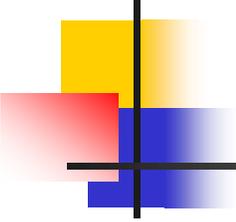


Map Cataloging:

the basics

Presenter: Jorge A. González

George A. Smathers Libraries,
University of Florida
March 31, 2011

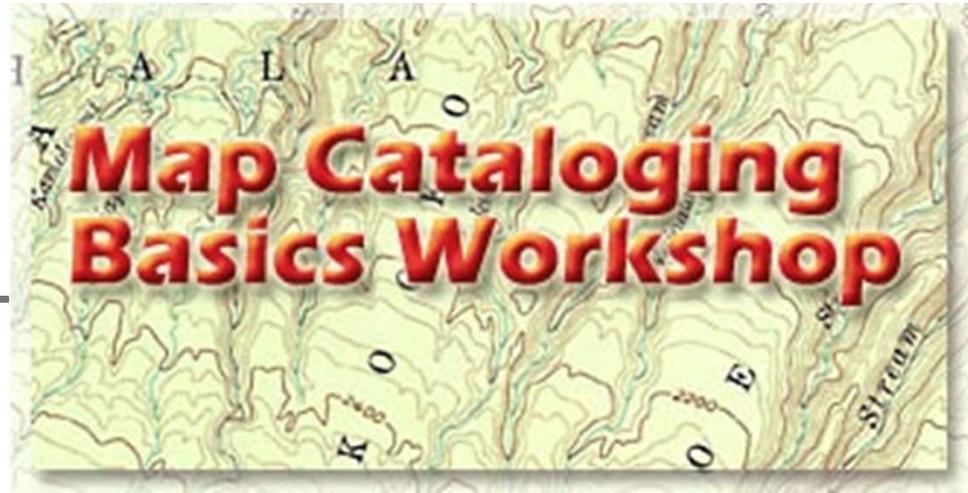
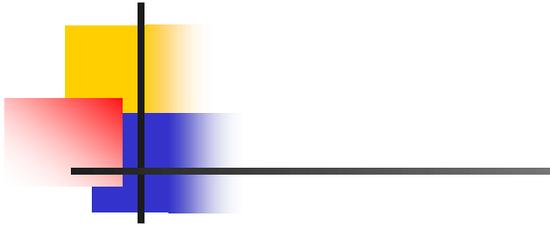


Objective

Introduction to the basics of map cataloging
focusing on the most important/prominent

MARC tags/fields/elements/metadata

and present a map format bibliographic record
and address some of the major differences
with cataloging a book

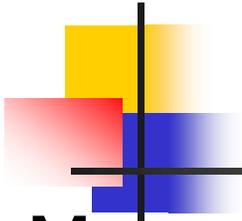


The formats of maps are distinct from monographs:

maps are "...usually individual flat sheets of paper as opposed to the familiar bound book"

Further, differentiating among multi-sheet single maps, map series, map sets, map serials, and maps in multiple editions can pose problems as the differences are not always clear

Map Basics

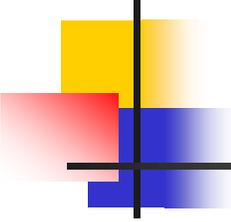


Map cataloging is a specialty, different in several ways from the cataloging of other formats.

A good number of the rules for cataloging maps also apply to atlases, which are collections of maps in book “form” but not format.

In some rare occasions atlases are cataloged according to the rules for book format (cataloger’s prerogative).

Map cataloging standards



Cartographic materials, including maps, atlases and satellite images, etc., receive cataloging according to the latest full national standards for descriptive cataloging, which include:

