MAPPING OUR HISTORY

- Barb Scoby, Cataloger, Cataloging Maintenance Center
- Eric McKinney, Cataloging Trainer, Cataloging Maintenance Center

Online with the CMC, January 9th, 2025, 10 a.m.

Good morning everyone and welcome to Mapping Our History, our first Online with the CMC of the new year. Today, Barb Scoby and I will present on cataloging maps and other cartographic materials.

Agenda

- Overall:
  Learning and fun

- Specific:
  o Presenter bios
  o Definitions
  o Cartography-specific fields
  o Examples

Here is our agenda for today's presentation. We will start by introducing ourselves, cover some definitions, look at some cartography-specific fields and then share some examples. We will answer questions at the end of the presentation. You can post your question to the chat or wait until the end when we will allow everyone to unmute to ask.

Eric McKinney
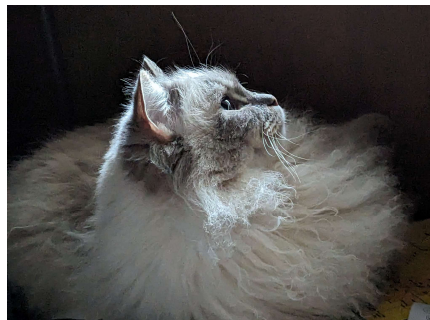
Good morning, all! My name is Eric McKinney and I am the Cataloging Trainer here at the Cataloging Maintenance Center (CMC.) I've been here over 3 years now cataloging all the cool stuff libraries around the state send us to be cataloged for FREE. I was inspired to library work by my wife, a high school librarian, who gets to visit her library an hour a day when not teaching non-library related courses. Grrrr. In our spare time, my wife and I enjoy reading, gardening, canning, gaming and hanging out with our furry friends. Tyrion on the left (note the droolcicles!), Griffin in the center, and Piebald or Pie for short, is patiently waiting for me to take my picture so he can eat.

I got my start in a small, public library before moving on to an academic library where I have spent the bulk of my cataloging career. I like the variety of items I get to catalog as well as learning more about our state's history while cataloging local history items (for FREE!) I also enjoy teaching some of FREE training courses offered by the CMC. I learn new things myself about cataloging when presenting them. So, thanks for stopping in this morning! I hope we make it worth your time.

BS0   I love the droolcicles!!!!
Barbera Scoby, 2024-12-30T18:27:16.085

Barb Scoby

Hello, I'm Barb Scoby and I just celebrated my 3 year anniversary at IHLS. I am the proud "mom" of 5 cats: Bella - the queen, Murray Bill – yes he is on the counter, Malcolm – he never smiles when I take a picture of him, Veronica (tabby), and her brother Ferris together in their favorite perch– these two aren't as innocent as they look and they grew so they can't both be on that platform at the same time anymore. I just realized that the things I enjoy doing in my free time are both warm weather activities: tending to my flower garden and slowly demolishing my rotting front porch. Eventually I will be forced to continue my search for a reliable and reasonably priced person/company to build a new porch!

Slide 4

PT0   You have 5 cats but only pictures of 4 of them.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:41:54.259

BS0 0   Ferris and Veronica are in the same picture in the middle.
Barbera Scoby, 2025-01-02T16:57:16.365

Definitions

Map – Per BFAS, for cataloging purposes, a map is defined as, "...all cartographic material other than a globe."

Plat book – A plat map shows the parcels (lots) that a tract of land has been divided into, streets, structures, flood zones, easements, etc. A plat book is simply a book of plat maps.

Globes – Per BFAS, a globe is a, "...model of a celestial body, usually the Earth or another celestial sphere depicted on the surface of a sphere."

IHLS EDWARDSVILLE

To get going, let's get some definitions out of the way. If you've attended one of our presentations before, you likely know we use OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards as our main guide for cataloging. We will refer to it as BFAS for the remainder of the presentation.

For cataloging purposes, defining a map is fairly simple. If it is not a globe, it is a map. This means atlases, too, should be cataloged as a map.

Wikipedia notes that, "In the United States, a plat (plan) is a cadastral map, drawn to scale, showing the divisions of a piece of land."

You can see the BFAS definition of a globe.

EM0   Would you have any other cool map pics? We could use one here. We don't need to discuss it or anything, just something visually interesting to look at. (Unlike the plat book, lol!)

If not I can look around for one.
Eric McKinney, 2024-12-30T15:17:28.604

BS0 0   I added a plat map for the empty lot I own in Arizona. The blue dotted lines show which way the washes run meaning when there is a lot of rain, rivers will run along those lines.
Barbera Scoby, 2024-12-30T18:57:39.399

PT1   Make sure you tell us what BFAS is, either in the notes or on the slide.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:43:01.119

Cartography-specific fields

- 0XX
- 1XX
- 255
- 3XX
- 5XX
- Fixed field elements
- Subject headings

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In the 0XXs, we will look at the 007, the 041 and the 043. The 1XXs will look familiar if you have cataloged a book. The 255 will need examined as it is definitely cartography-specific. There are 3XXs geared directly at cartographic items as well as some 5XXs we will look at. Finally, we will discuss the fixed field elements and some of the subject headings that might be used when cataloging cartographic materials.

PT0   I don't think you need the apostrophes, so 1XXs, not 1XX's, but I think I do this, too. :)
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:45:06.290

SS1   Change Fixed fields to Fixed field elements. There is only one fixed field in each bib.
Shelley Stone, 2025-01-03T16:50:12.349

MARC Field 007

Map: 007 _ _ a ‡b j ‡d c ‡e a ‡f n ‡g z ‡h n

Globe: 007 _ _ d ‡b e ‡d c ‡e a ‡f n

There are several 0XX fields we will need to consider when cataloging maps and other cartographic materials. The first being the 007.

There really isn't a "one-size fits all" 007 for cartographic materials description. Different types of resources will have different subfield entries. For example, the 007 for maps will be different from that of globes. The slide includes an example for a map and a globe. Let's break them down starting with the map.

Use subfields a through h, minus c, to record the characteristics of the map. Both indicators are undefined so leave those blank. Subfield a will always be a for map. Subfield b provides the specific material designation. J is used to denote maps. The most widely used are atlas (d) and map (j). Other options are diagram, profile, model, remote-sensing image, section, unspecified, view and other.

