

# CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES CATALOGING: *Advanced Topics*

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OLAC 2020

Thanks to Paige Andrew,  
Maps Cataloging Librarian,  
Pennsylvania State University

# Useful resources

- Online:
  - *Cartographic Resources Manual (CRM)* (2016) (in Cataloger's Desktop)
    - Reflects LC policy, but contains \*very\* useful guidance for everybody else
  - *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2 (CM)* (last revised 2005) (in Cataloger's Desktop; also an out-of-print book)
  - *DCRM(C): Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Cartographic)*, Rare Books & Manuscripts Section (2018) <https://rbms.info/dcrm/dcrmc/>
- Books
  - *Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics*, Paige Andrew (1994)
    - AACR2-based; the pithiest book on the topic, a must-read
  - *RDA and Cartographic Resources*, Paige Andrew, Susan Moore, Mary Larsgaard (2015)
    - Excellent update on the earlier book
- Listserv:
  - [magirt-rda@lists.ala.org](mailto:magirt-rda@lists.ala.org) – affiliated with ALA's Cartographic Resources Interest Group; won't clog your inbox 😊

# Scope of today's session

- Notes! (including relief, organization of complex arrangements of non-"main map" content)
  - Q&A
  - Short video
- Quick look at MARC field 007 for cartographic resources
  - Break (~10 minutes)
- Genre/form terms and subject analysis
  - Q&A
- Library of Congress Classification using the "G" schedule
- Atlases and globes (as compared to sheet maps)
  - Q&A



# Notes

- Why include notes (“500 notes”) in this workshop?
  - Opportunity to look at some additional cataloging details that are specific to cartographic resources
  - Benefits of a consistent approach to ordering our notes (both the notes themselves and the information within each note):
    - Encourages a “checklist approach” when confronted with complex assortments of information on a sheet
    - Helpful to copy catalogers
- In discussing notes we’re solidly in the realm of “best practices” (not RDA core, etc.)
- Several of the kinds of notes we’ll be discussing are covered by RDA 7.27 (“Other details of cartographic content”).

## Typical note order in a record for a sheet map

- Nature and scope of item
  - Relief and/or bathymetry
  - Source of title proper
  - Orientation of north
  - Unique mathematical data
  - Useful quoted notes (including unique numeric or alphanumeric codes)
  - “Includes” note
  - “On verso” note
  - [Lists of ancillary or inset maps if deemed useful and if not included in “Includes” or “On verso” notes]
- 
- *Have something not listed? Put it somewhere in the middle.*
  - *This list doesn’t include 505, 546, etc.*

From forthcoming 2020 revision of MAGIRT’s *Guidelines for Cataloging Cartographic Resources Using RDA*

## Nature and scope of item

- Maps are a graphic resource; this is an opportunity to translate the graphics into words
- Sometimes the title alone sufficiently explains a map; these notes aren't always necessary.
- Focus remains on main map(s)
- Helps users/staff determine if it's worth the trouble to retrieve a sheet map
- Supports keyword searching
- Describes anything special or unusual about the map
- Can be used to support subject headings
- Often start with "Shows..." or "Also shows..."
- My personal practice: A 520 note (summary note) in the format "Map of \_\_\_\_\_ showing \_\_\_\_\_." (or "Tourist map of...", "Road map of..." etc.)

## Nature and scope of item: Examples (Library of Congress)

a map showing vehicle access in a national forest:

- Shows "Roads open to highway legal vehicles," public roads, and major highways.

a tourist map of the Wildwoods in New Jersey titled *Official map of the Wildwoods*:

- Tourist map of New Jersey seaside resorts (Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood).
- Shows points-of-interest, bikeways, "trolley" route, business districts, and boardwalk amenities.

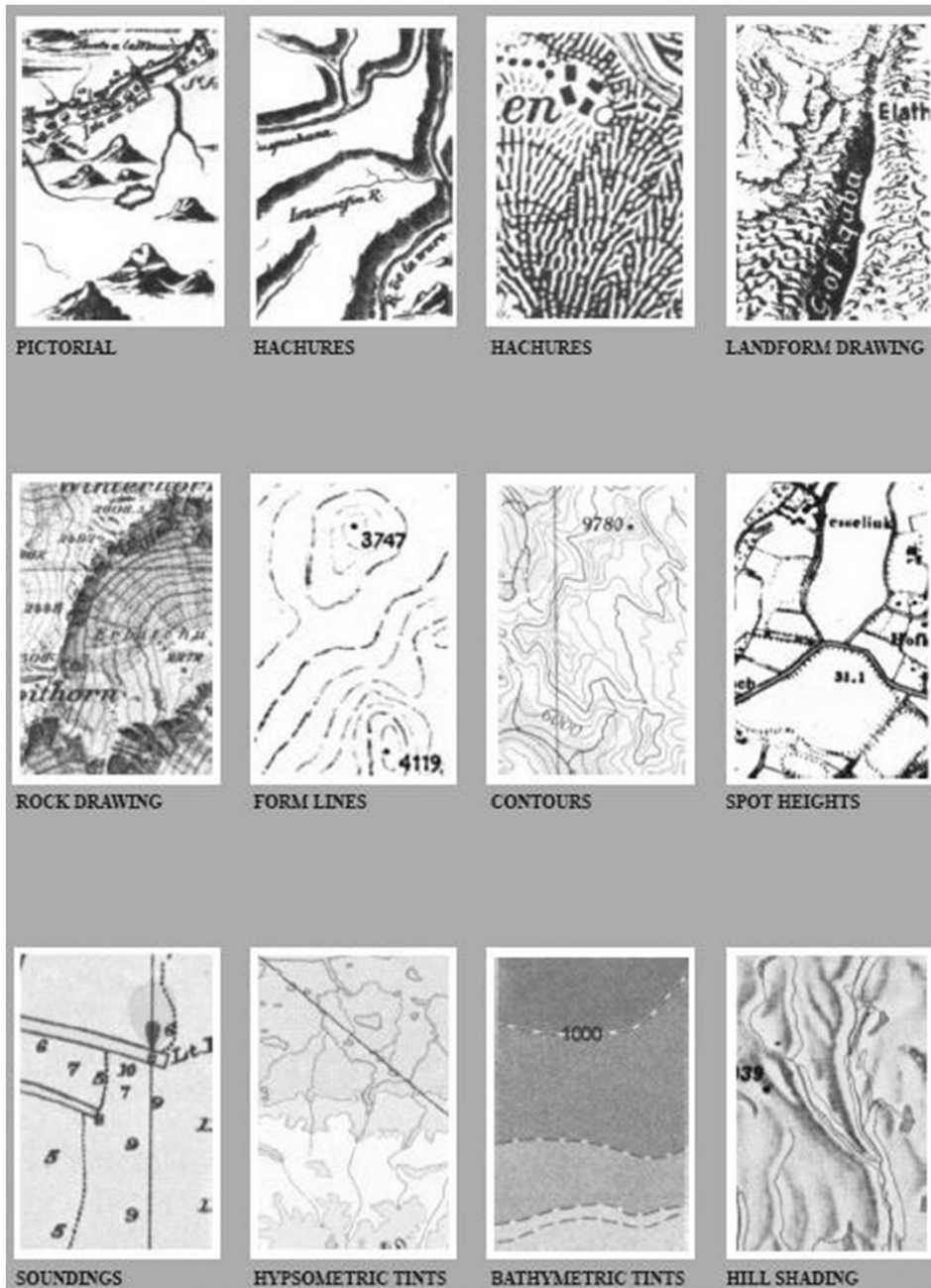
a map titled *Oil refineries, Pakistan*

- Shows oil refineries, existing oil storage facilities, planned oil storage facilities, and oil pipelines.

# Relief

- Relief: differences in elevation and/or the configuration of the land
  - Bathymetry: relief at the bottom of a body of water
- Relief can be shown on a map using various methods.
- Wikipedia articles “Terrain cartography” and “Bathymetric chart” include useful illustrations of several techniques.