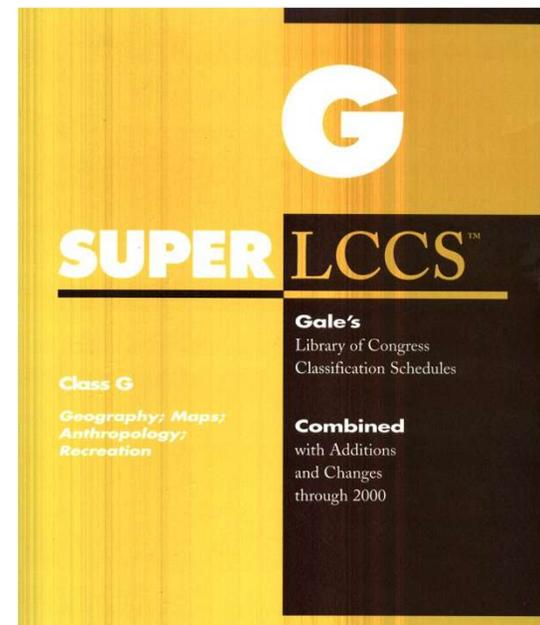
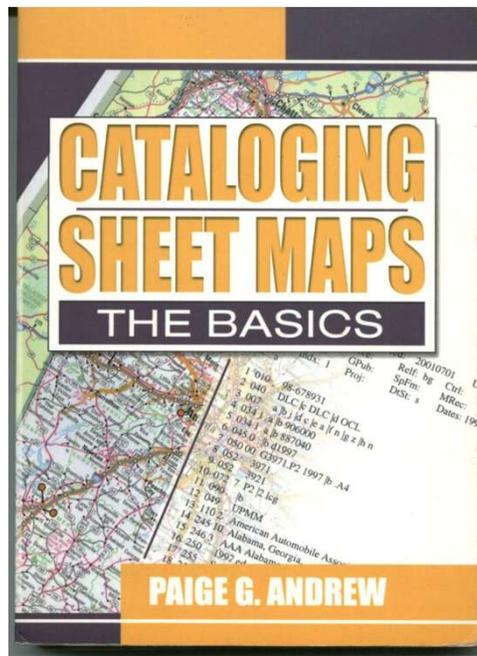
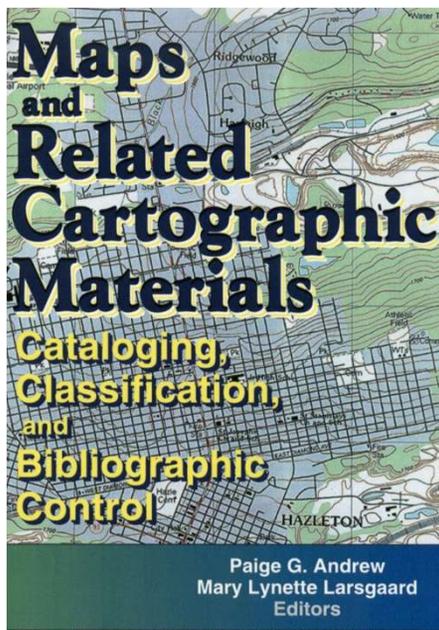
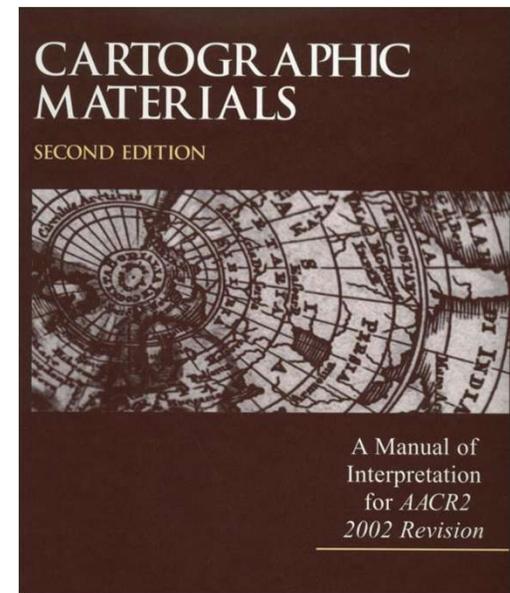
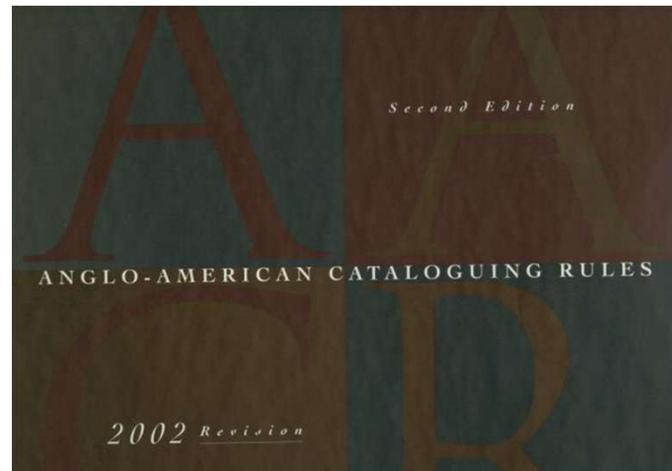
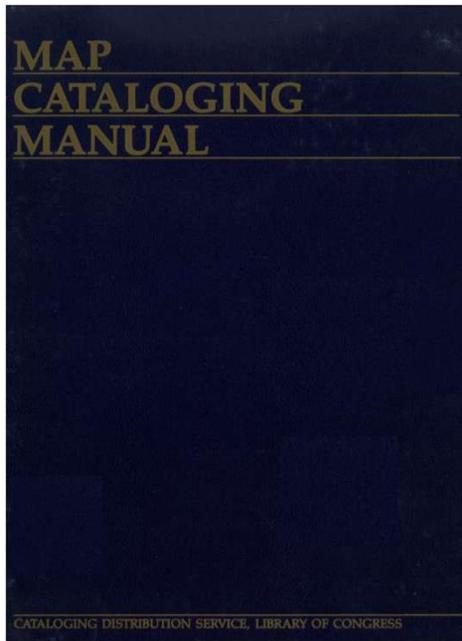
Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed.,

and

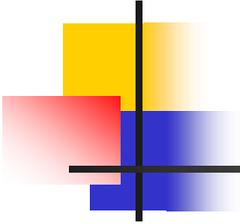
Cartographic Materials : A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision (2003)

Also: **Map Cataloging Manual**

<http://www.itsmarc.com/crs/map0001.htm>

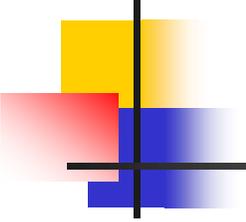


What Qualifies As a Map Format Item?



According to *AACRII: Cartographic Materials 3.0.*
General Rules

Scope: *Cartographic materials include all materials that represent the whole or part of the earth or any celestial body. These include: **2- and 3-dimensional maps and plans, aeronautical, nautical, and celestial charts; atlases; globes; block diagrams; sections; aerial photographs with a cartographic purpose; bird's-eye views; digitized; GIS; etc.***



Chief Source

No straightforward **title page** equivalent exists for maps since the chief source is the entire map.

The definition of prominence is much different [from book]. Prominent is anywhere on the map even in very little type.