Subfield d only has two options for the color characteristics. Is the map one color? Use a. Multicolor? Use c.

Subfield e is where the primary material the map is made from is recorded. If you are familiar with the RDA Registry's list of materials, that is the type of

information that is recorded here. Is the map made of paper, vellum, something else? Use the appropriate code here. "A" for paper is widely used. See BFAS for the full list of materials.

Whether the item is a facsimile or not can be recorded in subfield f. Use f for facsimile, n for not applicable, u for unknown and z for other.

Subfield g records the production or reproduction details. Options here are photocopy, blueline print (think of the coloration of blueprints), photocopy, pre-production, film, unknown and other.

Finally, use subfield h to record the positive/negative aspects of the item. Also known as polarity. Positive is dark images on a light background (a) and negative is light images on a dark background (b). The other options are mixed (m) if there is a combination of positive and negative and n for not applicable meaning the item is not a photocopy or film.

There are only 5 subfields for globes, category of material (a), specific material designation (b), color (d), physical medium (e) and type of reproduction (f). Subfield a will always be d for globe. Subfield b is where to record what kind of globe it is. Use a for celestial, b for planetary or lunar, c for terrestrial, e for Earth moon, u for unspecified and z for other.

Subfield d can be either one color (a) or multicolored (c). Much like maps, subfield e records the physical medium. The list of materials is identical to that of maps.
Lastly, subfield f is used to record the facsimile status of the globe.

BS0   How in the heck do I get rid of the date in the bottom left corner?
Barbera Scoby, 2024-12-30T19:39:00.388

PT0 0   Typically, it's in a text box, where you can just click on it and delete it, but that doesn't seem to be the case here.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:46:39.946

PT1   I would add $a at the beginning of each field or explain that a and d are in $a. Do the same with the rest of the slides. Just be consistent.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:48:39.477

PT2   For each slide with a MARC field, I would suggest adding MARC Field before the number.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:15:50.441

MARC Field 034

Map:

034 1 _ a ǂb 50688

Globe:

034 1 a ǂb 7600000 ǂd W1800000 ǂe 1800000 ǂf N0900000 ǂz Moon

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The 034 is used to record the mathematical data that most maps contain. It might be the scale, a projection value, coordinates or a combination of them all. Both indicators can be used. The first to record the type of scale and the second the type of ring.

When recording scale, a first indicator of 0 is used when the scale cannot be determined or there is no scale present on the item. 1 is used when the scale is a single horizontal scale. Think "1 inch = 1000 miles" here. 2 is used if there is a range of scales. The range must be on a single map. It is not intended to cover the range of scales in a plat book or atlas.

The second indicator is for the type of ring. It only applies to digital cartographic items. Leave it blank if it is not applicable. 0 is for the outer ring or the closed non-intersecting boundary of the area covered per BFAS. Subfield 1 is for the exclusion ring. BFAS tells us that is the "… closed non-intersecting boundary of the area within the G-polygon outer ring." The Federal Geographic Data Committee describes G-Polygons and G-Rings as:

"The terminology of G-Polygon and G-Ring is taken from the Spatial Data Transfer

Standard. In simple terms, a G-Polygon is a closed, connected (contiguous) area. A G-Ring is a set of coordinates that defines a boundary of the area. The first and last points in the set of coordinates must be the same. The "outer" G-Ring describes the outside edge of the G-Polygon. "Inner" G-Rings describe any "holes" that might occur in the G-Polygon."

There are many subfields that can be used depending on the cartographic material being cataloged.

Subfield a is used to record the category of scale. Use a for linear or bar scale. This is typically presented as a line that shows distances at scale. Subfield b is used for the angular scale of celestial charts. Use z for all other scales.

Subfields b and c are used to record the constant ratio linear scale with the horizontal scale in b and the vertical scale in c. Record the denominator of the representative faction for each. That's a fancy way of saying use the larger number of the fraction here.

Subfields d through g are used for the longitude and latitude coordinates. D is for west longitude. E for east longitude. F for north latitude, and G covers the south latitude. Note that the number should reflect the furthest-reaching extent of the cardinal direction. For example, subfield d should reflect the western-most point of the extent.

Subfields h through r are used for celestial charts. The angular scale is recorded in h. J through N record the northern and southern limit of the declination as well as the eastern and western right ascension limit. Subfield p records the equinox for a celestial chart. It should be in the *yyyy* date form. Months can be included but should be appended to the year after a period. R is used to record how far the object being cataloged is from the Earth. This is recorded in light-years. Thankfully, we don't have to convert those into centimeters! (But in case you are now wondering, ChatGPT tells me 1 light year is approximately 9.461×10^{17} cm.)

To finish out the 034 subfields, we have s and t where we can record the latitude (s) and the longitude (t) of a point in our new friend the g-ring.

Subfields x and y are used for the beginning and ending date of the data described by the coordinates. X is for the beginning while y should contain the ending date. Both should be recorded in a *yyyymmdd* format.

We end up with z, used to record the name of the extraterrestrial body being

cataloged. Extraterrestrial is key here. Specifically, BFAS says if subfields d through g do not describe anything on Earth, subfield z should be used. Notice the subfield z of Moon in our globe example.

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PT0   I would change example globe to globe example.

Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:53:59.867

MARC Fields 04X-05X

- 041
  - 041 _ _ eng

- 043
  - 043 _ _ n-us-il
  - 043 _ _ zmo----

- 052
  - 052 _ _ 4103 ‡b S8
  - 052 _ _ 3167 ‡b M6

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The 041 is one that is certainly not specific to cataloging maps. It is used to record the original language of the item. Both indicators might apply. The first is for translation information. If the item is or includes a translation, use zero. If not, use one. The second indicator is used for recording the source of code. The only options are blank indicating it is a MARC language code or seven, indicating a subfield two will be present that has the source specified. The URL for the list of LC source codes is included on the Resources slide. Note that this example is not from today's examples, but an example from another example I found when looking for examples.

The 043
Also not cartography-specific, but it is frequently used since most maps are dealing with a geographic area. Enter the appropriate code for the geographic area from the MARC Code List for Languages. The URL can be found on the Resources slide.