Image from *Cartographic Materials* (2005) in Cataloger's Desktop



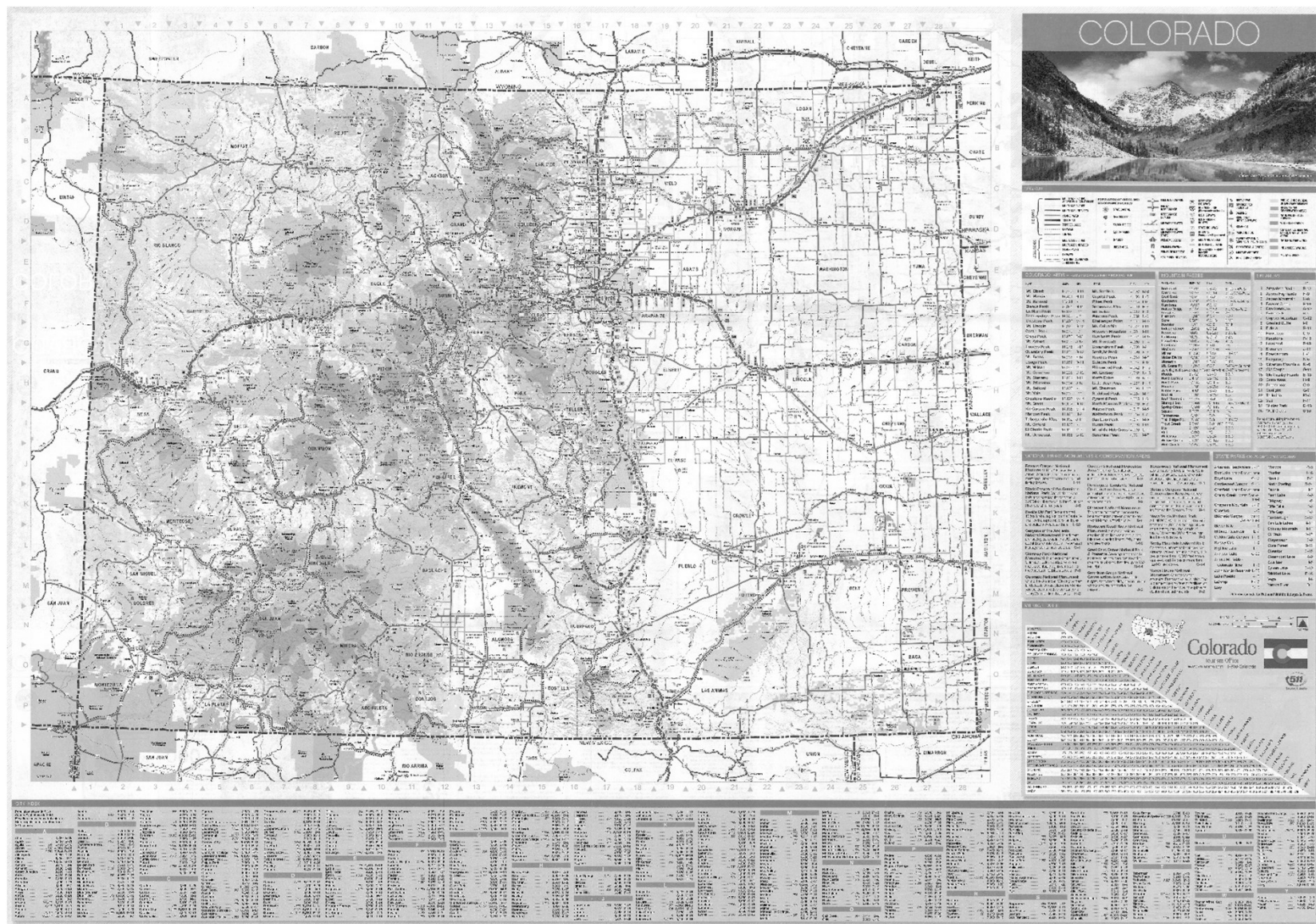
# Relief

Hachures: characterized by closely-spaced parallel lines

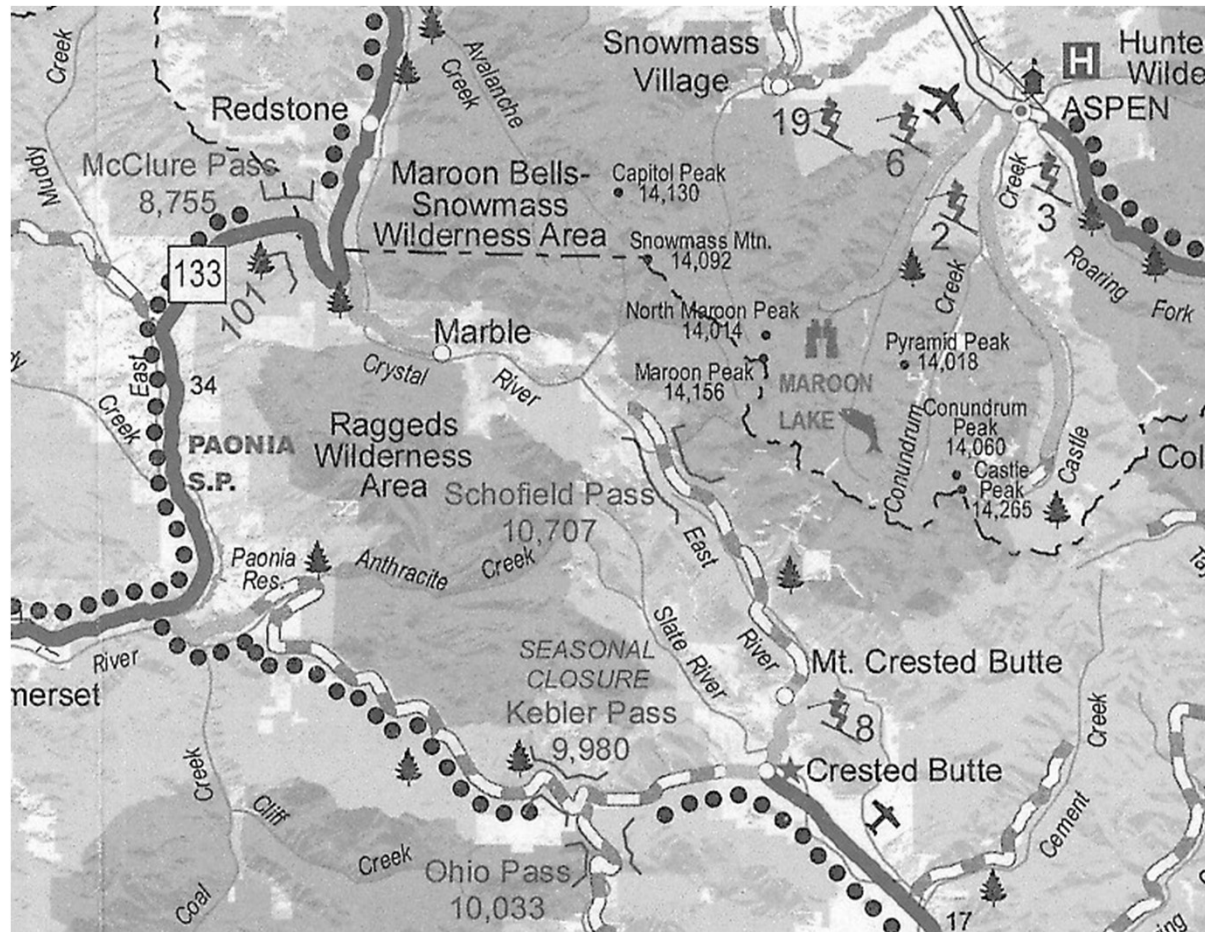


500 Relief shown by hachures.

# Relief



# Relief



500 Relief shown by shading and spot heights.



# Relief

- Typical note format:
  - Relief shown by \_\_\_\_\_. Depths shown by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Methods typically listed in order of prominence.
- Relief is also recorded as a one-letter code in the “**Relf**” fixed field (up to four codes). Your note and the **Relf** fixed field should align.
- OCLC documentation of **Relf** fixed field includes several excellent examples of 500 notes describing relief.
- My practice: I use the **Relf** fixed field terms as the source of terms for my 500 notes:

- |            |                                   |            |                            |
|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| • <b>a</b> | Contours                          | • <b>f</b> | Form lines                 |
| • <b>b</b> | Shading                           | • <b>g</b> | Spot heights               |
| • <b>c</b> | Gradient tints, bathymetric tints | • <b>i</b> | Pictorially                |
| • <b>d</b> | Hachures                          | • <b>j</b> | Land forms                 |
| • <b>e</b> | [for bathymetry]: Soundings       | • <b>k</b> | [for bathymetry]: Isolines |
|            |                                   | • <b>m</b> | Rock drawings              |

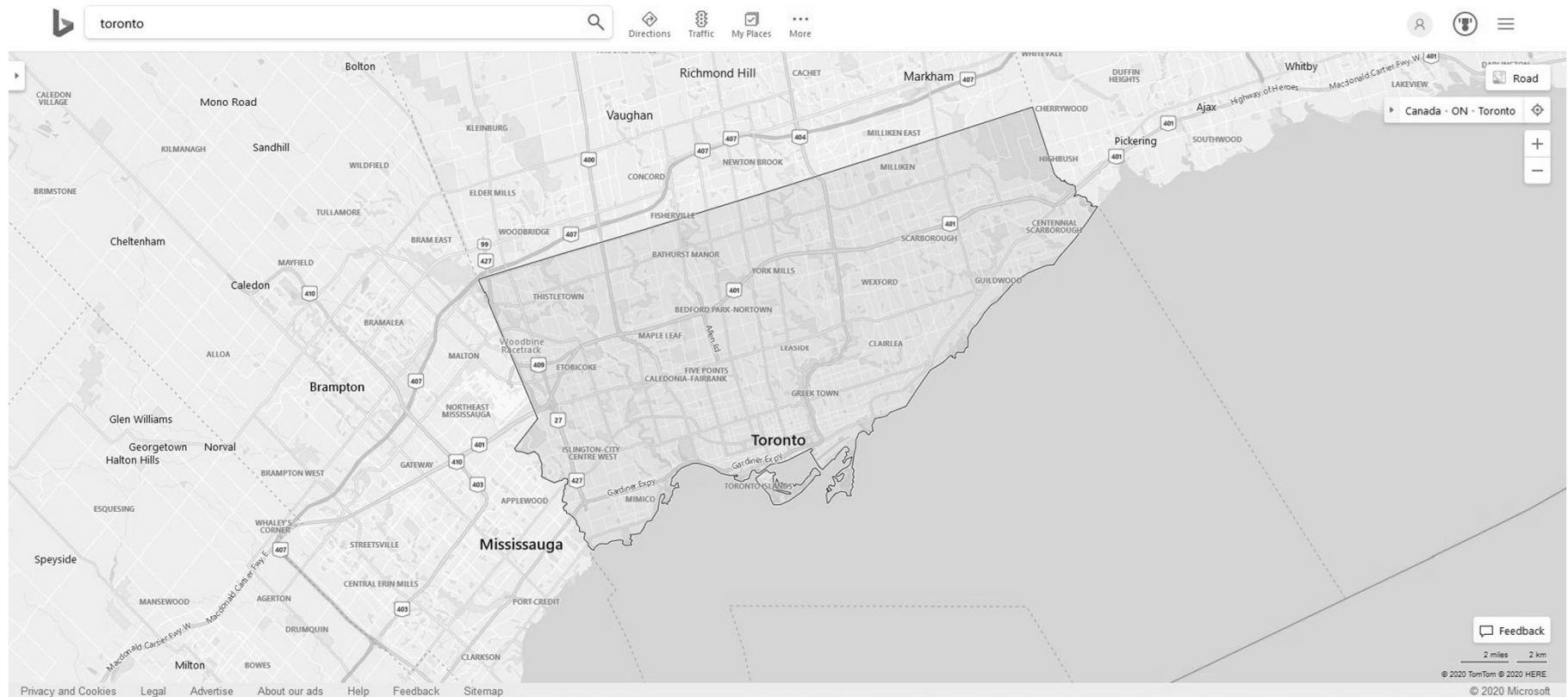
## Source of title proper

If the title is not taken from the main map (or somewhere nearby on the same side of the sheet), always indicate the source in a note.

By far the most common:  
500 Title from panel.