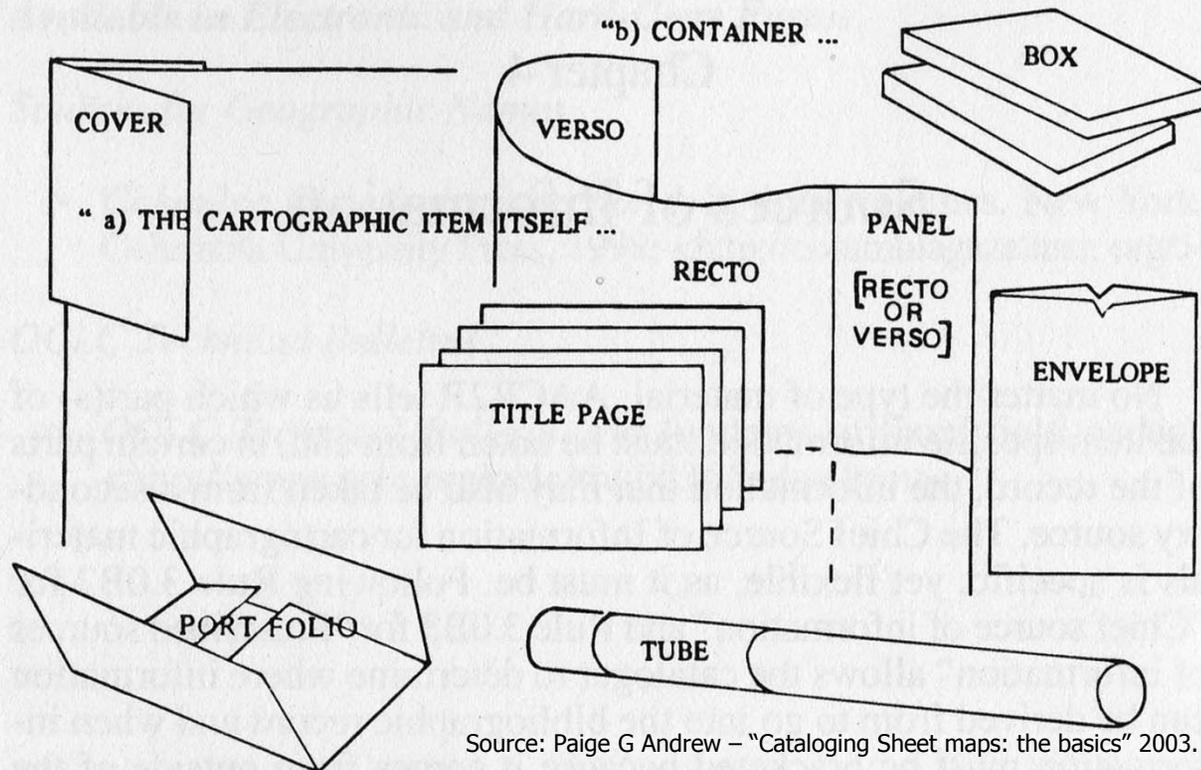
Title is chosen on the basis of sequence or layout. If the layout is not clear the most comprehensive title (includes both subject and geographic area) is used.

Any part of the map or container can be used in determining what information can go into the record.

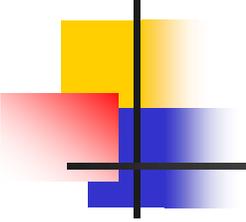
If no information on the map, the cataloger can take information from accompanying material.

28

CATALOGING SHEET MAPS: THE BASICS



Source: Paige G Andrew – "Cataloging Sheet maps: the basics" 2003.



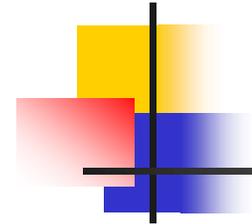
Fundamental descriptive information/Source

If possible take the information from the map itself, or the principal sheet of a set.

Important information to look for includes:

**mapmaker, title, place represented,
publisher, distributor, date, physical
description, scale, projection, type of relief**

Main entry...



Cartographic materials, considers cartographic agencies to be primarily responsible for the intellectual content of maps, except where individuals are prominently recognized as authors.

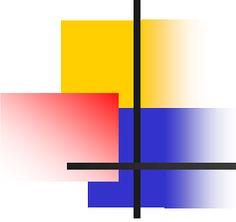
Thus, you may see a main entry under :

United States. Central Intelligence Agency or
National Geographic (Firm)

Mapquest, or

Mercator, Gerhard, †d 1512-1594

Other prominently named agencies or persons should be entered in 700 or 710 MARC fields.



