

Desk Copy

MAP CATALOGING WORKSHOP

November 1998
OLAC Conference, Charlotte North Carolina

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Handouts:

Resources

Scale

Projection and Coordinates

Scale Exercises

Measuring Examples

Major Differences between Book and Map Cataloging (Minus mathematical and physical descriptions)

How to Date a Road Map

Sample Records

Scale Exercises Answers

RESOURCES

Cataloging Rules (in addition to AACR2rev.):

Cartographic materials : a manual of interpretation for AACR2 / prepared by the Anglo-American Cataloging Committee for Cartographic Materials. Chicago : ALA ; Ottawa : CLA, 1982. ISBN 0-8389-0363-0 (ALA) ISBN 0-88802-169-0 (CLA) [very hard to get a copy of, new edition will be out soon, however]

Map cataloging manual / prepared by Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress. Washington, DC : Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1991, ISBN 0-87071-361-2

Natural Scale Indicator/Map Scale Indicator:

Plastic version (approx. \$5-\$10)
Department of Geography
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B3XP
Canada

Heavy-paper version (no cost?)
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Physical Science Services Branch
Rockville, MD 20852

For General information about maps and map librarianship

Map librarianship : an introduction / Mary Lynette Larsgaard. 3rd ed. Englewood, Colo. : Libraries Unlimited, 1998. ISBN 1-56308-474-0 (Includes a very extensive bibliography, as well as discussions of classification schemes, cataloging problems, acquisitions, preservation, etc.)

USGS maps (USGS brochure with examples of different types of maps and relief.)
Request from: USGS Map Distribution, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225

For information about mapmaking and/or map projections:

Choosing a world map : attributes, distortions, classes, aspects / Committee on Map Projections of the American Cartographic Association. Falls Church, Va. : American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, c1988. Special Publication No. 2. ISBN 0-9613459-2-6

Map appreciation / Mark Monmonier, George A. Schnell. Englewood Cliffs, NJ : Prentice Hall, c1988. ISBN 0-13-556052-7

Map use : reading, analysis, and interpretation / Phillip C. Muehrcke, Juliana O. Muehrcke. 4th ed. Madison, WI : JP Publications, c1998. ISBN 0-9602978-4-7

Matching the map projection to the need / Committee on Map Projections of the American Cartographic Association. Bethesda, Md. : American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, c1991. Special Publication No. 3. ISBN 0-9613459-5-0

SCALE

Representative Fractions

1. 1: 600 (“large scale”)

034 1 a ≠b 600
255 Scale 1:600.

2. 1:300,000,000 (“small scale”)

034 1 a ≠b 300000000
255 Scale 1:300,000,000.

Verbal Scale Statements (63,360 inches in a mile; 100,000 cm. in a km.)

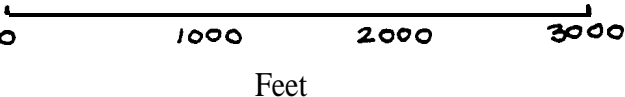
3. One inch to one mile.

034 1 a ≠b 63360
255 Scale [1:63,360]. 1 in. to 1 mile.

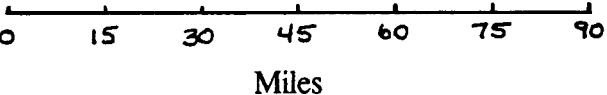
4. 1 centimeter equals approximately 10.5 kilometers.

034 1 a ≠b 1050000
255 Scale [ca. 1:1,050,000]. 1 cm. = approx. 10.5 km.

Graphic Scales

5.  A horizontal line with tick marks at 0, 1000, 2000, and 3000. The word "Feet" is centered below the line.

034 1 a ≠b 12000
255 Scale [ca. 1:12,000].

6.  A horizontal line with tick marks at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90. The word "Miles" is centered below the line.

034 1 a ≠b 1900800
255 Scale [ca. 1:1,900,800].