# Orientation of north

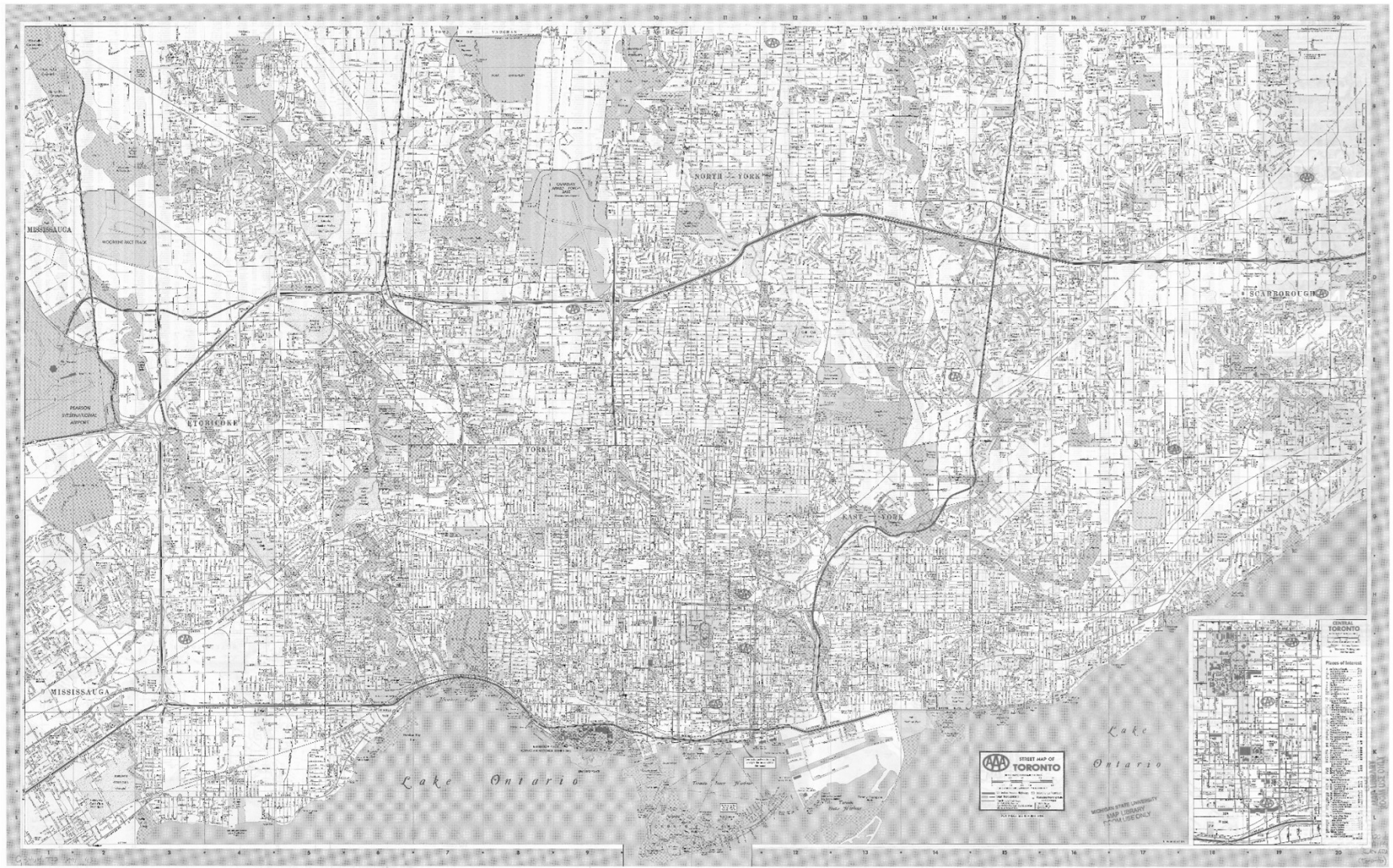


## Toronto: a tilted grid

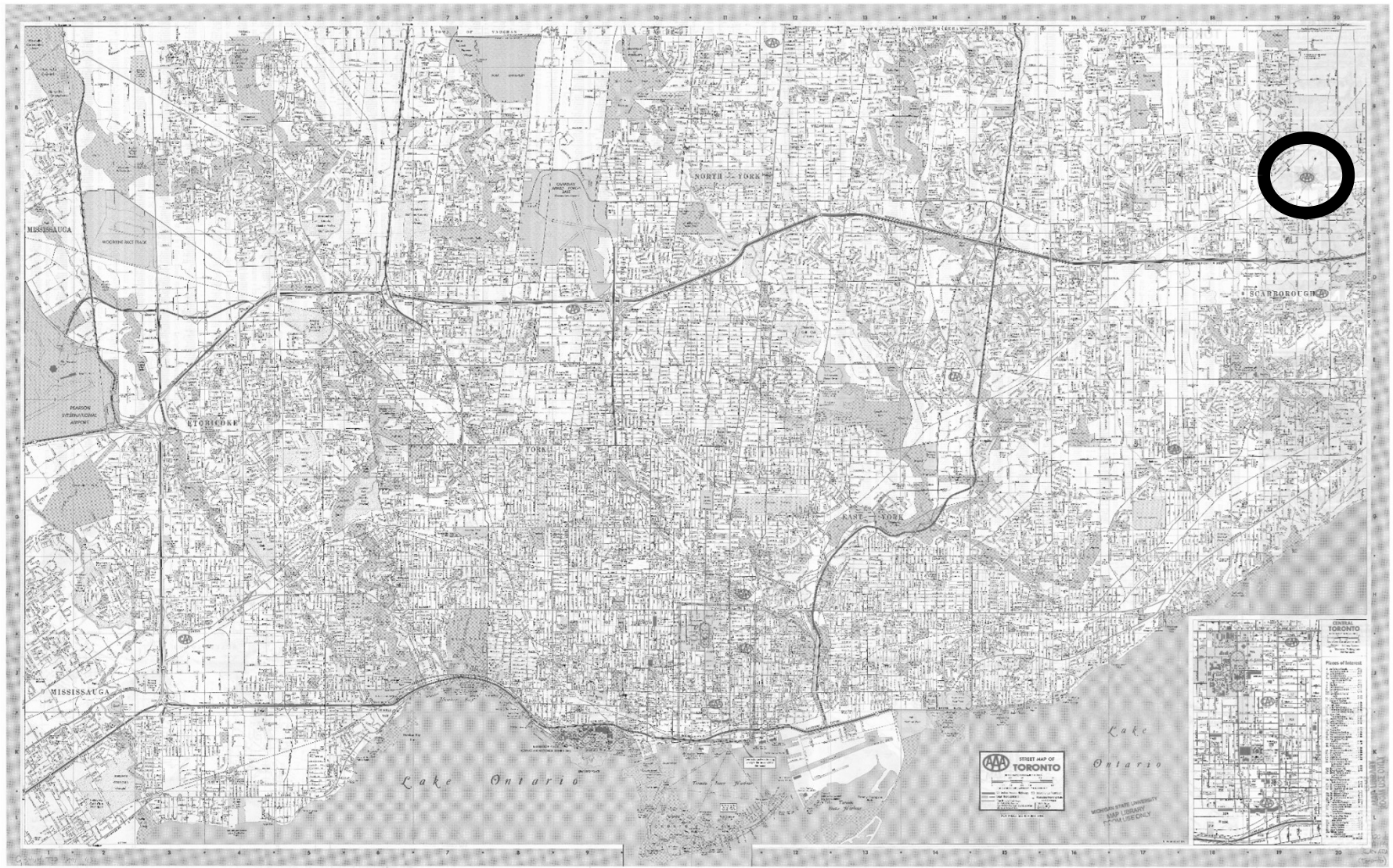
Source: Bing Maps

Tim Kiser OLAC 2020

# Orientation of north

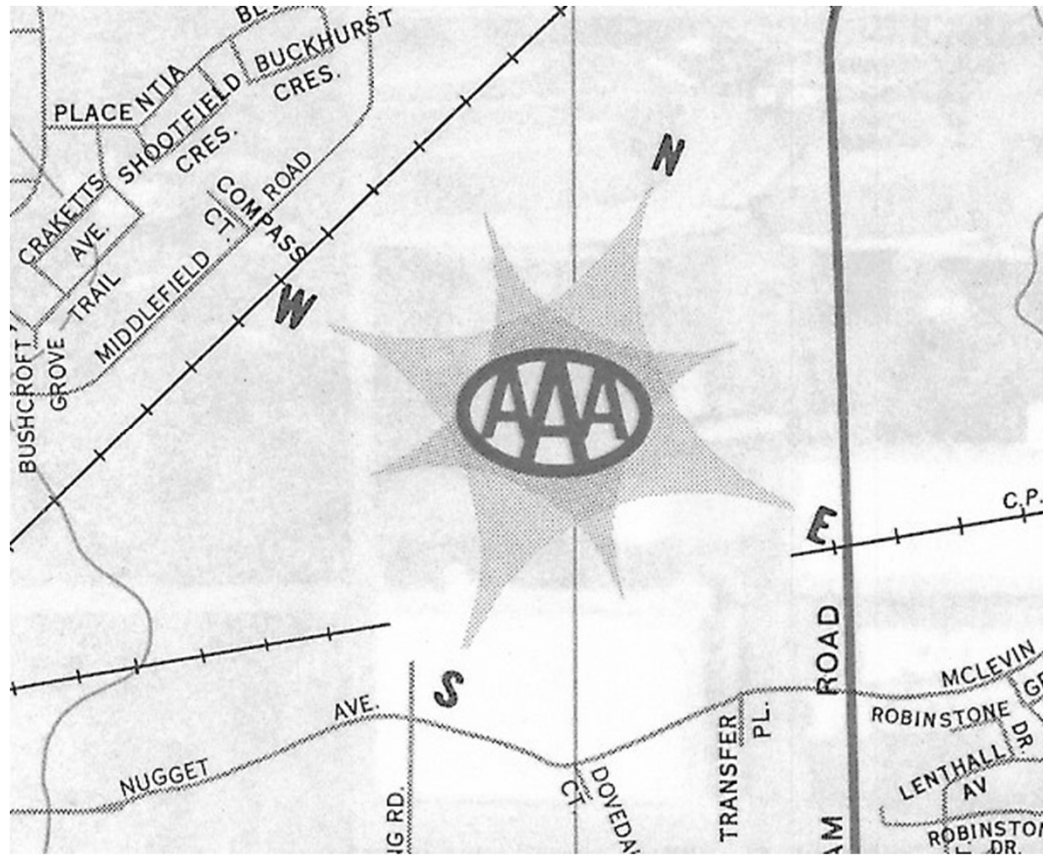


# Orientation of north





# Orientation of north



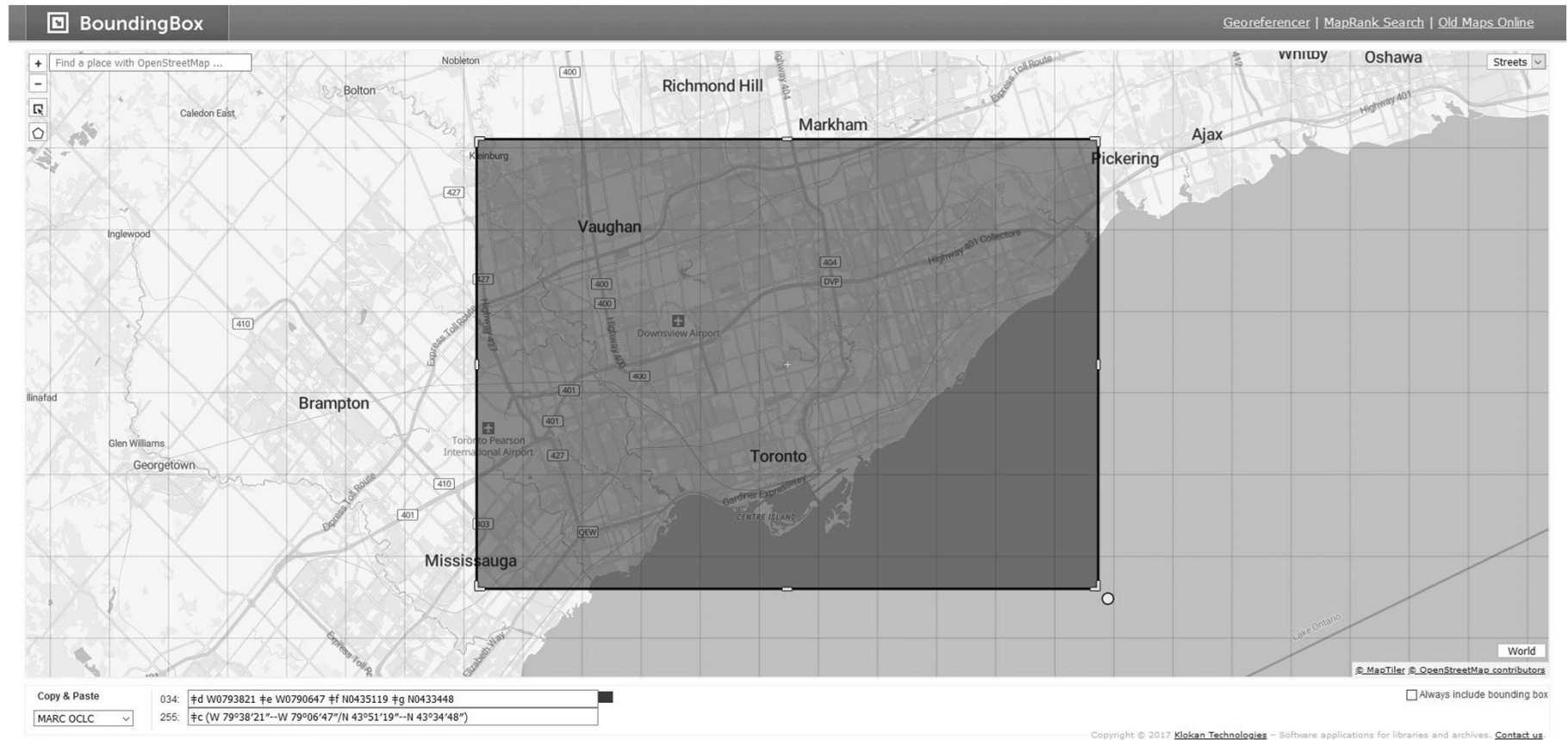
500      Oriented with north to the upper right.

# Orientation of north

Best practices:

- If north is anything other than straight up, record that.
- Typical format: Oriented with \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Focus remains on main map(s) only.
- In the case of multiple main maps, it may be necessary to specify which map:
  - City map oriented with north to the upper right.  
County map oriented with north to the left.
- You may discover the map is printed with a “tilt” but no arrow is present:
  - Oriented with north the upper right. North arrow not shown.