Terms associated with Corporate body or Personal name

Artwork

By

Cartographer

Compiled

Created

Delineated

Drawn

Edited

Engraved

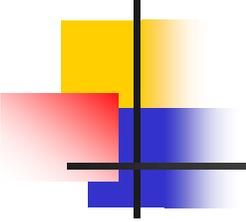
Made

Prepared

Produced

Surveyed

Updated



Title

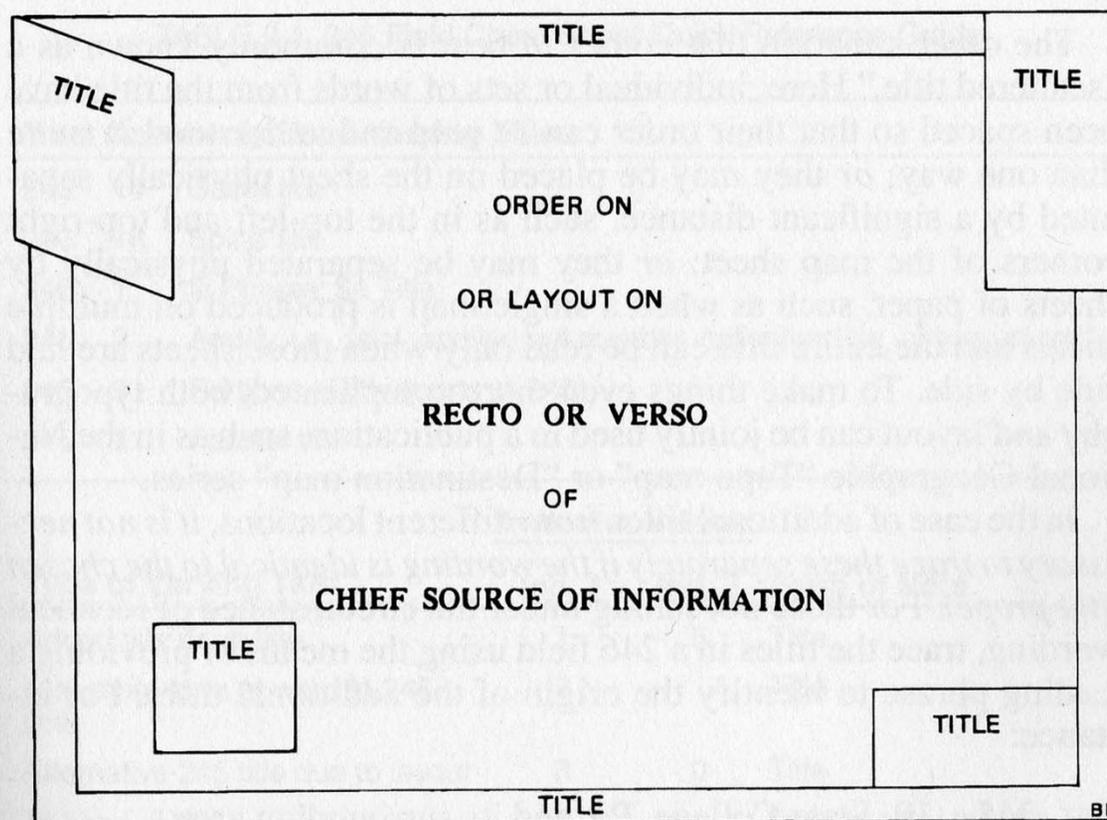
Map titles are important because:

- They are generally the first piece of information that the reader can see on the map.
- They serve the very important function of letting the map user know what area the map represents, and
- If the map is showing a general area, the location in the title of the map generally reflects the most prominent feature shown in the map.

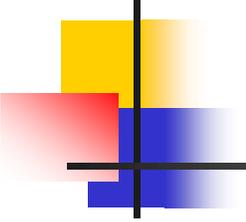
Consider all titles on the map and pick the one with the most precise expression of area and topic

Providing a Title for the Record

67



Source: Paige G Andrew – "Cataloging Sheet maps: the basics" 2003.



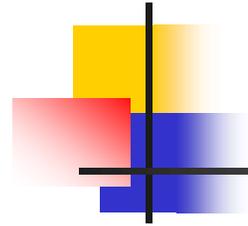
Physical Description

[MARC 300 field]

Description of the map(s): [i.e., **1 map**]
giving quantity (extent),
color,
dimensions (height x width) of map,
(h x w) of sheet,

*and possibly accompanying materials
(pamphlets, etc.).*

Examples



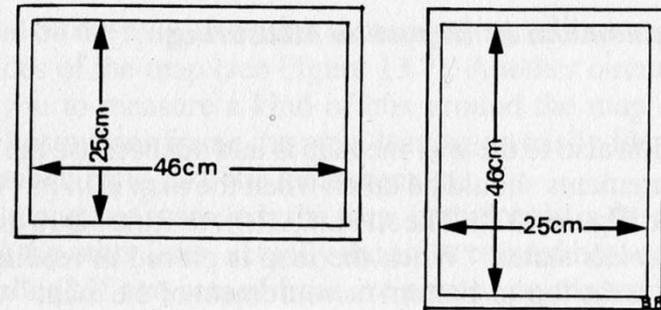
1 map : |b col. ; |c 56 x 77 cm.

1 map : |c 23 x 67 cm. + |e 1 street index (13 p. ; 22 cm.)

1 map : |b both sides, col. ; |c 34 x 45 cm.

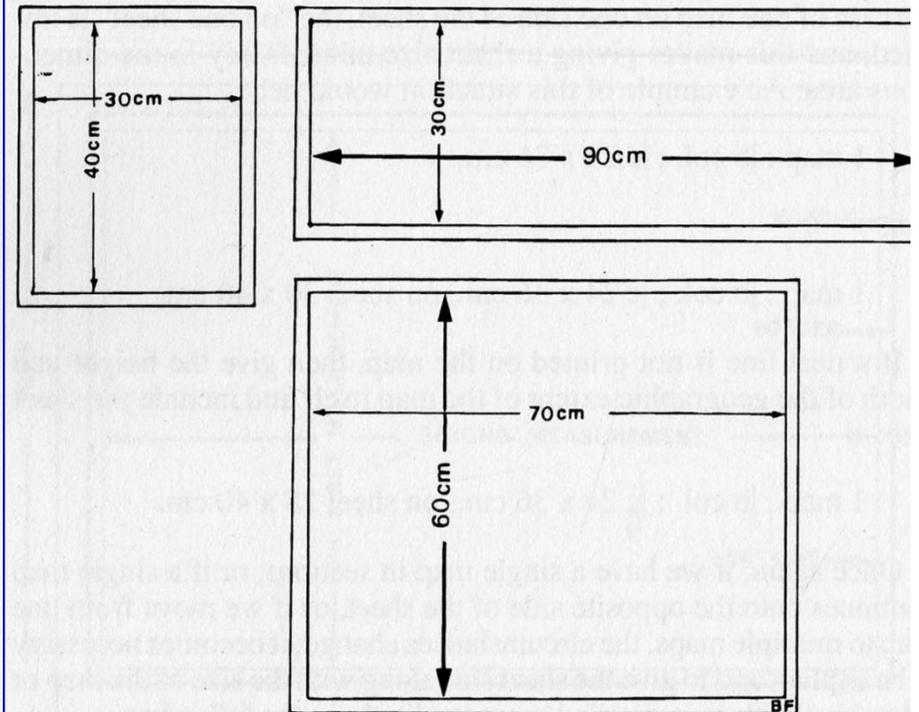
2 maps on 1 sheet ; |c 12 x 14 cm.