The 052 is used to record the Geographic Classification. It is a more precise version of the 043 that can drill down to geographic subareas and populated

place names. In code form! The codes for the 052 are taken from the LC Classification -- Class G. However, only the range of G3190 through G9980 are used. The G is dropped when recording the number in the record.

The first indicator is for the Code Source. It is left blank when using LC's Class G classification scheme. An indicator of one is used when the classification code is taken from the U. S. Department of Defense rather than the LC. An indicator of 7 denotes the source will be specified in subfield 2. The second indicator is undefined.

The most widely used subfields are a, for the geographic classification area code, b for the subarea code and d for the populated place name. You might see a subfield 1 with a link to a resource on the item. Note from the globe example that the 052 is repeatable. The first 052 contains 3167, the G-text code for Globes – Individual planets and moons. The M6 in subfield b denotes the moon. The second 052 of 3195 represents a heading of Moon – General.

PT0   Change Marc to MARC.

Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:56:32.523

PT1   You have an extra space after the period (after item, before Note) that should be removed.

Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:57:59.194

MARC Fields 1XX-2XX

- 1XX
  - None in our plat book example

  - 110 2 _ Real World Globes, ‡e cartographer, ‡e publisher.

- 255
  - 255 _ _ Scale 1:7,600,000. 1 cm = 76 km ‡c (W 180°--E 180°/N90°--S90°).

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Much like books, cartographic materials generally require a main entry in a 1XX. Though, not always. Barb once created a record for a late 1800s hand drawn map of trails and no one was credited. So, like your teachers always said, "Put your name on your work!" A date would also be good because catalogers love it if they don't have to track down a date.

If the item is created by a corporate body, a 110 is used. If it can be credited to a single person, a 100 is more appropriate. The indicator rules are the same. The 255 is our only cartography-specific field in the 2XX's. Use it for the cartographic mathematical data. Both indicators are undefined, and the subfields are a through g. Subfield a is the statement of scale. Record the entire scale statement. Be sure to include any equivalency statements. You can also record vertical scales or vertical exaggeration statements for relief models or other three-dimensional items.

Record the entire projection statement in subfield b if included on the item.

Coordinates are recorded in subfield c. They should be recorded in the order of westernmost longitude, easternmost longitude, northernmost latitude, and

southernmost latitude. Record coordinates in the form hemisphere-degrees-minutes-seconds or, in other forms, such as decimal degrees. The coordinates should be enclosed in parentheses and the latitude/longitude statements should be separated by two hyphens. Use a slash to separate latitudes.

Subfield d is used with celestial charts to record the statement of zone if it is divided into zones. If the scale given is for a degree of the chart, the exact coordinates can be recorded here.

Subfield e is the statement of equinox for charts recording equinox information for a specific year. Use subfield e to record that information. It should be contained within the same parentheses as subfield d, separated by a space, colon, space.)

PT0   Capitalize the XXs.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:58:59.491

PT1   Capitalize the XXs.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T15:59:39.944

MARC Fields 334-336

- 334 – single or multiple?

- 336
  - 336 _ _ cartographic dataset ±b crd ±2 rdacontent
  - 336 _ _ cartographic moving image ±b crm ±2 rdacontent
  - 336 _ _ cartographic tactile image ±b crt ±2 rdacontent
  - 336 _ _ cartographic tactile three-dimensional form ±b crn ±2 rdacontent
  - 336 _ _ cartographic three-dimensional form ±b crf ±2 rdacontent

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In this cataloger's opinion, the definitions of the mode of issuance options single unit and multiple unit in the RDA Registry are not terribly helpful. I think of it as, "How does it circulate?" If the record is for an item that is checked out as a complete item in and of itself, single unit is appropriate. Because of this, even kits, often comprised of many items, are considered single units. Using multiple unit in a record is appropriate when the record is for a series of items where a single item of the whole can be checked out. Think of a series of atlases where a single volume could be checked out. I would use multiple unit in this happenstance.

There are several options for the content type in the 336 depending upon the item being cataloged. Here are the options covering maps, globes, and cartographic moving images.

PT0   Remove the period.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:12:59.707

PT1   I would change Think a to Think of a.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:13:31.082

PT2   Add a comma after globes.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:13:49.191

PT3   I would suggest consistently using the same delimiter in all of your examples.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:14:51.551

MARC Fields 337-338

- 337
  - 337 _ _ unmediated ǂb n ǂ2 rdamedia

- 338
  - 338 _ _ volume ǂb nc ǂ2 rdacarrier
  - 338 _ _ object ǂb nr ǂ2 rdacarrier

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We can finish out the 33X's with the 337 and 338. The 337 will be the same as it is for books, unmediated, with a subfield b of n and a subfield 2 of rdamedia. The 338 will be different for maps and globes. A globe should be recorded with object in subfield a. With a plat book being considered an atlas, a 338 of volume is appropriate. Use nr for subfield b and rdacarrier for subfield 2.

PT0 Maybe give an example of the 338 for a map and a globe.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:17:28.300

MARC Field 500

500	"Diameter 18" (46 cm). Scale 1:7.6 Million. 1 cm represents 76 km."
500	"Data Sources: NASA, USGS."
500	"Dry erase globe of the new Unified Geologic Map of the Moon with shaded topography from the Lunar Orbiter Laser Altimeter (LOLA). This geologic globe is a synthesis of six Apollo-era regional geologic maps, updated based on data from recent satellite missions. It will serve as a reference for lunar science and future human missions to the Moon"--Publisher's website.
500	Source map data: USGS Astrogeology Science Center. Unified Geologic Map of the Moon, 1:5,000,000. [Reston, Virginia]: United States Geological Survey, 2020. Accessible via Astropedia web portal.

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While there are many cartography-specific fields to use, there are often a bevy of 500s in records for maps or globes. This example is from our globe record.

PT0   For the third 500, there should not be a space before the double-dash.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:18:46.253

PT1   I would explain that the 581 is for Publications About Described Materials Note.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:19:40.878

PT2   The 581 field should end in a period. "Optionally, add a terminal period at the end of the field (preceding subfield ‡z) unless the last subfield ends with an ellipsis or period (following an abbreviation or initial)." Because the CMC follows the optional punctuation guidelines.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:20:56.143

MARC Fields 522, 546, 588

- 522
  - 522 _ _ Stark County, Illinois.
  - 522 _ _ Moon.

