Map Cataloging:
the basics

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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

*p.40 Maps and related cartographic materials : (Andrew & Larsgaard)*
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


Also: [Map Cataloging Manual](http://www.itismarc.com/crs/map0001.htm)
What Qualifies As a Map Format Item?

According to AACRRII: 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.
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
*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
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.

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.
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.
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 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 79º --E 86º/N 20º --N 12º).
The scale is taken directly from the map, or it can be calculated using a bar scale (showing distance in relation to the map).

If no scale is given and no scale is indicated by other means, then enter:

255  Scale not given.

If the scale cannot be determined by any means (either by examination of the map or by comparison to known map scales), then use the following:

255  Scale indeterminable.

If the scale can be approximated from measuring the bar scale and making a ratio, use:

255  Scale [ca. 1:55,000]

For some maps, such as tourist maps and pictorial maps, the map is not to a particular scale. Use:

255  Not drawn to scale.
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°).
When you are looking up a placename with the word “field,” what are you looking up?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placename</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kindley Field</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilate River Field</td>
<td>volcano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jervis Field</td>
<td>agricultural site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance Field</td>
<td>populated place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titas Field</td>
<td>an oil field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FLORIDA FIELD

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

Disambiguation (of course)!!
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...
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, contours and spot heights.
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 | G393 0 2000 .G6 |
| Road map of the Everglades | G393 2.E89P2 2010 .G6 |
| Map of Slovakia | G615 5 2000 .G6 |
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
G3933.B3
G3933.B6
G3933.B7
G3933.B8
G3933.C3
G3933.C4
G3933.C5
G3933.C6
G3933.C7
G3933.C8
G3933.D3
G3933.D4
G3933.D5
G3933.D8
G3933.E7
G3933.F6
G3933.F7
G3933.G9

Baker
Bay
Bradford
Brevard
Broward
Calhoun
Charlotte
Citrus
Clay
Collier
Columbia
Dade, Miami-Dade

Continue use of .D3 for Miami-Dade; 03-16-00
De Soto
Dade
Duval
Escambia
Flagler
Franklin
Gadsden
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
050 4 G3734.M5
052 3730
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:

040 BUF ‡c BUF ‡d OCL
007 a ‡b j ‡d a ‡e a ‡f n ‡g z ‡h n
034 1 a ‡b 24000 ‡d W0785230 ‡e W0784500 ‡f N0430000 ‡g N0425230
043 n-us-ny
050 4 G3804.B9P1 1967 ‡b .G4
052 3801
052 3803 ‡b E6
052 3804 ‡b A489 ‡b B9 ‡b C5 ‡b T612
110 2 Geological Survey (U.S.)
245 10 Buffalo NE quadrangle, New York--Erie Co. / ‡c mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey.
246 1 ‡i Filing title: ‡a Buffalo NE, N.Y.
255 Scale 1:24,000 ; ‡b polyconic proj. ‡c (W 78 52 30---W 78 45 00/N 43 00 00---N 42 52 30:).
300 1 map : ‡b col. ; ‡c 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.) ‡v Maps.
651 0 Buffalo (N.Y.) ‡v Maps, Topographic.
651 0 Cheektowaga (N.Y.) ‡v Maps, Topographic.
651 0 Erie County (N.Y.) ‡v Maps, Topographic.
650 0 Transportation ‡v Maps.
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http://www.stonybrook.edu/libmap/basics.pdf

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

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

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