1 map on 3 sheets : |b col. ; |c 167 x 77 cm.



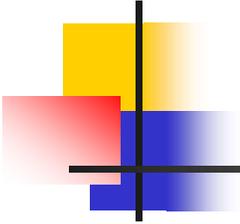
Dimensions. Two sizes of map in a series ; 25 x 46 cm and 46 x 25 cm

Source: Paige G Andrew – "Cataloging Sheet maps: the basics" 2003.



Dimensions. More than two sizes of maps in a series ; 60 x 90 cm or smaller

007 Physical Description Fixed Field (Map) [MARC]



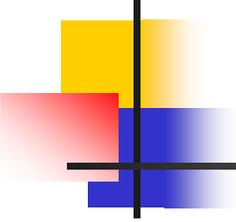
Used for the physical characteristics of a cartographic material other than globes or map microforms.
Use for all maps, including atlases.

Ex.: Colored printed map on paper

007 a †b j †d c †e a †f n †g z †h n

300 1 map : † b col. ; † c 50 x 80 cm.

Map Scale is...



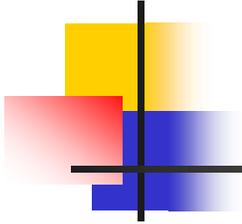
Graphic Scale:	
Verbal Scale:	1 cm = 1 km
Representative Fraction:	1:100,000

A ratio representing the relationship between a specified distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground.

For example, at the scale of 1:100,000, 1 unit of measurement on the map equals 100,000 units of the same measurement on the ground. Map scale is often expressed as a representative fraction and graphically as a bar scale.

034 and 255 MARC fields

Scale information examples



034 Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data - Scale and coordinates expressed as a series of numbers. [coded for machine-readability]

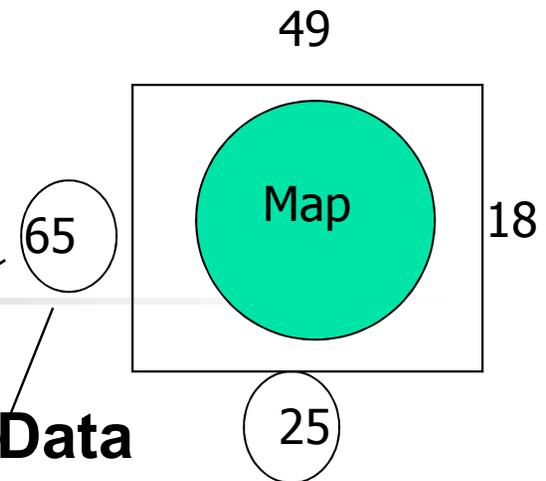
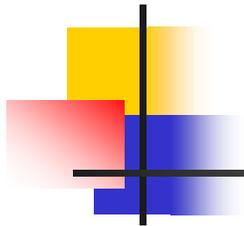
255 Cartographic Mathematical Data - Mathematical data associated with cartographic material, including a statement of scale, statement of projection and/or a statement of bounding coordinates.

034 1 a #b 100000
255 Scale 1:100,000

034 0 a
255 Scale not given.

034 1 a #b 253440 #d E0790000 #e E0860000 #f N0200000 #g N0120000
255 Scale 1:253,440 #c (E 79° --E 86°/N 20° --N 12°).

034 vs 255 field in supplying coordinates



034 - Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data

This field contains cartographic mathematical data, or coordinates in coded form.

034 125000 |d W0650000 |e W0180000 |f N0490000 |g N0250000

255 Statement of coordinates

Contains the statement of coordinates and are recorded in the order of westernmost longitude, easternmost longitude, northernmost latitude, and southernmost latitude.

255 Scale 1:125,000 |c (W 65°--W 18°/N 49°--N 25°).

Why coordinates in addition to place names?....

Disambiguation (of course)!?!

When you are looking up a placename with the word “field,” what are you looking up?

Placename

Kindley Field
Bilate River Field
Jervis Field
Lance Field
Titas Field

FLORIDA FIELD

Classification



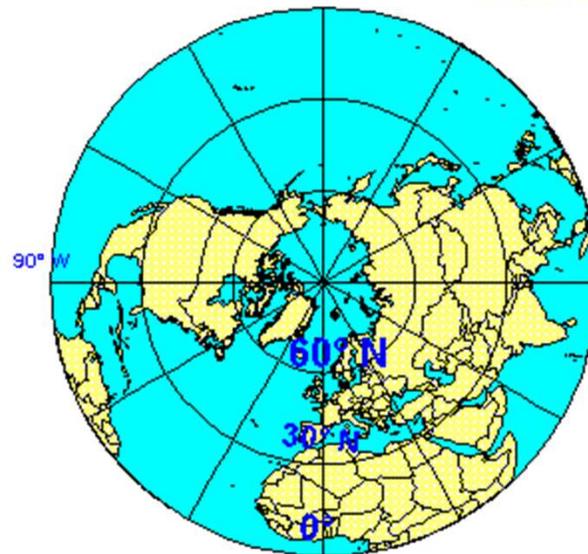
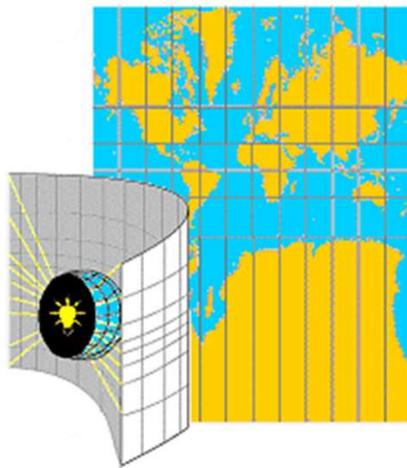
FOOTBALL STADIUM

Map Projection...