- 546
  - 546 _ _ Text in English.

- 581
  - 581 _ _ ‡3 Conference report ‡a "Release of the Digital Unified Global Geologic Map of the Moon at 1:5,000,000- scale." Fortezzo, C.M., P.D. Spudis, and S.L. Harrel. 51st Lunar and Planetary Science Conference, 2020.

- 588
  - 588 0 _ Title from clear plastic sticker affixed on globe.

The 522 is a note field specifically for geographic coverage. This is where we get to use our words like big catalogers for the codes in our 052s! If the 052 is coded 4103 for Illinois, we can use Illinois in subfield a of our 522. The first indicator is left blank to indicate it is geographic coverage information. The second indicator is undefined. BFAS states that the 522 is usually used for survey materials.

I include the 546 or varying title here because, as discussed earlier, a 041 might be needed. Again, I typically consider these two fields as companions if not BFFs. While BFAS says the terminal period is optional for the 546, it should be used.

There is a 581 or Publications About Described Materials Note present because there was a conference report published about the globe.

Including a 588, the source description note, will be necessary if the title in 245a is taken from somewhere other than a title page. This is more common with globes than plat books.

PT0   Change to 245 $a. I would explain in the notes what each field is (522, 546, and 588). Most people probably know what the 546 and 588 field are, but they are probably less familiar with the 522.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:22:23.831

The Fixed Field Elements

Rec stat c		**Entered** 19960610		**Replaced** 20241101	
Type e	**ELvl**	**Srce**	**Relf**	**Ctrl**	**Lang** eng
BLvl m	**Form**	**GPub**	**SpFm**	**MRec**	**Ctry** ilu
CrTp e	**Indx** 1	**Proj**	**DtSt** t	**Dates** 1995	, 1995
Desc i					

Maps ▾		Rec stat	c	Entered	20230531		Replaced	20241227125423.5
Type e	ELvl	Srce		Relf		Ctrl	Lang	eng
BLvl m	Form	GPub		SpFm		MRec	Ctry	cau
CrTp d	Indx 0	Proj		DtSt	t	Dates 2020	,	2020
Desc i								

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Here you can see the fixed fields for a plat book (top) and our globe (bottom). Type is e for cartographic material. Our BLvl is m for monograph/item. CrTp is used to record the type of cartographic material. E denotes atlas. D is used for a globe. Desc is i since we are using ISBD punctuation. Because the plat book has an index, there is 1 in the Indx field. If a type of projection is noted on the item, it should be recorded in the Proj field. The relief, too, should be recorded if known. Use the Relf field for that. I used t in DtSt to denote a publication and copyright date. The plat book is in English and it was published in Illinois. The globe was published in California.

PT0   Since you mention the plat was published in Illinois, you might want to do the same for the globe--published in California.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:24:42.799

SS1   Change heading to Fixed Field Elements
Shelley Stone, 2025-01-03T17:02:15.764

Subject Headings

- 650 _0 Real property ±z (State) ±z (City or County) ±v Maps.
- 650 _0 Landowners ±z (State) ±z (City or County) ±v Maps.
- 651 _0 (County, State, Country etc.) ±v Maps.
- 651 _0 (County, State, Country etc.) ±v Directories. (only if lists of names are included)
- 655 _7 Atlases. ±2 lcgft
- 655 _7 Cadastral maps. ±2 lcgft
- 655 _7 Directories. ±2 lcgft (only if lists of names are included)
- 655 _ 7 Globes.
- 655 _ 7 Celestial globes.

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Here is a short list of common subject headings used while cataloging cartographic materials. There are many more. Note that "Directories" is only used in the 651 and 655 if the item contains a list of names. This is more typical of plat books than maps or globes.

I have personally never had the opportunity to catalog a globe. A celestial globe would be especially cool. If you happen to have a special collection of globes lying around your library that contains one, let me know! Also, if you have the ability to say "cadastral" without having fun, you are a more serious-minded human being than I. Cadastral! I apologize. Let's move on and Barb will start us off with our examples. I'll return with more bad jokes in a bit. Take it away, Barb.

SS0   Add a period after Directories on the 6th line. Also, Globes and Celestial globes should both be shown as 655s (lcgft) Notice that Celestial globes should not be in the inverted form.
Shelley Stone, 2025-01-03T17:08:20.183

SS1   The parentheses in these examples bothers me for some reason. I guess because the 651 could actually contain parentheses with a state abbreviation after a city. Is there some other way to show that you mean any state, city, county, etc. can go in your examples?
Shelley Stone, 2025-01-03T17:26:26.643