# Orientation of north



If you use the Klokan Bounding Box tool to grab coordinates for 034/255, that's a good time to check if north=up on the map.



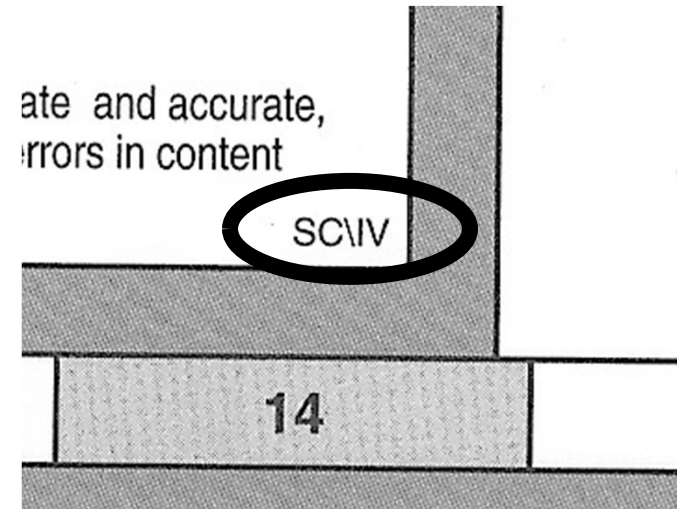
# Unique mathematical data

Most common:

- Prime meridian (if other than Greenwich)
  - 500 Prime meridian: Ferro.
  - 500 Prime meridian: Washington.
  - 500 Prime meridians: Greenwich and Washington.
- Example phrase to watch for in the margin of the map: “Degrees west from Paris.”
- Geodetic system, etc.
  - 500 Datum: WGS 84.

# Useful quoted notes

Next, record any useful quoted notes including unique numeric or alphanumeric codes (for example: CIA map codes, old Rand McNally codes).



500 "SC\IV."

# Useful quoted notes

ROAD MAP  
COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [CONTACT](#) [JOIN MAILING LIST](#)

## Dating Rand McNally and Gousha Maps

In cases when the year of publication was not shown on the cover or in the legend, map companies put date codes at the bottom of the main map. The table below shows the codes for two main map producers, Rand McNally and H.M. Gousha. While Rand McNally always used the first letter or first one or two digits of a code to indicate the year, the year letter could appear anywhere in the Gousha code, so other clues (census date, road network) may be necessary to verify it. Rand McNally first used date codes in 1919, and Gousha started in 1927.

Year	Rand McNally	H.M. Gousha	Year	Rand McNally	H.M. Gousha	Year	Rand McNally	H.M. Gousha
1919	A	—	1949	9	W	1979	79	AB
1920	B	—	1950	0	X	1980	80	AC
1921	C	—	1951	1	Y	1981	81	AN
1922	D	—	1952	2	Z	1982	82	MZ
1923	E	—	1953	3	AA	1983	83	OB
1924	F	—	1954	4	BB	1984	84	YL
1925	G	—	1955	5	CC	1985	85	CP

“Dating Rand McNally and Gousha maps,”  
roadmaps.org

*Shell map of Minnesota*

500 "531-J11-V."

Publication year is [1948] because V=1948 on Gousha maps

# **“Includes” notes and “on verso” notes**

- These notes summarize the other “stuff” on the sheet, aside from the main map(s)
- Typically these are the final 500 notes (there might be other 5xx notes following them)

## **Main map on recto only; other content is present on verso:**

500 Includes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

500 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ on verso.

## **Main map content on both sides:**

500 Includes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Optional additional note(s) after “includes” and “on verso” notes:**

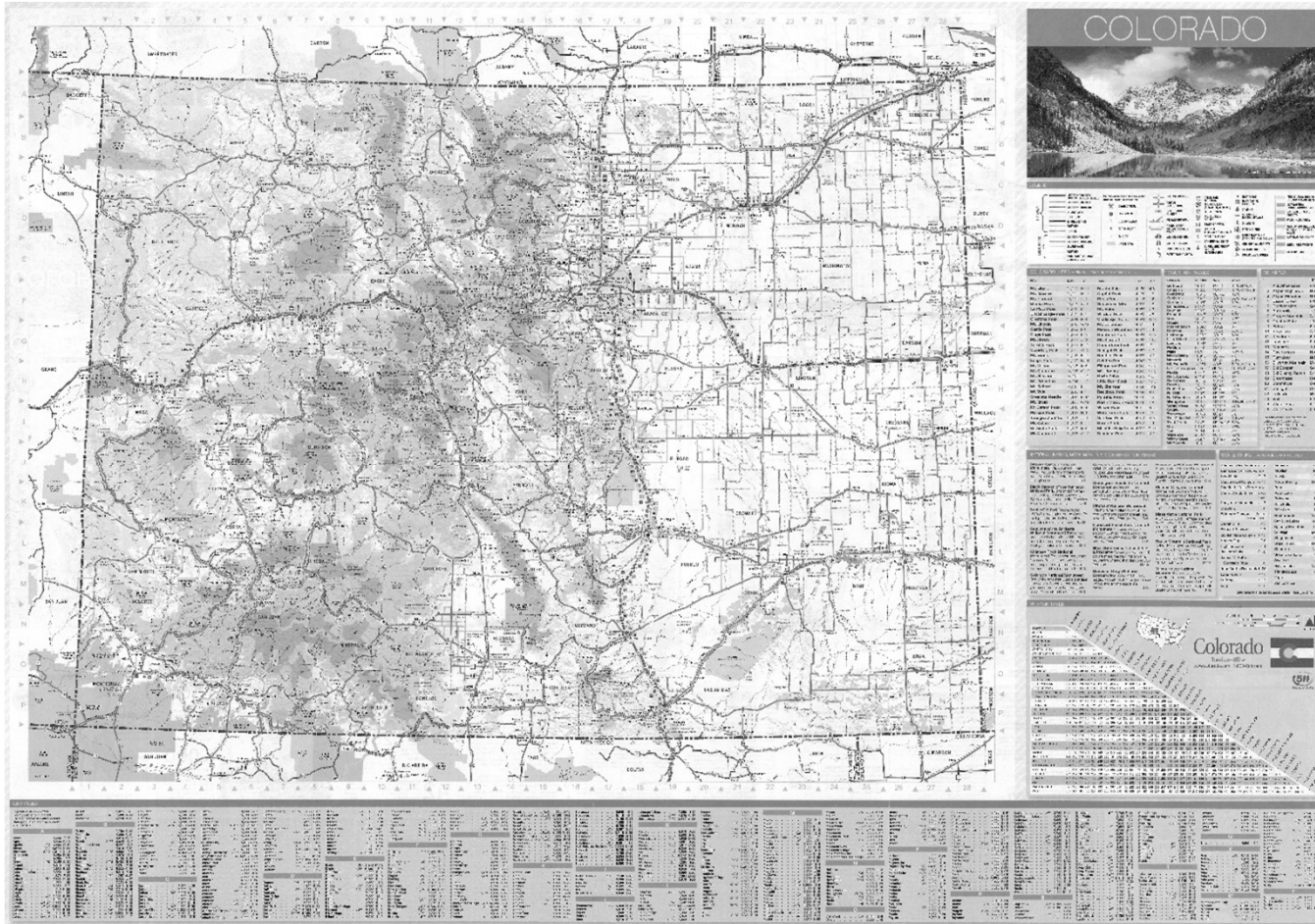
Lists of ancillary maps or inset maps may be moved to separate note(s) where necessary for clarity

# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes

- A recommended order of information in “includes” notes and “on verso” notes:
  - text [or a description that implies text like “tourist information”],
  - notes,
  - indexes,
  - directories,
  - lists,
  - tables,
  - location maps [and/or other “special” ancillary maps such as index maps],
  - inset maps,
  - ancillary maps,
  - color illustrations,
  - and advertisements
- Have something that isn’t on this list? Wedge it in somewhere that seems to make sense (usually somewhere in the middle.)

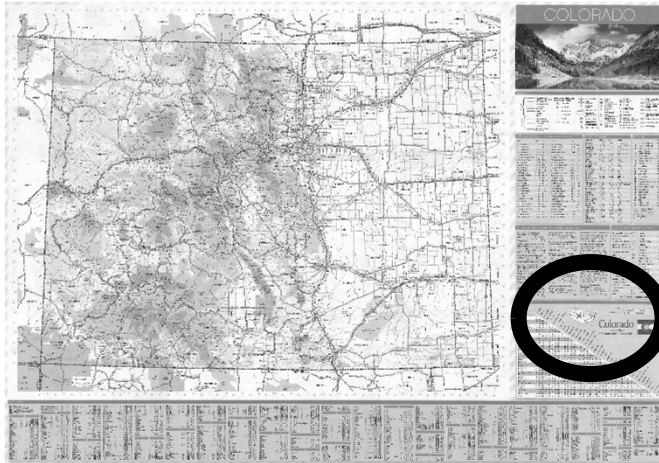
From forthcoming 2020 revision of MAGIRT’s *Guidelines for Cataloging Cartographic Resources Using RDA*

# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes



- 500 Includes indexes to cities, mountain peaks, ski areas, and state parks, descriptive index to national protected areas, list of mountain passes, mileage table, location map and color illustrations.

# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes



Example of a location map

in people. **P-8**  
**Monument**  
West's grandest  
plateau-and-canyon  
canyons  
ck Drive. **H-2**

**Gunnison Gorge National  
Conservation Area** Adobe hills,  
rugged sandstone cliffs, pinyon-juniper  
woods and an impressive river  
canyon. **J-5**

**Yucca House National  
Monument** An unexcavated  
Ancestral Puebloan valley pueblo. The  
monument has no fees or facilities, so  
visitors are on their own to explore its  
cluster of ancient mounds. **P-2**

John Martin Reservoir L-25  
Lake Pueblo K-18  
Lathrop N-17  
Lory B-16  
See reverse side for

ALAMOSA  
ASPEN  
BOULDER  
BURLINGTON  
CAÑON CITY  
CENTRAL CITY  
COLORADO SPRINGS  
CORTIZO  
CRANFORD  
DENVER  
DURANGO  
ESTER PARK  
FORT COLLINS  
FORT MORRIS  
GEORGETOWN  
INWOOD SPRINGS  
JUNCTION