A map projection is any method of representing the surface of a sphere or other shape on a plane. All map projections distort the surface in some fashion...

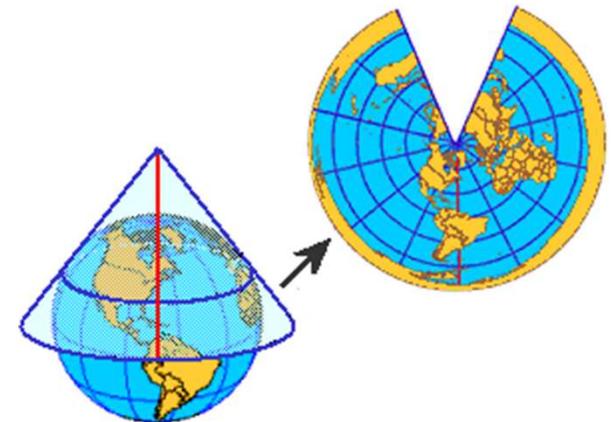
Peter H. Dana 9/20/94

cylindrical

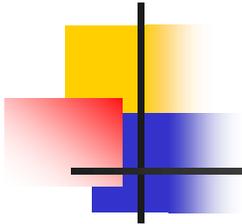


Azimuthal Equidistant

conic



Legend



A legend is a part of a map that interprets the meaning of point, line, and area symbols on a map.

Symbols represent real world land features on a map. They can be divided into three groups: point, line, and polygon (or area) symbols.

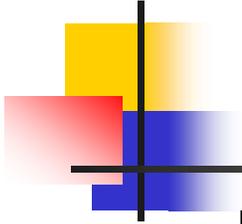
Point symbols are: buildings, wells, radio towers

Line symbols are: roads, rivers, railroad tracks, power lines

Polygon or area symbols are: water bodies, swamps
Deserts, forested area, glaciers



Relief Codes



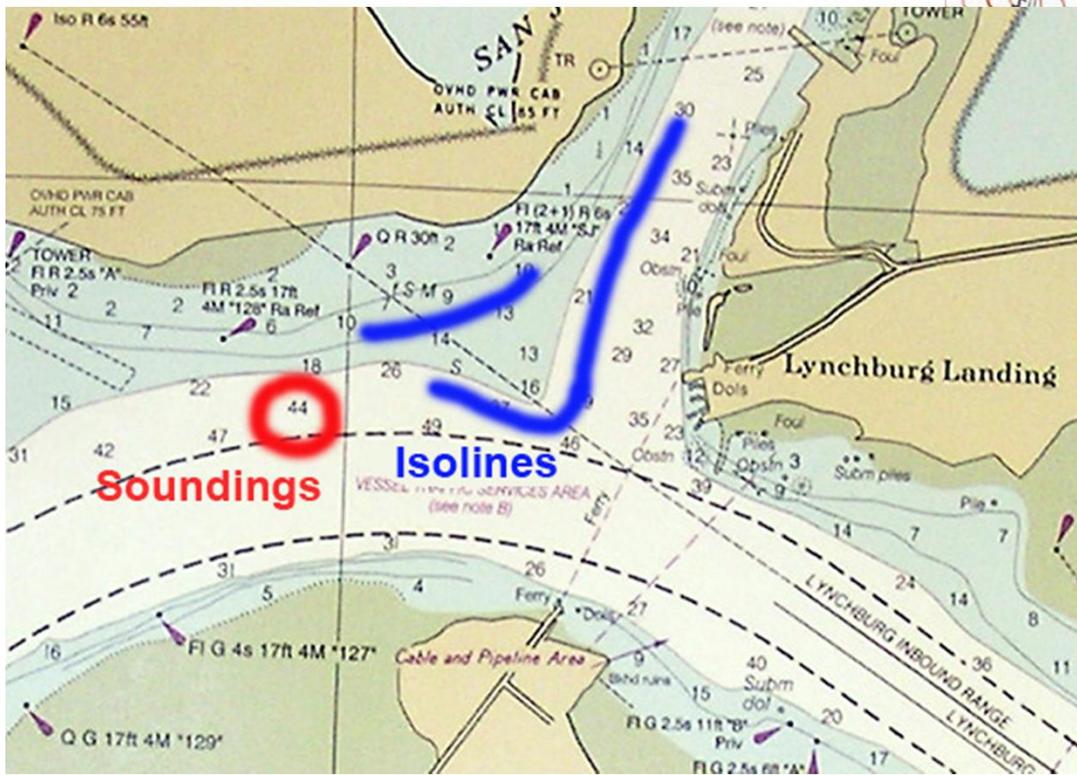
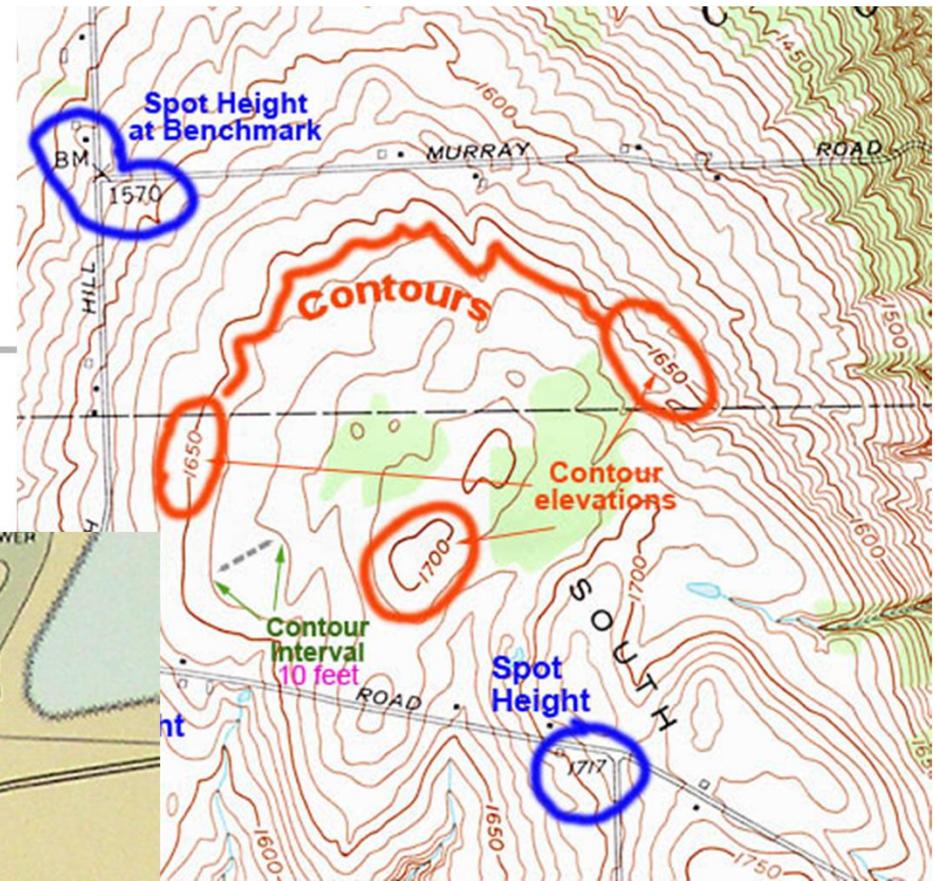
Relief contains alphabetic codes describing relief types. Since maps often display several types of relief, one to four codes may be recorded. Enter codes in order of their importance to the map.