EM1 0   Hi Shelley. I took these from our Cataloging Local History/Genealogy sheet provided when I started. I can work that into the narrative.
Eric McKinney, 2025-01-08T17:59:35.786
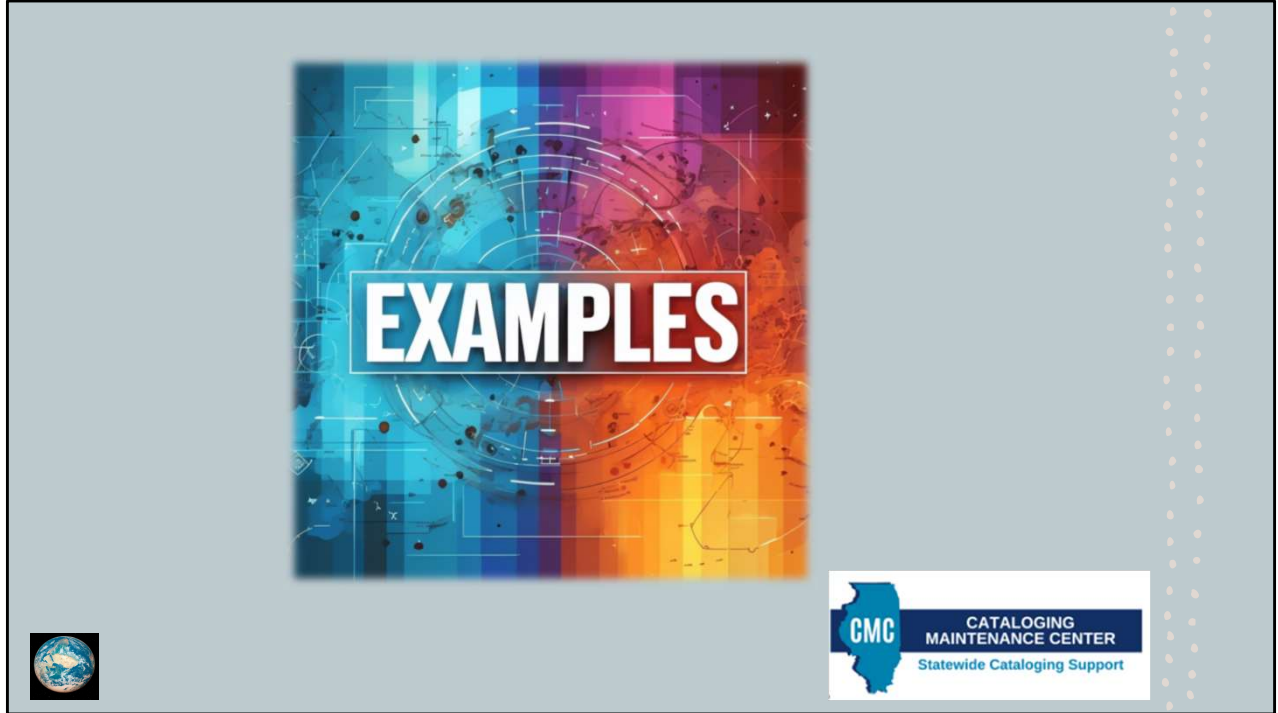
Thanks Eric! I will be discussing the records for two different types of maps : Hubbard Scientific maps (raised relief topographic maps) and Sanborn maps (fire insurance maps).

3-D Raised Relief Map

Mesa, Arizona and surrounding areas
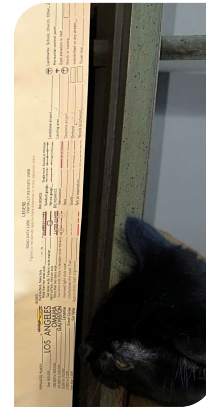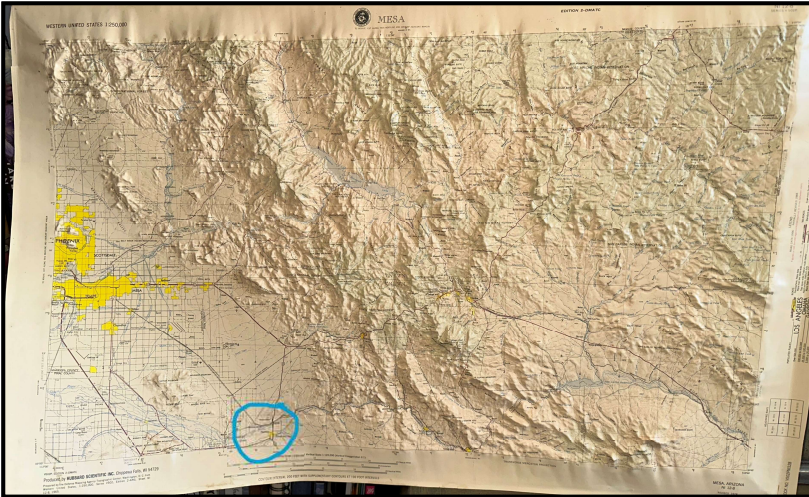
This is my own personal map so I won't be putting the record in OCLC. I bought this in the early 2000s for my Grandma at The Map Shop in Mesa, AZ. As a tactile person, I can assure you that running your fingers across this map is pretty darn fun! The picture on the right is of Ferris the kitten examining the map legend that is located on the right edge of the map.

So, touching this map may be fun, but cataloging it was challenging to me. I used the OCLC record for the Denver area Hubbard Scientific map for reference, but some of the information in that record didn't make sense to me. I tried (I really, really tried) not to go too far down the rabbit hole, but I was stuck on what to put in the 034 field so I emailed The Map Shop. No response so I went to the Edwardsville Public Works office with the map in hand to see if anyone there could confirm that the numbers I had were correct. The man who helped me said that he was pretty sure that I had the correct numbers but not 100% sure. Just like I don't speak "map" he doesn't speak "cataloging." But, someone from The Map Shop finally responded to my email. Some of the metadata in other fields is cataloger's judgment. I am totally willing to discuss any choices I made that you disagree with.

3-D Cont.

Ok. Back to the actual cataloging part! I want to touch on two of the fixed fields. For the Proj fixed field, I chose bh for Transverse Mercator. Thank goodness that Transverse Mercator was printed on the map! For the Relf field, I just used what the record for the Denver map had (a-Contours. Relief is represented by contours. g- Spot heights. Relief is represented by spot heights) but do those only apply to 2D maps?

As for the 007, I used the Values Table in BibFormats and for a few of the subfields I clicked on the 007 Map link when I needed a fuller explanation than the chart provided.

3-D Cont.