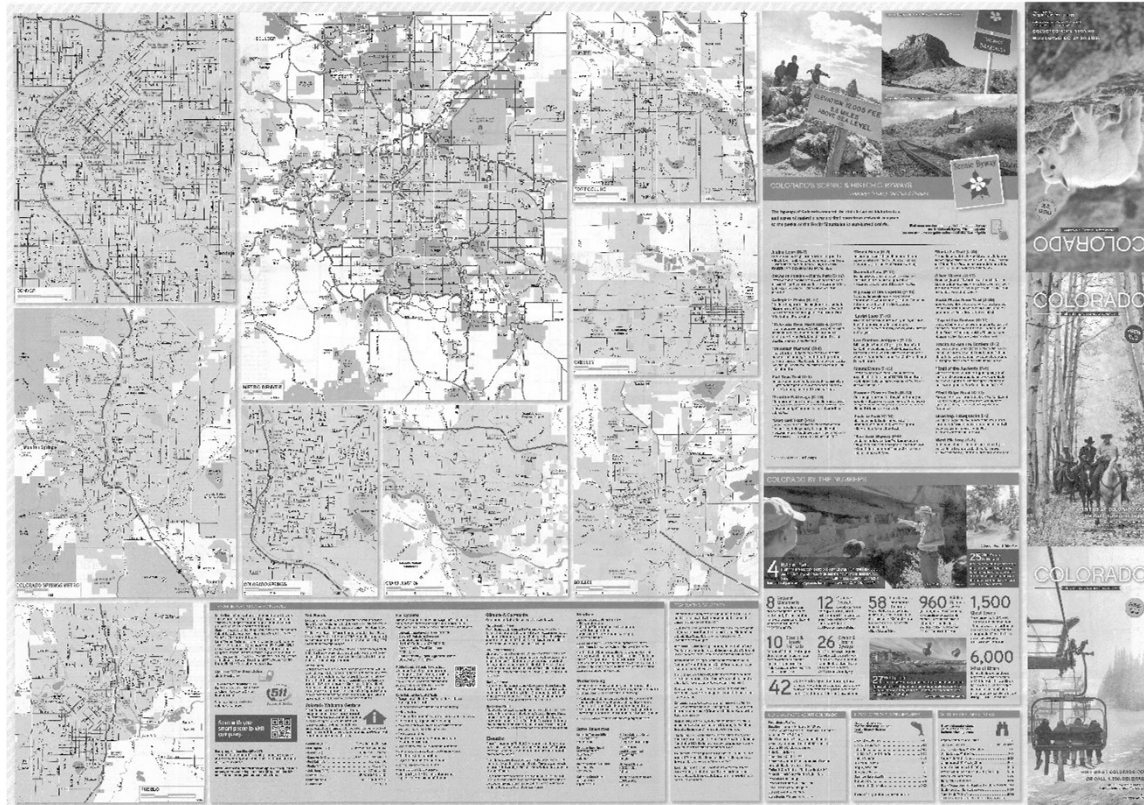
163  
262 180  
296 308 187  
139 145 143 195  
217 144 36 199 146  
163 157 97 150 45 102  
194 277 392 490 302 382 347  
296 157 219 373 242 191 251 349  
212 162 27 163 115 34 70 377 208  
149 249 348 445 257 336 302 45 321 332  
280 204 37 230 183 63 138 445 182 71 399  
274 223 46 224 177 82 132 439 200 65 394 42  
290 238 96 141 193 111 148 455 285 81 409 102 81

MILES 0 5 10  
KILOMETERS 0 10

**Colorado**  
Tourism Office  
www.colorado.com 1-800-Colorado

A map of the United States with a black circle highlighting the state of Colorado. The map is part of a larger document, likely a travel guide or map, as evidenced by the surrounding text and the "Colorado Tourism Office" logo.

# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes

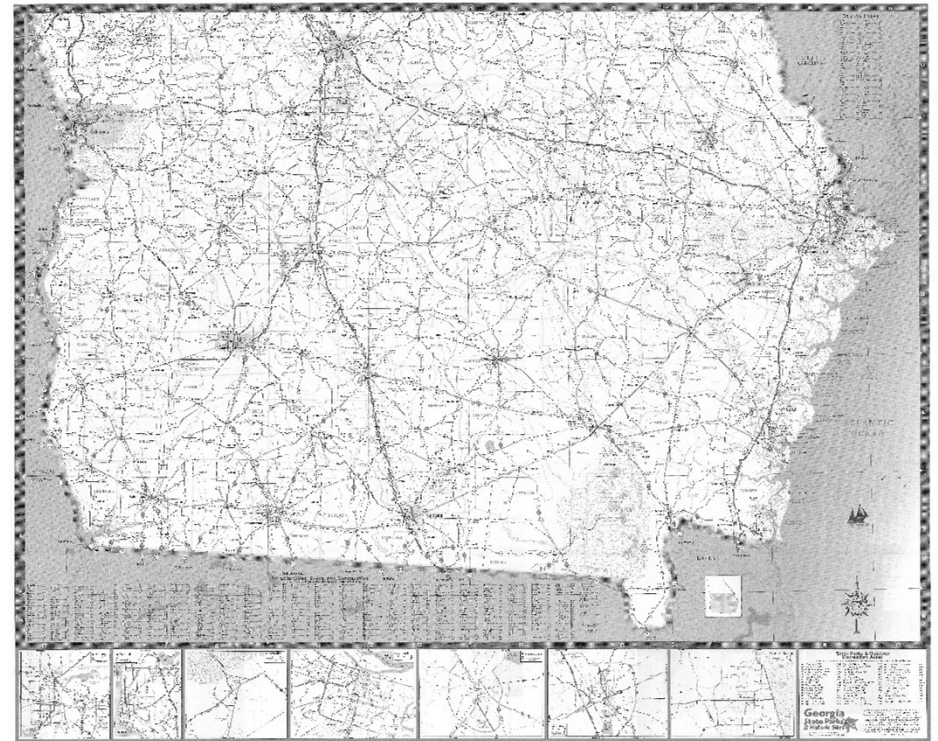
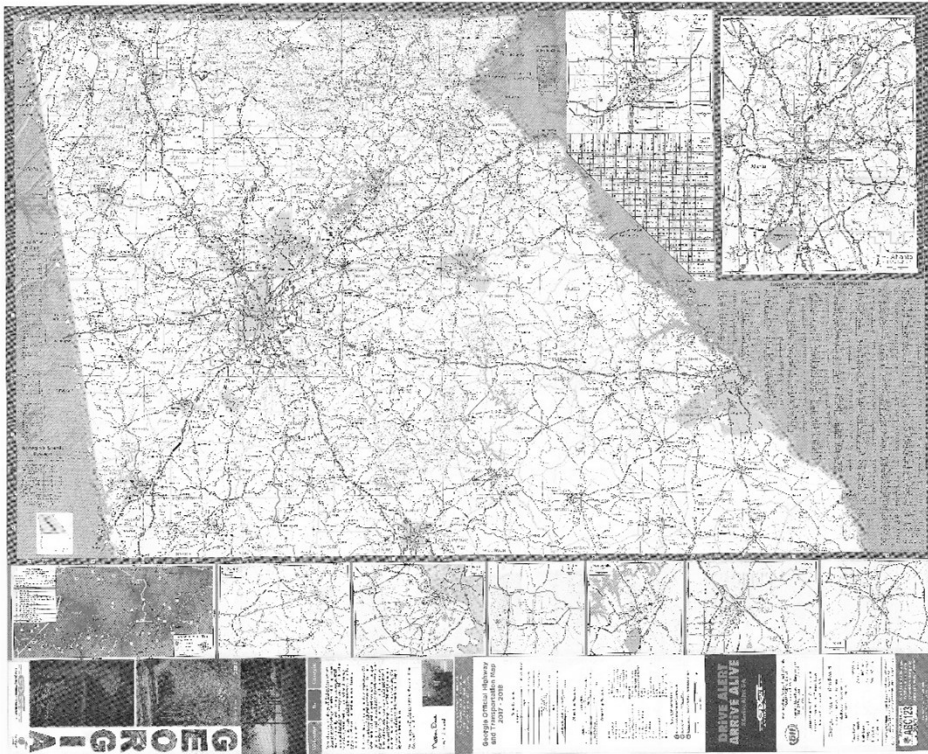


500 Text, descriptive index to scenic and historic byways, indexes to fishing sites and wildlife refuges, 9 local route maps, and color illustrations on verso.

500 Ancillary maps on verso: Metro Denver -- Denver -- Colorado Springs  
Metro -- Colorado Springs -- Pueblo -- Grand Junction -- Boulder -- Greeley  
-- Fort Collins.

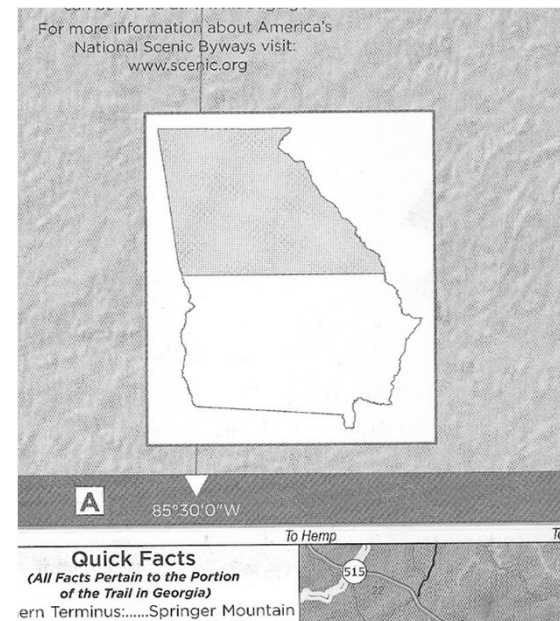


# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes



- 500 Includes text, indexes to place names, counties, scenic byways, and "State parks & outdoor recreation areas," mileage chart, 2 index maps, 2 inset maps, 14 ancillary maps, and color illustrations.
- 500 Inset maps: Downtown Atlanta -- Atlanta. Ancillary maps: Appalachian Trail [Georgia section] -- Athens -- Augusta -- Dalton -- Gainesville -- Macon -- Rome -- Albany -- Columbus -- Hinesville -- Savannah -- Statesboro -- Valdosta -- Warner Robins.

# “Includes” notes and “on verso” notes



Example of an index map

Note: an index map is not an “index” for the purposes of the Index fixed field.

Questions so far?

# Video: Map show and tell

Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University

~6 minutes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=945Wc8wc9JA>

Short url: [tiny.cc/mapshow](https://tiny.cc/mapshow)

# 007 field for cartographic materials

- 007 is a coded field covering various aspects of physical description
- **\$a = a** for all cartographic materials other than globes:  
<https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/007map.html>
- Two very common examples for sheet maps:
  - Color map on paper
    - a ‡b j ‡d c ‡e a ‡f n ‡g z ‡h n
    - “aj canzn”
  - One-color map on paper
    - a ‡b j ‡d c ‡e a ‡f n ‡g z ‡h n
    - “aj aanzn”
  - These are both excellent candidates for keystroke macros and/or constant data in Connexion.
- Explanation of “aj canzn” (color map on paper):

• <b>\$a</b> category	<b>a</b> = cartographic material (except globes)
• <b>\$b</b> specific material designation	<b>j</b> = map
• <b>\$d</b> color content	<b>c</b> = multicolor
• <b>\$e</b> physical medium	<b>a</b> = paper
• <b>\$f</b> type of reproduction	<b>n</b> = not a reproduction
• <b>\$g</b> production/reproduction details	<b>z</b> = other (i.e., not photocopy, proof, or film)
• <b>\$h</b> positive/negative aspect	<b>n</b> = not a photocopy or film
- When I’m working with any kind of photocopy (including blueline, blueprint, etc.), I consult OCLC’s 007 documentation every time.

# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
- k Profile
- q Model
- r Remote-sensing image
- s Section
- u Unspecified
- y View
- z None

# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
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- q Model
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- d Atlas
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- r Remote-sensing image
- s Section
- u Unspecified
- y View
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# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

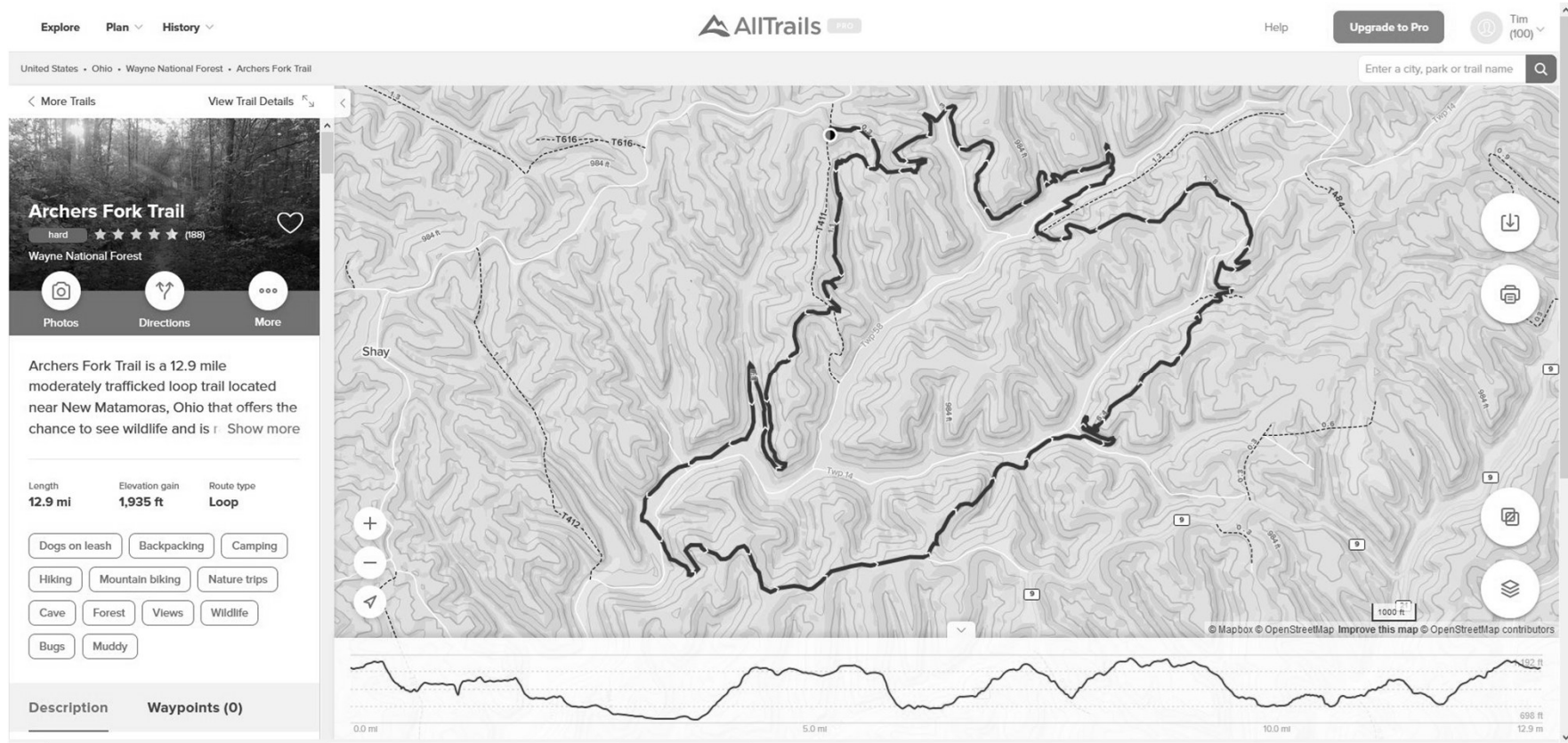
- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j **Map**
- k Profile
- q Model
- r Remote-sensing image
- s Section
- u Unspecified
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- z None

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- d Atlas
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- s Section
- u Unspecified
- y View
- z None

# 007 field for cartographic materials



Elevation profile ↑↑↑

- “profile” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300 1 profile

# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
- k Profile
- **q Model**
- r Remote-sensing image
- s Section
- u Unspecified
- y View
- z None

- “model” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300 1 model

# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
- k Profile
- q Model
- r **Remote-sensing image**
- s Section
- u Unspecified
- y View
- z None

- “remote-sensing image” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300 1 remote-sensing image

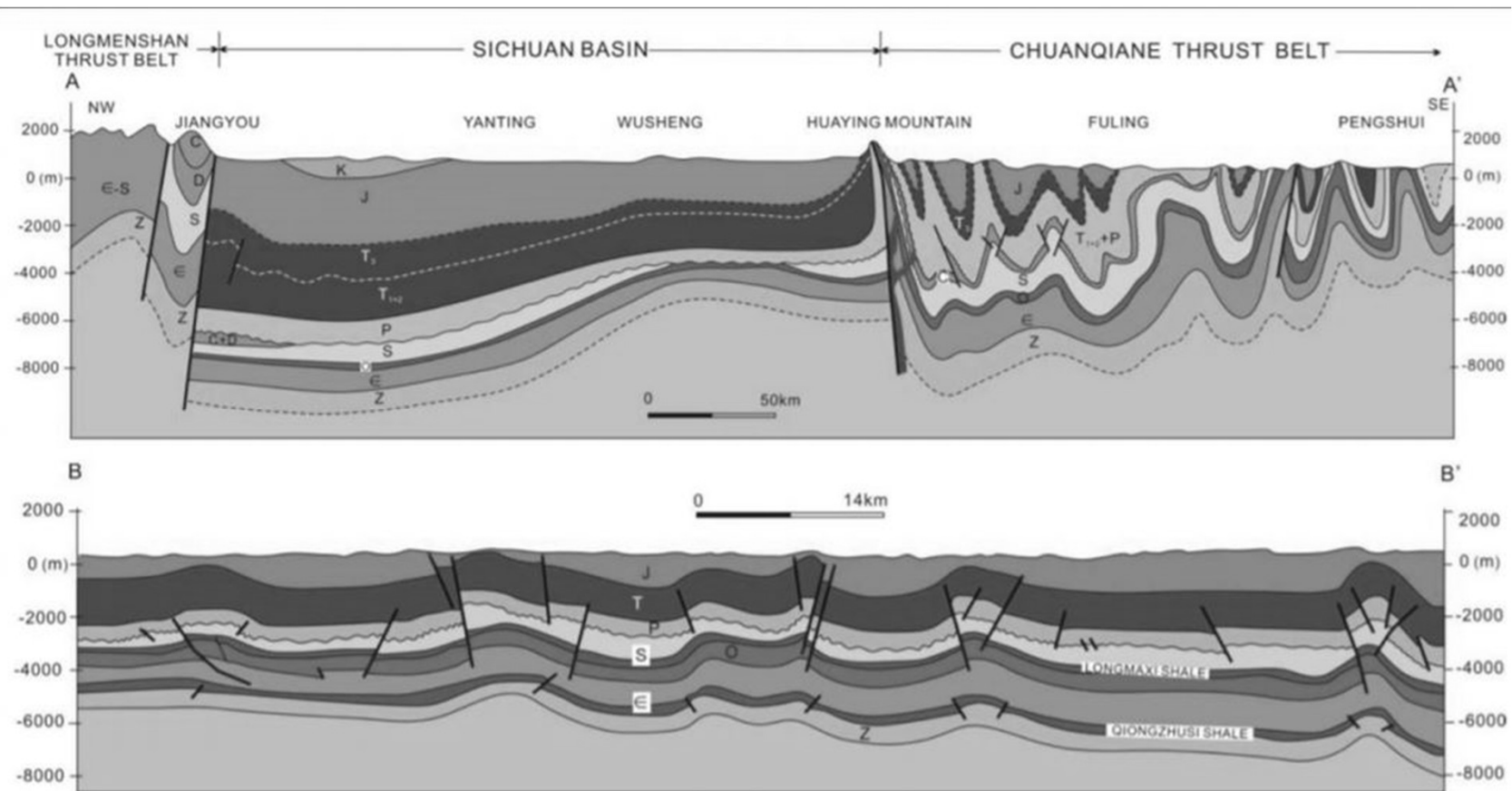
# 007 field for cartographic materials

## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
- k Profile
- q Model
- r Remote-sensing image
- **s Section**
- u Unspecified
- y View
- z None

- “section” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300 1 section

# 007 field for cartographic materials



Geological cross-section

- “section” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300            2 sections

Image source: Wikimedia Commons, File:Geologic cross section.jpg, CC-BY-SA 4.0

# 007 field for cartographic materials

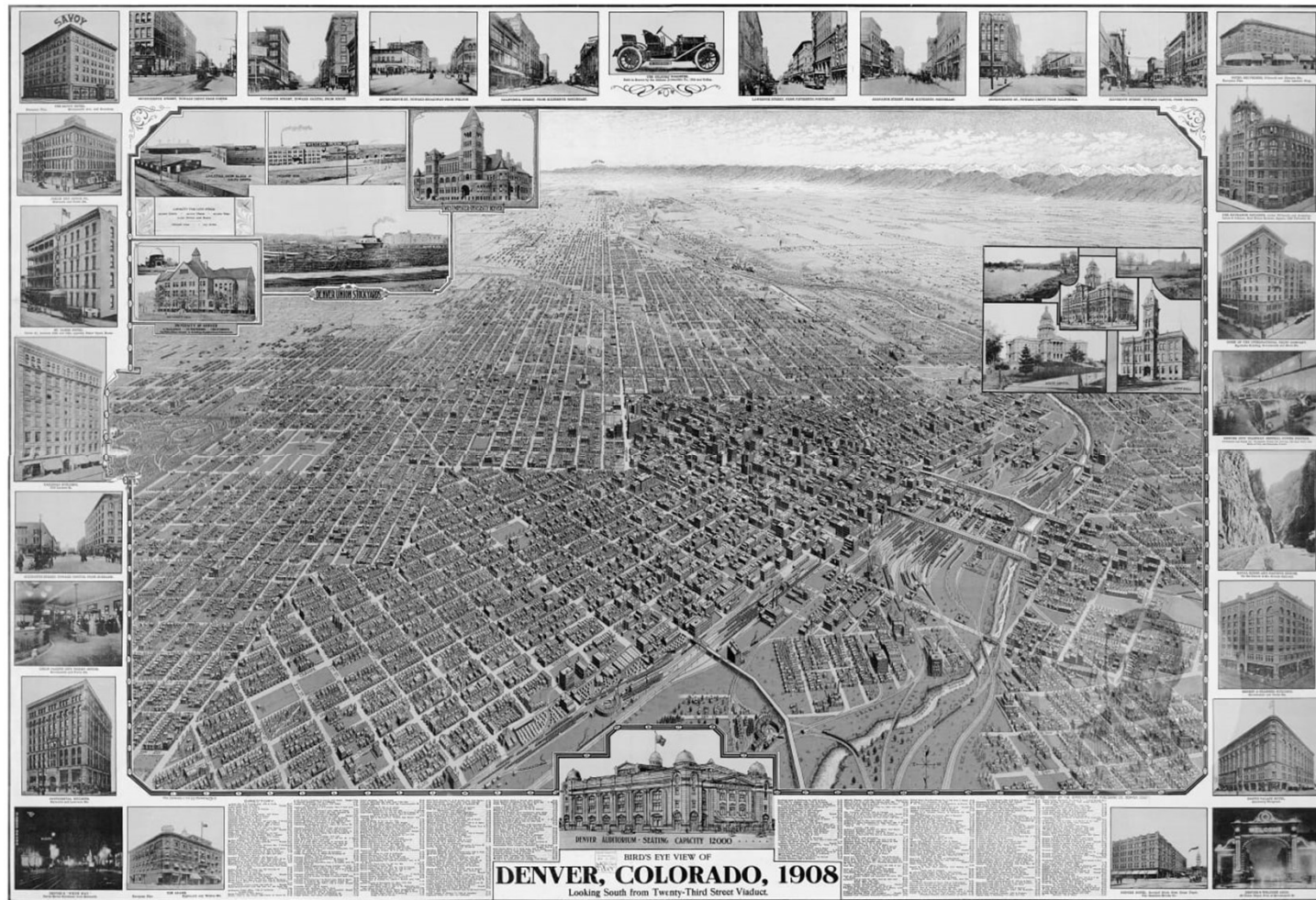
## 007 \$b (when \$a = a):

- d Atlas
- g Diagram
- j Map
- k Profile
- q Model
- r Remote-sensing image
- s Section
- u Unspecified
- **y View**
- z None

- A view is a perspective representation of the landscape in which detail is shown as if projected onto an oblique plane.