Some example codes for fixed field RELF:

- a **Contours**. Relief is represented by contours.
- b **Shading**. Relief is represented by shading, usually of a single color.
- d **Hachure** (short lines which follow direction of maximum slope.)
- e **Bathymetry, soundings**. Underwater relief is represented by soundings or spot heights.
- g **Spot heights**. Relief is represented by spot heights

Ex. 500 *Relief shown by contours, shading, and spot heights. [a,b,g]*

Examples of relief

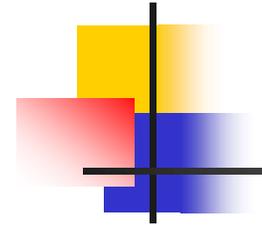


Source: <http://www.acsu.buffalo.edu/~dbertuca/>

500 :: Relief shown by soundings, isolines, countours and spot heights.

Notes

(Map Cataloging Manual : 3.4-3.6)



Categories of notes are usually transcribed in the bibliographic description in a particular, prescribed order :
recto contents, verso contents, and cover contents,
followed by other notes...

A simple recto contents note usually begins with the term *Includes ...*

Ex.: 500 *Includes index to points of interest, inset of the downtown, distance list, and col. ill.*

A simple verso contents notes usually ends with *... on verso.*

Ex.: 500 *Indexes, text, city information, and col. ill on verso.*

Other notes: *Ex.:* 500 "Stock Number 024-005-00720-2."

Ex.: 500 Shows vegetation zones.

Assigning subject entries : LCSH

650's and 651's

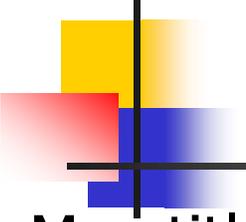
MAP TITLE:

Lighthouses and marinas of Florida and how to get to them...

650 0 |a Lighthouses |z Florida |v Maps.
650 0 |a Marinas |z Florida |v Maps.
~~651 0 |a Florida |v Maps, Tourist. |v Maps~~
~~650 0 |a Roads |z Florida |v Maps.~~

←
655 |a Tourist Maps

New impact on subject assignment:
655: Index Term–Genre/Form



Map title:

Coralville Reservoir, Johnson County, Iowa : marked fishing map

As late as September 2010...

650 Fishing \$z Iowa \$z Coralville Lake \$v Maps.

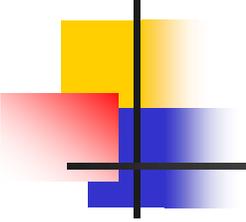
651 Coralville Lake (Iowa) \$v Bathymetric maps.

Since September 2010...

650 Fishing \$z Iowa \$z Coralville Lake \$v Maps.

651 Coralville Lake (Iowa) \$v Maps.

655 Bathymetric maps.



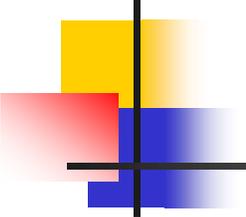
Schedule G: Call Numbers for Maps

Formulating Numbers (LC Schedule G)

Each geographic entity has a 5-number sequence that is used to describe subareas from general to specific.