WESTERN UNITED STATES 1:250,000

NI 12-8
SERIES V 502P

	034	1	a ‡b 250000 ‡c 125000 ‡d W1120000 ‡e E1100000 ‡f N0340000 ‡g S0330000
	037		V502PNI128 ‡b DMA
	043		n-us-az
	052		4332 ‡b M5
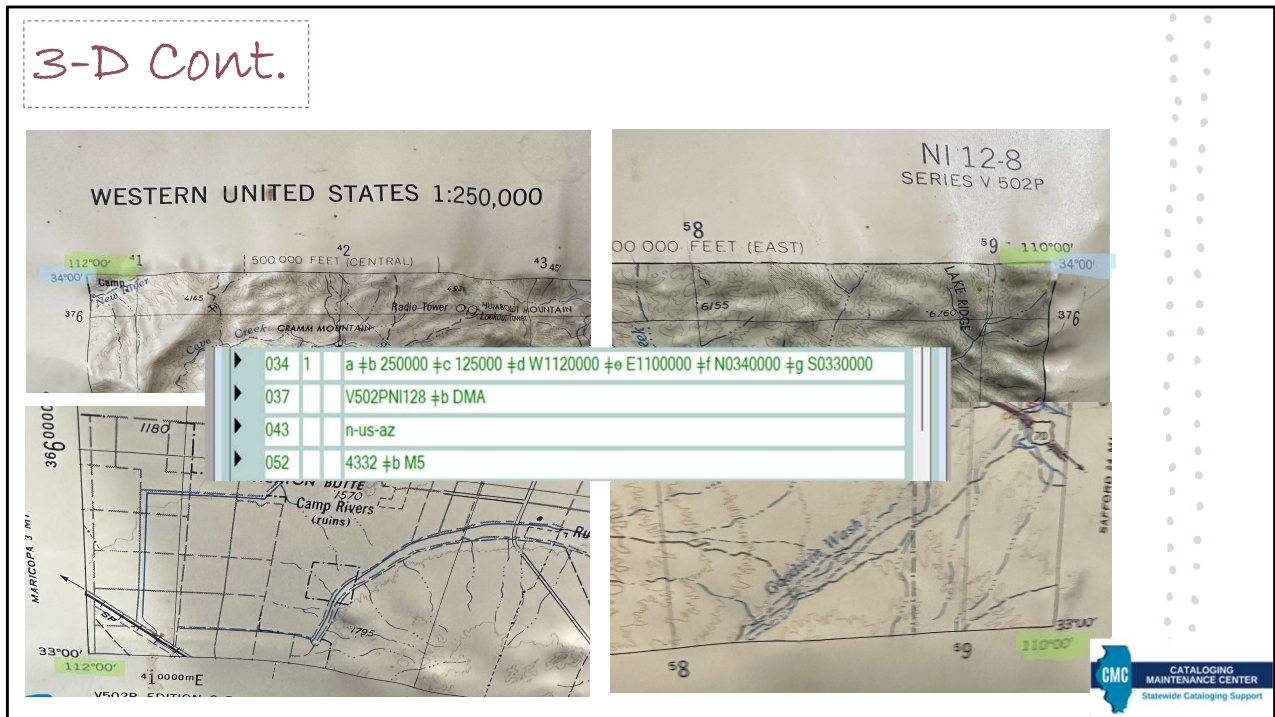
Like I said, the 034 field is where I ran into trouble. Obviously I couldn't use the numbers in the Denver record, but my new best friend at The Map Shop confirmed my guess that the number for $d is found in the upper and lower left hand corners of the map , $e from the upper and lower right hand corners (I highlighted those in green), $f from the top corners of the map, and $g from the bottom corners of the map.

052

https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/GCutter.pdf

| 052 | | | 4334 ǂb M5 |

1st indicator — Code source. A value that indicates the code source in subfield ǂa and information in the other subfields.

ƀ — **Library of Congress Classification**. Derive the geographic area code from the *Library of Congress Classification—Class G* from the range G3190-G9980 and expanded Cutter number lists for place names. Cutter numbers for place names in the United States are also published in *Geographic Cutter Numbers*.

https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCC/freelcc.html

Library of Congress Classification PDF Files

About LCC - A-BX - C-F - G-J - K-KZ - L-N - P-PZ - Q-S - T-Z -

G-J
- **G Preface** Geography. Maps. Anthropology. Recreation *(PDF, 91 KB)*
- **G Outline** Geography. Maps. Anthropology. Recreation *(PDF, 109 KB)*
- **G Text** Geography. Maps. Anthropology. Recreation *(PDF, 1.40 MB)*
- **G Cutters** Geography. Maps. Anthropology. Recreation *(PDF, 3.71 MB)*
- **Subclass G (Cartographic Materials)** Geographic Cutter Numbers (Tables G1548-G9804)

Find: arizona cities — Previous — Next — Replace with

G4334	ARIZONA. CITIES AND TOWNS, ETC.
.A2	Adamsville
.A26	Adobe
.A27	Agua Caliente
.A29	Aguila
.A3	Ajo

.M38	McGuireville
.M4	McNary
.M43	McNeal
.M46	Meadview
.M5	Mesa

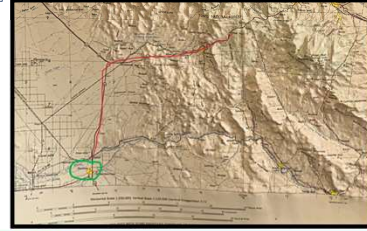CMC **CATALOGING MAINTENANCE CENTER** Statewide Cataloging Support

Finding the information for the 052 (Geographic Classification) was a trial for me when I started cataloging. Most of you know how to make this magic happen, but I'm going to put it here just in case there are some who don't. The quickest and easiest way to get to the cutter table that has all the information is to go to https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/GCutter.pdf If, like me, you at some point forget about that link, go to the 052 page in BibFormats and click on the Library of Congress Classification-Class G link. This should take you to https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCC/freelcc.html Now click on G-J at the top of the screen, click on Subclass G (Cartographic Materials), download the file, Ctrl+F and type in Arizona cities (or whatever you are searching for), and you will see that G4334 is for Arizona. Scroll down until you find the name of the town you are looking for and you will find the number for $b on the left side.

3XX 5XX 6XX FIELDS

255			Scale 1:250,000 ; vertical scale 1:125,000 (vertical exaggeration 2:1) ; ‡b Transverse Mercator projection ‡c (W 112°00'--E 110°00'/N 34°00'--S 33°00').
264		1	Washington, D.C. : ‡b The Center ; ‡a Chippewa Falls, WI : ‡b Hubbard Scientific Inc., ‡c 1978.
300			1 relief model : ‡b color, vinyl ; ‡c 45 x 69 x 3 cm
336			cartographic tactile three-dimensional form ‡b crn ‡2 rdacontent
337			unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia
338			sheet (or object???) ‡b nb ‡2 rdacarrier
500			Series V502P, edition 2-DMATC.
500			"Compiled in 1955 by photogrammetric methods and from USGS quadrangles 1:24,000, 1:31,000, and 1:62,500-scale, dated 1903-1953. Photographs field annotated 1953. Revised by the U.S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1973, 1975, 1976 and other source data. Revised information not field checked. Map edited 1978."
500			"NI 12-4 NI 12-12"--Map upper and bottom right.
500			"Contour interval 200 feet with supplementary contours at 100 foot intervals."
500			Relief shown by contours and spot heights.
500			Includes separate legend.
500			Vinyl relief model.
500			Based on latest U.S. Geological Survey maps at time of printing.
522			???
588	0		Title from