# 007 field for cartographic materials



- “view” is an extent term at RDA 3.4.1.3:
  - 300            1 view

Image source: Wikimedia Commons, File:Denver, CO 1907 Bird's Eye View.jpg (Public domain)

# Break

# Genre/form terms

## Cartographic Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms

Short URL for Google Doc of this list: [tiny.cc/LCGFT](https://tiny.cc/LCGFT)

- Aerial photographs
- Aerial views
- Aeronautical charts
- Armillary spheres
- Astronautical charts
- Astronomical models
- Atlases
- Bathymetric maps
- Block diagrams
- Bottle-charts
- Cadastral maps
- Cartographic materials
- Cartographic materials for people with visual disabilities
- Celestial charts
- Celestial globes
- Children's atlases
- Children's maps
- Comparative maps
- Composite atlases
- Digital maps
- Digital elevation models
- Early maps
- Ethnographic maps
- Fire insurance maps
- Flow maps
- Gazetteers
- Geodatabases
- Geographic information systems
- Geological cross-sections
- Geological maps
- Geospatial data
- Globes
- Gores (Maps)
- Gravity anomaly maps
- Index maps
- Linguistic atlases
- Loran charts
- Lunar globes
- Manuscript maps
- Mappae mundi
- Maps
- Mental maps
- Meteorological charts
- Military maps
- Mine maps
- Miniature maps
- Nautical charts
- Outline maps
- Photogrammetric maps
- Photomaps
- Physical maps
- Pictorial maps
- Plotting charts
- Portlan charts
- Quadrangle maps
- Raster data
- Relief models
- Remote-sensing images
- Remote-sensing maps
- Road maps
- Statistical maps
- Stick charts
- Strip maps
- Thematic maps
- Topographic maps
- Topological maps
- Tourist maps
- Upside-down maps
- Vector data
- Views
- Wall maps
- World atlases
- World maps
- Worm's-eye views
- Zoning maps

# Genre/form terms

## Cartographic Genre/Form Headings

Short URL for this list: [tiny.cc/LCGFT](http://tiny.cc/LCGFT)

- **Aerial photographs**
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- Early maps
- Ethnographic maps
- **Fire insurance maps**
- Flow maps
- Gazetteers
- Geodatabases
- Geographic information systems
- **Geological cross-sections**
- **Geological maps**
- Geospatial data
- Globes
- Gores (Maps)
- Gravity anomaly maps
- Index maps
- Linguistic atlases
- Loran charts
- Lunar globes
- Manuscript maps
- Mappae mundi
- Maps
- Mental maps
- Meteorological charts
- Military maps
- Mine maps
- Miniature maps
- Nautical charts
- Outline maps
- Photogrammetric maps
- Photomaps
- Physical maps
- Pictorial maps
- Plotting charts
- Portlan charts
- Quadrangle maps
- Raster data
- Relief models
- **Remote-sensing images**
- Remote-sensing maps
- Road maps
- Statistical maps
- Stick charts
- Strip maps
- **Thematic maps**
- **Topographic maps**
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# Genre/form terms

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- Ethnographic maps
- Fire insurance maps
- Flow maps
- Gazetteers
- Geodatabases
- Geographic information systems
- Geological cross-sections
- **Geological maps**
- Geospatial data
- Globes
- Gores (Maps)
- Gravity anomaly maps
- Index maps
- Linguistic atlases
- Loran charts
- Lunar globes
- Manuscript maps
- Mappae mundi
- **Maps**
- Mental maps
- Meteorological charts
- Military maps
- Mine maps
- Miniature maps
- Nautical charts
- Outline maps
- Photogrammetric maps
- Photomaps
- Physical maps
- Pictorial maps
- Plotting charts
- Portlan charts
- Quadrangle maps
- Raster data
- Relief models
- Remote-sensing images
- Remote-sensing maps
- **Road maps**
- Statistical maps
- Stick charts
- Strip maps
- **Thematic maps**
- **Topographic maps**
- Topological maps
- **Tourist maps**
- Upside-down maps
- Vector data
- Views
- Wall maps
- World atlases
- World maps
- Worm's-eye views
- Zoning maps

## Genre/form terms: Road maps

- Road maps: very common! But a lot of maps show roads, so how do we know what to call a “road map”?
  - Words like “road map,” “street map,” “highway map” in a title (“publisher’s intent”)
  - Produced by a road-oriented government agency or organization (examples: Michigan Department of Transportation, Washington County Road Commission, AAA [American Automobile Association])
  - Topographic maps often show roads; we don’t call them “road maps”
- Many “Road maps” are also “Tourist maps”
  - Only in cases where a road map has a strong emphasis on points of interest and tourist information (such as recreation sites, a calendar of events, etc.), or is produced by a tourist agency
- “Tourist maps” are often *not* “Road maps”

# Genre/form terms: Thematic maps

- Thematic maps: Covers a wide range of maps focused on specific topics not covered by other genre/form terms, for example:
  - bus routes in Los Angeles
  - trails in the Salt Lake City region
  - land use in Detroit
  - soil types in Lenawee County, Michigan
  - wine regions of Italy
  - baseball stadiums in the U.S.
- Library of Congress map catalogers do not use the “Thematic maps” GFT as a matter of local policy. LC would instead apply the GFT “Maps” to the above maps.

# Subject headings for maps

- Topical headings:
  - Library of Congress Subject Headings
- Geographic headings:
  - Library of Congress Name Authority File (political jurisdictions such as countries, provinces, states, counties, cities)
  - Library of Congress Subject Headings (physical landforms, nonjurisdictional regions, e.g. Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes Region)
- Free-floating subdivision “Maps”
  - Be mindful that it can be either a form (\$v) or topical (\$x) subdivision:
    - It *is* a map: \$v Maps.
    - It is a book *about* maps: \$x Maps.
- Our choice of subject headings impacts our choice of classification number.



# “Publisher’s intent”

- We use the titles and the legend as a guide to what the cartographer wanted to get across.
  - Title: *Oil refineries, Pakistan*
  - But: Per the legend, the map shows oil refineries, oil storage facilities, and oil pipelines.
    - 650\_0      Petroleum refineries—Pakistan—Maps.
    - 650\_0      Oil storage tanks—Pakistan—Maps.
    - 650\_0      Petroleum pipelines—Pakistan—Maps.
- Also consider supplementary content
  - e.g., map title emphasizes roads but the sheet has extensive tourist information
- Quote from *Cartographic Resources Manual* (Cataloger’s Desktop):
  - “Subject analysis is based on what a resource is as opposed to what it says it is, but give consideration to publisher’s intent, especially for materials where classification of subject content is difficult.”

# Subject headings for maps

Topical headings:

- In theory, we can use any topical heading
- In practice, the range of things depicted on maps is narrow
- Chapter 4 of the *Cartographic Resources Manual* on Cataloger's Desktop provides excellent coverage on subject analysis
- Typical format:
  - 650\_0 [Topic] \$z [Place (1 or 2 levels)] \$v Maps.
  - 650\_0 Zoning \$z Michigan \$z Alger County \$v Maps.
- Note that some subject headings cannot be subdivided geographically:
  - A map of stratigraphic geology in Michigan:
    - 650\_0 Geology \$z Michigan \$v Maps.
    - 650\_0 Geology, Stratigraphic \$v Maps.
- Some geographic headings cannot be used as geographic subdivisions:
  - A map of businesses in the Old Town neighborhood of Lansing, Michigan:
    - 651\_0 Old Town (Lansing, Mich.) \$v Maps.
    - 650\_0 Business enterprises \$z Michigan \$z Lansing \$v Maps.

# Subject headings for maps

Topical headings:

- Quirks:
  - We typically do not apply “Roads” (or “Streets”) subject headings at the city level, on the logic that a map of a city will generally show streets.
    - Road map of Michigan:
      - 650 Roads—Michigan—Maps.
      - 651 Michigan—Maps.
      - 655 Road maps.
    - Highway map of Kent County, Michigan:
      - 650 Roads—Michigan—Kent County—Maps.
      - 651 Kent County (Mich.)—Maps.
      - 655 Road maps.
    - Street map of Grand Rapids, Michigan:
      - 651 Grand Rapids (Mich.)—Maps.
      - 655 Road maps.
    - Make exceptions for specialized planning maps, technical maps, etc.

# Subject headings for maps

Topical headings:

- Quirks:
  - The concept of “tourism” is often not expressed in the subject headings of tourist maps.
  - Visitor map of Toledo:
    - 651 Toledo (Ohio)—Maps.
    - 655 Tourist maps.
  - But there may be some “tourism-adjacent” topical headings: Outdoor recreation, historic sites, covered bridges, etc.

# Subject headings for maps

## Geographic headings:

- Any map showing an identifiable place should have at least one geographic heading, either in a 651 or as a subdivision of 650
- When a place is used as a subdivision in a “650 [Topic]—[Place]—Maps” heading, *most* catalogers *usually* provide a corresponding “651 [Place]—Maps” heading .

650_0	Petroleum refineries—Pakistan—Maps.
650_0	Oil storage tanks—Pakistan—Maps.
650_0	Petroleum pipelines—Pakistan—Maps.
651_0	Pakistan—Maps.

# Subject headings for maps

How many geographic headings should we use?

- *Cartographic Resources Manual* Chapter 4:
  - “Three distinct subjects in a work usually receive the broader subject heading, unless the heading is very much broader than the combination of the 3 individual headings. Four subjects always receive the broader subject heading. Give a note to explain coverage if necessary.”
- Three counties in a large U.S. state:
  - OK to provide subject headings for each county
- Four counties in a large U.S. state:
  - State-level geographic heading, or a valid regional heading such as “New York (State), Western,” “Thumb District (Mich.),” “Idaho, Southwestern” etc.
- *Cartographic Resources Manual* is binding on LC catalogers only, but it’s a good guideline to follow generally

# Subject headings for maps

Geographic headings: Free-floating additions and topical subdivision

- “Region,” “Metropolitan Area,” and “Suburban Area”
- May be inserted into geographic headings for cities (only)
  - 651\_0 Tokyo Region (Japan) \$v Maps.
  - 650\_0 Land use \$z Japan \$z Tokyo Region \$v Maps.
  - 651\_0 Calgary Metropolitan Area (Alta.) \$v Maps.
  - 650\_0 Land use \$z Alberta \$z Calgary Metropolitan Area \$v Maps.
  - 651\_0 San Juan Suburban Area (P.R.) \$v Maps.
  - 650\_0 Land use \$z Puerto Rico \$z San Juan Suburban Area \$v Maps.
- Some topical and form free-floating subdivisions:
  - 651\_0 Liberia \$x Administrative and political divisions \$v Maps.
  - 651\_0 Manchester (England) \$v Tours \$v Maps.

# Subject headings for maps

Focus of subject headings generally remains on “main map(s).” But use judgment!

- Particularly in the case of city maps, catalogers often choose to provide subject access for ancillary maps that might otherwise not be difficult to find in their collection, for instance maps showing:
  - a college campus
  - an airport
  - the local transit network (subways, buses, etc.)
- Consider who your collection supports. Local or regional geographic headings might warrant extra attention.
- The topical heading “Cities and towns” is one option for sheets with large collections of ancillary maps:
  - 650\_0 Cities and towns \$z Michigan \$z Allegan County \$v Maps.



Questions about ?

# Library of Congress Classification using the “G” schedule

- LC call numbers for maps look “weird” compared to typical LC call numbers:

Book: QL737.C2 C33 1989

Map: G4114.L3E63 2008 .M5

- Library of Congress classification has the challenge of filing not only maps of the same place together, but also maps of the same place and topic together, while also sorting by date and a creator or title cutter, within a limited span of numbers.
- Another influencing factor: Sheet maps are unwieldy to file and retrieve.