For each main number, ex. G3930 (Florida), [or G6515 (Slovakia)]:

- 0 or 5 General maps -- Florida general map
- 1 or 6 Thematic (subject) maps -- Fla. tourist (road, etc.) map + .E635
- 2 or 7 Regions, natural features, etc. -- Fla. Everglades map + .E89
- 3 or 8 Major political division (states, provinces, counties, districts maps) -- Florida Polk County map + .P6
- 4 or 9 Cities or towns maps -- Florida city of Tampa map + .T3



Schedule G: Formulating a call number

Map of Florida	G3930 2000 .G6
Map of Florida roads	G3931.P2 2009 .G6
Map of the Everglades	G3932.E89 2003 .G6
Road map of the Everglades	G3932.E89P2 2010 .G6
Map of Broward County	G3933.B8 2003 .G6
Road map of Broward Co.	G3933.B8P2 2007 .G6
Map of City of Gainesville	G3934.G2 2003 .G6
Road map of Gainesville	G3934.G2P2 2002 .G6
Map of Slovakia	G6155 2000 .G6
Map of Slovakian railroads	G6156.P3 1997 .G6
Map of the Liptov Basin	G6157.L5 2003 .G6
Map of Kosicky Province	G6158.K6 2011 .G6
Map of City of Bratislava	G6159.B7 1999 .G6

Enhanced Classification Browser - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://classificationweb.net/min/minaret?app=Class&menu=/Menu/&brower=1&mod=Browser&time=1: [star] [color]

Most Visited Classification Web - Li... The Cataloging Calcul... Library of Congress O... InstantService - Cust...

McAfee

Browse Search Tables Refresh Logout Close Menu Help << < > >>

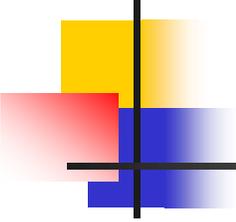
LC Class # (Enhanced Browser)

[Maps--By region or country--America. Western Hemisphere--North America--United States--Eastern United States, 1870 and later--Southern States. Confederate States of America--Southeastern States--South Atlantic States. Southeast Atlantic States--Florida--Counties, A-Z--Baker](#)

G3933.B2	Baker <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.B3	Bay <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.B6	Bradford <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.B7	Brevard <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.B8	Broward <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C3	Calhoun <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C4	Charlotte <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C5	Citrus <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C6	Clay <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C7	Collier <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.C8	Columbia <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.D3	Dade. Miami-Dade <input type="checkbox"/>
Continue use of .D3 for Miami-Dade; 03-16-00	
G3933.D4	De Soto <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.D5	Dixie <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.D8	Duval <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.E7	Escambia <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.F6	Flagler <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.F7	Franklin <input type="checkbox"/>
G3933.G2	Gadsden <input type="checkbox"/>

Find: Next Previous Highlight all Match case Reached end of page, continued from top

Done



Subject Cutters

Only one subject Cutter may be used in a call number.

A subject Cutter is usually used with call numbers ending in 1 or 6;

But as shown in the earlier slide - may be added to other call numbers ending in a 2 or 7, 3 or 8, and 4 or 9 after the use of a geographic cutter.

Field 052 – Geographic Classification Data

Geographical locations described by the map, expressed as a series of numbers and letters.

050 4 G3730
052 3730

050 4 G3734.M5
052 3734 |b M5

SAMPLE RECORD

OCLC: 34048758 Rec stat: c Entered: 19960118 Replaced: 19990519 Used: 19960118

Type: e ELvl: I Srce: d Relf: ag Ctrl: Lang: eng BLvl: m Form: GPub: f SpFm:

Desc: a Ctry: dcu CrTp: a Indx: 1 Proj: cp DtSt: s Dates: 1967,

040 BUF ꝑc BUF ꝑd OCL

007 a ꝑb j ꝑd a ꝑe a ꝑf n ꝑg z ꝑh n

034 1 a ꝑb 24000 ꝑd W0785230 ꝑe W0784500 ꝑf N0430000 ꝑg N0425230

043 n-us-ny

050 4 G3804.B9P1 1967 ꝑb .G4

052 3801

052 3803 ꝑb E6

052 3804 ꝑb A489 ꝑb B9 ꝑb C5 ꝑb T612

110 2 Geological Survey (U.S.)

245 10 Buffalo NE quadrangle, New York--Erie Co. / ꝑc mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey.

246 1 ꝑi Filing title: ꝑa Buffalo NE, N.Y.

255 Scale 1:24,000 ; ꝑb polyconic proj. ꝑc (W 78 52 30--W 78 45 00/N 43 00 00--N 42 52 30).

260 Washington, D.C. : ꝑb The Survey, ꝑc 1967.

300 1 map : ꝑb col. ; ꝑc 58 x 42 cm., on sheet 69 x 56 cm.

500 Relief shown by contours and spot heights.

500 Shows roads and trails, bus and railroad routes.

500 Includes quadrangle location map.

500 "AMS 5269 IV NE--Series V821."

651 0 Amherst (N.Y.) ꝑv Maps.

651 0 Buffalo (N.Y.) ꝑv Maps, Topographic.

651 0 Cheektowaga (N.Y.) ꝑv Maps, Topographic.

651 0 Erie County (N.Y.) ꝑv Maps, Topographic. .

650 0 Transportation ꝑv Maps.

References:

Paige G Andrew – “Cataloging Sheet maps: the basics” 2003, Haworth Press

Map Cataloging Manual <http://www.itsmarc.com/crs/map0309.htm>

Cartographic Materials : A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, 2002 Revision

Moore, Susan M.. *Map Cataloging: Learning the Basics*

<http://www.stonybrook.edu/libmap/basics.pdf>

David J. Bertuca, *Map Librarian, University at Buffalo*. “Map Catalogers Toolbox

http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/asl/maps/cat/map_cat_tools.html

OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards <http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/default.htm>

González, Jorge - *Problems That Arise When Providing Geographic Coordinate Information for Cataloged Maps* <http://www.stonybrook.edu/libmap/coordinates/seriesb/no8/b8.htm>

Dictionary for Library and Information Science, [online], Reitz, Joan 2004

<http://lu.com/odlis/>

Paige G. Andrew, Mary Lynette Larsgaard, eds. -- *Maps and related cartographic materials : cataloging, classification, and bibliographic control*, 1999

Library of Congress Online Catalog <http://catalog.loc.gov/>