650	0	Topographic maps.
651	0	Arizona ‡v Relief models.
651	0	Arizona ‡v Maps.
651	0	Mesa (Ariz.) ‡v Relief models.
651	0	Mesa (Ariz.) ‡v Maps.
655	7	Relief models. ‡2 lcgft
710	2	Geological Survey (U.S.), ‡e cartographer ‡1 https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39QQPVp83d4Vy7x8MF6BhTJc6
710	2	Hubbard Scientific Company, ‡e manufacturer ‡1 https://id.oclc.org/worldcat/entity/E39QH7JmtgxpBMMmxRMqXQRQkt

CMC CATALOGING MAINTENANCE CENTER
Statewide Cataloging Support

I'm going to quickly touch on fields 338, 522, 588, and the 650 (which I have marked out in red).

338 – I have decided to go with sheet as the carrier type, but couldn't it be an object as well since the vinyl sheet went through a process that made it three dimensional? I was just reminded that 338 is repeatable so both sheet and object can be in the record.

522 – As Eric mentioned in a previous slide, BFAS states that the 522 is usually used for survey materials, so I'm not sure if that field is necessary for this record.

588 – I suppose I should put Title devised by cataloger since I took all the info at the top of the map and made up a title...

650 – While going down the rabbit hole, I learned that Relief models are NOT Topographic maps. I left the 650 on this slide so that I would remember to mention this.

PT0   Add a comma after 2XX and 3XX. This font is really hard to read. I would remain consistent with the font type and size on all slides.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:30:21.048

BS0 0   My task for the day is making things consistent in each slide.
Barbera Scoby, 2025-01-02T17:06:44.061

PT1   Your title has 2XX, 3XX, and 5XX, but you discuss 338, 522, 588, and 65X fields in the notes. I would suggest changing the title to 3XX, 5XX, and 6XX Fields.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:31:44.142

PT2   The 338 field is repeatable, so you could use both sheet and object.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:32:21.485

BS2 0   So true! Thanks!
Barbera Scoby, 2025-01-02T17:03:28.490

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Sanborn maps were created in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for fire insurance companies. Named for The Sanborn Company, these maps allowed fire insurance companies to assess their total liability in towns and cities in the United States. The maps contain detailed information about the physical location and type of buildings found in the town as well as a very colorful key and an index of the property owners. This particular collection of maps is of Galena, Illinois in 1936.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Cont.

110	2	Sanborn Map Company, ǂe cartographer.
245	1 0	Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, October 1924 / ǂc Sanborn Map Company.
246	3 0	Sanborn fire insurance maps of Galena, Illinois
255		Scale [ca. 1:500]. 500 ft. to an inch.
340		ǂg polychrome ǂ2 rdacc
340		ǂp map ǂ2 rdaill
340		ǂp laminate ǂ2 rdamat
340		ǂp paper ǂ2 rdamat
353		index ǂb index
500		Includes index and key to symbols denoting construction features.
500		Revisions made in 1946.
520		Fire insurance map hand colored to show building construction, locations of windows and doors, elevators, and available water facilities. Also shows factories, commercial occupancy of buildings, property boundaries and house and block numbers.
588	0	Title provided by library.
650	0	Fire risk assessment ǂz Illinois ǂz Galena ǂv Maps.
650	0	Cities and towns ǂz Illinois ǂz Jo Daviess County ǂv Maps.
650	0	Surveys.
650	0	Roads ǂz Illinois ǂz Galena ǂv Maps.
655	7	Fire insurance maps. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Maps. ǂ2 lcgft

These maps contain so much information! (see the 520 field) Until I cataloged this, I had no idea that these type of maps had their own genre heading.
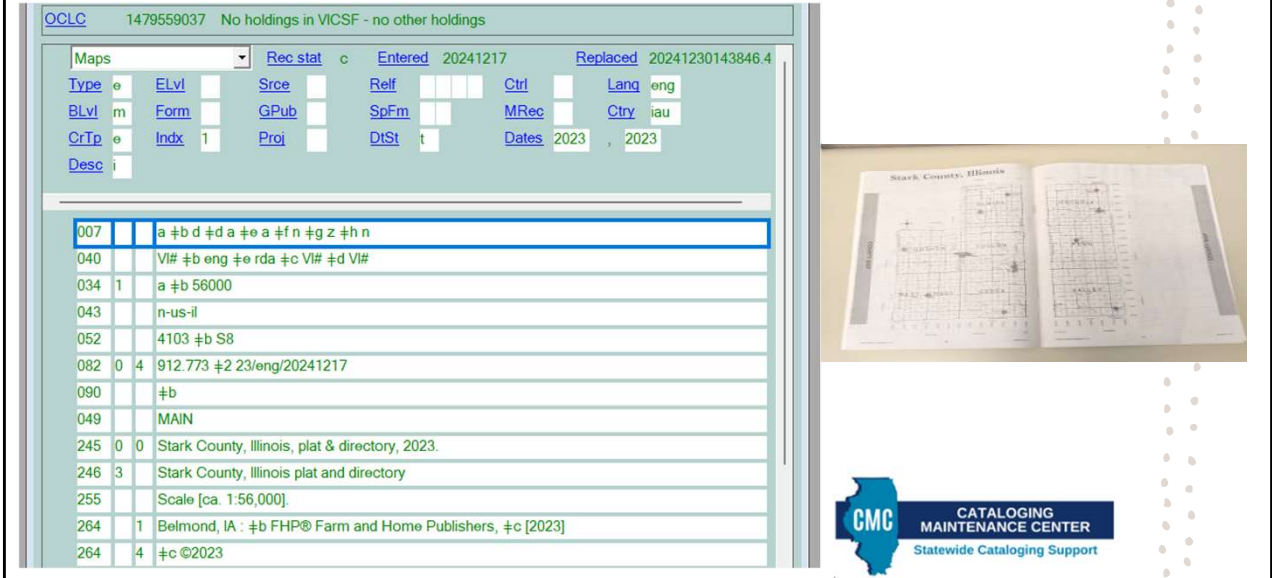
PT0   I would insert the word the between see and 520.
Pamela Thomas, 2025-01-02T16:35:06.250