# Library of Congress Classification using the “G” schedule

- Q: Why isn't the year at the end?
  - G4114.P2 1957 .H2
- A: Easier filing.
  - Example: 3 road maps of Michigan from 1957
    - G4111.P2 1957 .H2 ← by H.M. Gousha Co.
    - G4111.P2 1957 .M5 ← by Michigan Highway Department
    - G4111.P2 1957 .R3 ← by Rand McNally

# Library of Congress Classification using the “G” schedule

## **G4114.L3G44 2008 .M5**

- Q: Why is “L3G44” all crammed together without a space?
- A: That’s just what we do. 😊
  - G4114.L3 = map of Lansing, Michigan
  - G4114.L3G44 = zoning map of Lansing, Michigan

# Library of Congress Classification using the “G” schedule

- G1-922            Geography (General)
- G1000-3122      Atlases
- G3160-3171      Globes
- **G3180-9980**      **Maps**
- G9900-9980      Unlocalized maps

# G3180-9980 Maps

Big picture:

- Place is the focus
  - expressed by G + 4-digit number + (often) an alphanumeric geographic cutter
- Topic is expressed secondarily
  - expressed as an alphanumeric code that is mostly consistent across all geographic levels; “P2” means roads everywhere in the world
- Place-based classification proceeds through a series of broad-to-narrow arrangements of geographic entities:

World

Hemisphere

Continent

International region

Country

Region

Administrative division (state, province, etc.)

City

Subcity (neighborhood, university, etc.)

- Order of continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica

## G3180-9980 Maps

- The 4<sup>th</sup> digit of the classification number is the key to the entire system.
- We also use vast lists of geographic cutters that cover natural features, counties, cities, etc., in addition to subject codes.
- What I call “top-level geographic entities” that cover ranges of multiple class numbers are determined by LC:
  - All countries
  - Selected regions and administrative subdivisions (usually in large Western countries; includes all U.S. states)

If the class number ends in:

- 0 General map of a top-level geographic entity. Subject code and geographic cutter *forbidden*.
- 1 Topic-based map of a top-level geographic entity. Subject code *required*.
- 2 Region (non-jurisdictional) or physical feature. Geographic cutter *required*. Subject code as appropriate.
- 3 Administrative subdivision. Geographic cutter *required*. Subject code as appropriate.
- 4 City, town, township, neighborhood. Geographic cutter *required*. Subject code as appropriate.

## G3180-9980 Maps

- Numbers ending in 5-9 follow the same pattern but are less commonly used (Example: South Sudan).

If the class number ends in:

- 5 general map of a top-level geographic entity; subject code and geographic cutter *forbidden*
- 6 topic-based map of a top-level geographic entity; subject code *required*
- 7 region (non-jurisdictional) or physical feature; geographic cutter *required*; subject code as appropriate
- 8 administrative subdivision; geographic cutter *required*; subject code as appropriate
- 9 city, town, township, neighborhood; geographic cutter *required*; subject code as appropriate

- Occasionally decimal ranges such as .2-.24 are used. (Example: East Timor)



## Example: Michigan

G4110	Michigan (general)
G4111.[subject code]	Michigan (topical)
G4111.C5	geological map of Michigan
G4111.P2	road map of Michigan
G4112.[geographic cutter]	Michigan regions or landforms
G4112.U6	Upper Peninsula
G4112.U6E63	Upper Peninsula snowmobile trails
G4113.[geographic cutter]	Michigan administrative divisions (counties)
G4113.G4	Genesee County (Mich.)
G4113.G4P2	Genesee County roads
G4114.[geographic cutter]	Michigan cities, townships, etc.
G4114.E4	East Lansing (Mich.)
G4114.E4Q46	East Lansing retail stores
G4114.E4:2M4	Michigan State University
G4114.E4:2M4A3	Michigan State University bird's eye view

## Example: Japan

G7960	Japan (general)
G7961.[subject code]	Japan (topical)
G7961.C5	geological map of Japan
G7961.P2	road map of Japan
G7962.[geographic cutter]	Japan regions or landforms
G7962.H5	Hokkaido
G7962.H5E63	Hokkaido snowmobile trails
G7963.[geographic cutter]	Japan administrative divisions (prefectures)
G7963.S4	Shiga-Ken (Japan)
G7963.S4P2	Shiga-Ken roads
G7964.[geographic cutter]	Japan cities, etc.
G7964.T7	Tokyo (Japan)
G7964.T7Q46	Tokyo retail stores
G7964.T7:2T6	Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō (Tokyo International Airport)

## **G3180-9980 Maps**

- Q: Where are these geographic cutters and subject codes coming from?
- A: They're both written directly into Classification Web
- Subject codes are accessible through Classification Web, but I recommend:
  - Go to the Library of Congress Classification PDF Files at <https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCC/freelcc.html>
  - Scroll to "G Text" (a 689-page PDF)
  - Print out Table G1 on pages 541-549.
  - These subject codes are consistent everywhere EXCEPT!!!
    - .S codes (historical geography) vary from country to country

# **G3180-9980 Maps**

Some common subject codes:

A43	Remote-sensing images
A5	Pictorial maps
B5	Surveying
C3	Hydrology
C5	Geology
D2	Vegetation (Phytogeography)
E1	Ethnic groups
E63	Outdoor recreation (Trails, hunting, fishing, camping)
E635	Tourist maps
G4	Land use
G46	Real property (Cadastral maps)
H5	Nonmetallic mineral resources (including coal, petroleum)
J3	Soils
P2	Roads
P3	Railroads
P5	Nautical charts

# G3180-9980 Maps

Geographic cutters: Many places have huuuuuuge lists.

G4364.A12	Acampo <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A13	Acton <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A138	Adela <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A14	Adelanto <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A15	Adin <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A157	Agoura Hills <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A157:2A3	Agoura [Agoura Hills] <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A16	Agoura Valley <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A173	Agua Caliente <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A175	Agua Caliente Springs <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A177	Agua Dulce <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A18	Aguanga <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A19	Ahwahnee <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A2	Alameda <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A2:2F4	Fernside [Alameda] <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A2:2R6	Robert Crown Memorial State Beach [Alameda] <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A2:2S5	Shoreline View Park [Alameda] <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A22	Alamo <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A23	Alamorio <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A24	Albany <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A25	Alberhill <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A28	Albion <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A3	Alhambra <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A315	Allendale <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A32	Allensworth <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A32:2C6	Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park [Allensworth] <input type="checkbox"/>
G4364.A33	Almaden <input type="checkbox"/>

Generally you shouldn't just make them up. If you need a cutter for a place that isn't listed, you can contact the LC Geography & Map Division and ask them to add it. (You don't have to go through LC's main classification proposal process.)

## **G3180-9980 Maps**

Completing the call number:  
Add year and author-or-title cutter.

G4110 1877 \$b .R3

G4111.P2 2015 \$b .M5

G4114.L3E635 2019 \$b .G7

## G3180-9980 Maps

- Dates in map call numbers: Generally we use “date of situation,” not date of publication.
  - What?!?!
    - It means the date in the call number is based on the date depicted on the map, not the publication date.
    - Fortunately, often these two dates match! Unless a map explicitly tells you that it depicts a particular point in time, you don’t have to worry about it.
  - But:
    - A map published in 2020 showing economic conditions in 1965:
      - date in call number = 1965
    - A map published in 1970 showing expected population in 2000:
      - date in call number = 2000
  - Exception: Maps with “historical geography” subject codes starting with .S
  - See Chapter 1 of *Cartographic Resources Manual* (Cataloger’s Desktop) for full discussion of date-of-situation
- Author/title cutter: Usually a single numeric digit suffices.
  - .R3 not .R33 (unless needed for a unique call number)

# Library of Congress Classification using the “G” schedule

## Relationship between classification and subject headings

### *Cartographic Resources Manual* Chapter 4:

- “The first subject heading generally should be the one that corresponds to the classification number, representing the predominant topic of the cartographic resource, unless the predominant topic is represented instead by a genre form heading.”

050	<b>G3781.P2</b> 2013 .F5	050	<b>G3934.M6E635</b> 2013 .G7
650	<b>Roads—Connecticut—Maps.</b>	651	<b>Miami Beach (Fla.)—Maps.</b>
650	Roads—Rhode Island—Maps.	655	<b>Tourist maps.</b>
651	Connecticut—Maps.		
651	Rhode Island—Maps.		
655	Road maps.		



# CATALOGING ATLASES AND GLOBES: COMPARED TO A SHEET MAP

# CATALOGING AN ATLAS: OVERVIEW

- Geographic atlases are cartographic resources, not monographs, but...
- Source of Information is like a book (RDA 2.2.2.2) and...
- Book-like features are retained in the 300 field
- Different set of classification numbers used if applying LC classification

# CATALOGING AN ATLAS: FIELD-SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES

## Fixed and coded fields

- CrTp: code as “e” (“e” means “atlas,” “a” means “single map”)
- 007 for Maps: \$b is coded “d”
  - aj canzn = color map on paper
  - ad canzn = color atlas
- 050: Use G1000-3122 instead of G3180-9980

# Cataloging an atlas: field-specific differences

## Variable fields

245

- Title Proper Source of Info is title page or sheet (2.2.2.2)  
*Manifestations Consisting of One or More Pages...*
- Other Title Info (2.3.4.2) and Statement of Responsibility (2.4.2.2) have to come from same source as Title Proper

300

- Extent: unit type is “atlas”; followed by number of pages
- Dimensions: only record height *unless* width is less than half of height or is greater than height, then record H x W (3.5.1.4.14)
  - 300      1 atlas (98 pages) : \$b color maps ; \$c 46 cm

338

- Volume (nc) instead of Sheet (nb)

# Cataloging an atlas: Subject headings and notes

The appropriate form subdivision in subject headings is \$v Maps.

650\_0 Roads \$z United States \$v Maps.

655\_7 Atlases. \$2 lcgft

655\_7 Road maps. \$2 lcgft

Important:

\$v Atlases is reserved for *nongeographic* atlases!

The subject heading “Atlases \$z [place]” means the atlas was *published* in that place.

Note fields:

Generally fewer/less descriptive for atlases as compared to sheet maps.

# CATALOGING A GLOBE: COMPARED TO A SHEET MAP

# Cataloging a globe: Introduction

- 3-dimensional object rather than 2-dimensional
- Typically less information about the globe is on the globe
- New terminology related to physical elements to learn
- A useful guide (must translate from AACR2 to RDA):

McEathron, Scott (1999). "The Cataloging of Globes" *In* Maps and Related Cartographic Materials: Cataloging, Classification and Bibliographic Control. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, pages 103-111.

# Cataloging a globe: field-specific differences

## Fixed and Coded Fields

- CrTp fixed field: code as “d”
- Relief fixed field: code as applicable
- 007 for Globes (\$a=d) (as opposed to Maps)
- 050 use class number for globes (G3160-3171)

## Variable Fields

- 300\$a Extent: unit type = “globe”
- 300\$b Other Physical Details: include details on color, then material, then how mounted
- 300\$c Dimensions: give size in diameter in cm

## Subject and Genre/Form Access

- Specific globe types: Celestial, Terrestrial, Lunar, etc.
  - Use “Globes” for Earth/Terrestrial globes
  - Use “Celestial globes” for those of planets and similar bodies
  - Use “Moon \$v Maps” for lunar globes
  - LCGFT “Globes” covers earth and lunar globes; “Celestial globes” covers other planets



Questions/discussion?

# Thank you!!!

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