 1835; Quaritch, Bernard, 1819-1899
- Extent: ff. 254 (iii+249+ii) Leaf height: 454 mm, width: 326 mm.
- Collation:

1 parchment endleaf 2 paper endleaves Quire A<sup>8</sup> (wants 1) Quires B-Z<sup>8</sup> Quires aa-gg<sup>8</sup> Quire hh<sup>10</sup> (wants 10) 1 parchment endleaf

#### Material: Parchment, with one parchment endleaf and two paper endleaves at the front and one parchment endleaf at the rear. Two paper endleaves at the front have a watermark a flour do here.

# 9. Collections

Collections

Items are grouped together into collections. A collection could contain hundreds of related items. These are presented alongside a description and thumbnail images.