SS1   On the subject heading Fire insurance $x Maps and surveys, the subdivision is invalid. Use two separate subject headings Fire insurance $v Maps and Fire insurance $v Surveys if applicable.
Shelley Stone, 2025-01-03T17:15:07.260

Stark County, Illinois Plat Books

OCLC	1479559037	No holdings in VICSF - no other holdings

Maps	▼	Rec stat	c	Entered	20241217		Replaced	20241230143846.4
Type	e	ELvl		Srce		Relf		Ctrl		Lang	eng
BLvl	m	Form		GPub		SpFm		MRec		Ctry	iau
CrTp	e	Indx	1	Proj		DtSt	t	Dates	2023	,	2023
Desc	i									

| 007			a ǂb d ǂd a ǂe a ǂf n ǂg z ǂh n
040			VI# ǂb eng ǂe rda ǂc VI# ǂd VI#
034	1		a ǂb 56000
043			n-us-il
052			4103 ǂb S8
082	0	4	912.773 ǂ2 23/eng/20241217
090			ǂb
049			MAIN
245	0	0	Stark County, Illinois, plat & directory, 2023.
246	3		Stark County, Illinois plat and directory
255			Scale [ca. 1:56,000].
264		1	Belmond, IA : ǂb FHP® Farm and Home Publishers, ǂc [2023]
264		4	ǂc ©2023

Thanks Barb! We would like to wrap up by looking at a plat book. Here you can see the 2023 Stark County Illinois Plat & Directory book. The plat book was sent to us by the Wyoming Public Library District. The OCLC record created for it is on the left. Let's look at our specific fields for it:

Since we have reviewed the fixed fields for both a plat book and a globe, the only thing I will point out here is the CrTp, which is coded for atlas. The 007 tells us our item is a map that is an atlas. It is multicolored, made of paper, it is not a facsimile or a photocopy or a film so the polarity can be coded as n for not applicable. Our 034 is simply the denominator of the ratio in the 255. Because the maps are all of Illinois locales, a 043 of n-us-il has been added in an 043. The 255 gives the fuller form of the information in the 034.

300		1 atlas (32 pages) : ‡b maps (some color), illustrations (some color) ; ‡c 28 cm
334		single unit ‡2 rdami
336		cartographic image ‡b cri ‡2 rdacontent
337		unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia
338		volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier
340		‡l perfect binding ‡2 rdatb
340		‡g monochrome ‡2 rdacc
340		‡g polychrome ‡2 rdacc
340		‡p illustration ‡2 rdaill
340		‡p map ‡2 rdaill
353		index ‡b index
588	0	Cover title.
500		Includes index to owners, directories to residents (with index), and telephone directory.
505	0 0	‡t How to read your plat and directory -- ‡t Business directory index -- ‡t Directory index -- ‡t Street index -- ‡t General highway map -- ‡t Plat owners index.
563		Perfect binding.
650	0	Real property ‡z Illinois ‡z Stark County ‡v Maps.
650	0	Landowners ‡z Illinois ‡z Stark County ‡v Maps.
651	0	Stark County (Ill.) ‡v Maps.
651	0	Stark County (Ill.) ‡v Directories.
655	7	City directories. ‡2 lcgft
710	2	Farm & Home Publishers, ‡e publisher, ‡e issuing body.
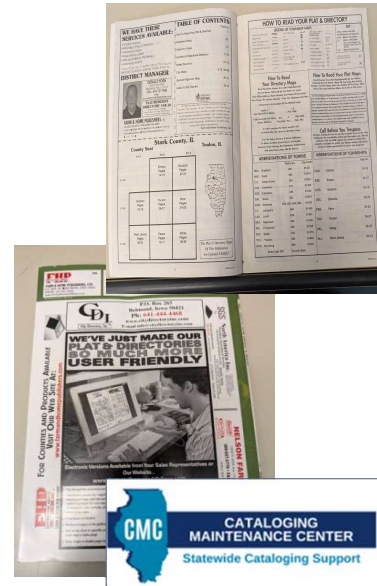
The 300 notes the item is an atlas with maps and illustrations. Note the 336 of cartographic image. We have 340's to cover the binding information, color content and the illustrative content respectively. A 353 of index has been added to account for its presence.

Unlike our globe, only a single 500 field is used. A 588 is used as the title was taken from the cover rather than a title page. The plat book does contain a table of contents so that information can be recorded in a 505. I went with the enhanced version but the basic is fine, too. Because binding information is included in a 340 subfield l, a 563 is used to the type of binding recorded there. To finish out the record, you can see the subject headings used and the addition of the publisher in a 710.

Resources

https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/home.html

https://www.fgdc.gov/csdgmgraphical/ideninfo/sptldo/faq.htm

https://realworldglobes.biz/product/moon-unified-geologic-globe/

https://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/

https://www.rdaregistry.info/termList/ModeIssue/

Kaiser, T., Andrew, P., Beljour, A., Moore, S., Wong, T., & Wright, A. Q. (2020, December). *Guidelines for cataloging cartographic resources using RDA*. Map and Geospatial Information Round Table Cataloging and Classification Committee's Task Force on Best Practices. **https://alair.ala.org/items/8a386fc5-2565-4eb1-9385-0bf03f2ec43e**

AI artwork created in Playground-v3

1/9/2025

Here are the Resources used in today's presentation.

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We hope you enjoyed today's presentation. Does anyone have any questions? Please take a moment to fill out the evaluation form. Your feedback is always appreciated!

ON THE CALL TODAY
Questions? Contact the CMC:
cmc@illinoisheartland.org

Dr. Pamela Thomas
Bibliographic Grant
Manager – Our
fearless leader.

Eric McKinney
CMC Cataloging
Trainer - Presenter

Barb Scoby
CMC Cataloger -
Presenter

Mary Cornell
CMC Cataloger

Kat Anderberg
Metadata Cataloger

Ryan Rafferty
Special Project Cataloger

Katie Roberts
Special Project Cataloger

Andrea Giosta
Special Project Cataloger

CMC CATALOGING
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Here are the wonderful people on the call with us today looking like the Seal Team Six of cataloging. Ready to deploy for your FREE cataloging needs!