Scale, p. 2

Some Combination of the Above

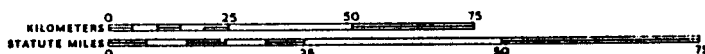
7.

SOUTHERN QUEBEC

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels 47° and 59°35'

SCALE 1:1,550,000

1 CENTIMETER = 15.5 KILOMETERS OR 1 INCH = 24.5 MILES



034 1 a ≠b 1550000
255 Scale 1:1,550,000. 1 cm. = 15.5 km. or 1 in. = 24.5 miles.

Non-Representative Fraction Scale Statements

8. Scale varies

Use when the scale within a single map varies across the map and the outside values are not known.

034 0 a
255 Scale varies.

If the outside values are known, record both scales, connected by a hyphen.

034 3 a ≠b 19000 ≠b 33000
255 Scale 1:19,000-1:33,000.

9. Scales differ

Use when there are three or more maps of equal importance on the sheet or in the set and their scales are not the same.

034 0 a
255 Scales differ.

When there are two or more maps of equal importance with only two different scales, two scale statements are given. Give the larger scale first, unless the smaller scale is clearly predominate or there are only two maps with no collective title. In the latter case, give the scales in the order corresponding to the individual titles in the title area. (If **all** the information in the mathematical data area is the same for two maps of equal importance, only one mathematical data area is given.)

034 1 a ≠b 25000
034 1 a ≠b 30000
255 Scale 1:25,000.
255 Scale 1:30,000.

Scale, p. 3

10. Scale not given

Use only when the only way to determine the scale is to compare the map with a map of known scale (see below) and the library's policy is not to do so.

034 0 a
255 Scale not given.

11. Scale indeterminable

Use only when there is truly no way to determine the scale using one of the methods described here, including the use of the comparison method.

034 0 a
255 Scale indeterminable.

12. Not drawn to scale

Use for birds-eye views, map views, maps of imaginary places, celestial charts and other maps with nonlinear scales which do not give scale information on the **item** and which are not drawn to scale.

034 0 a
255 Not drawn to scale.

Use of Latitude

Use a scale indicator, if available. If using a ruler, the formula is

$$\frac{n}{11,000,000}$$

where n is the number of centimeters measured on the map for 1° latitude
11,000,000 is the approximate number of centimeters on the ground for 1° latitude

To get the representative fraction, divide the numerator and the denominator by n, giving you 1 to the left of the colon and 11,000,000/n to the right of the colon.

13. _____ 44°

_____ 45°

034 1 a ≠b 3450000
255 Scale [ca. 1:3,450,000].

scale, p. 4

On scale indicator (1° latitude):
1° mark crosses at 3,450,000
1° = 3,450,000
1:3,450,000

On ruler:
3.2 cm = 1°
3.2/3.2 = 11,000,000/3.2
1:3,437,500

When there is more than one degree latitude between lines, remember to multiply 11,000,000 by the number of degrees represented before applying the formula.

14. _____ 30°

_____ 15°

034 1. a ≠ b 97500000
255 Scale [ca. 1:97,500,000].

On scale indicator (1° latitude):
15° mark crosses at 6,500,000
15° = 6,500,000 x 15
1:97,500,000

On ruler:
1.7 cm = 15°
1.7 cm. = 15 x 1,000,000 cm.
1.7/1.7 = 165,000,000/1.7
1:97,058,824

(Note that both methods are only approximations; a difference of 450,000 at this small scale is not very significant.)

Comparison with a Map of Known Scale

--Choose a map of known scale which shares identifiable points with the map of unknown scale.

--Measure the distance between two identifiable points on the map of known scale.

--Measure the distance between the same two identifiable points on the map of unknown scale.

--Apply the following equation:

$$n = \frac{m \times a}{b}$$

where n is the denominator of the RF of the map of unknown scale
m is the denominator of the RF of the map of known scale
a is the distance between the two identifiable points on the map of known scale
b is the distance between the two identifiable points on the map of unknown scale

(a and b must be in the same units)

Note that this is the least accurate way of determining scale and that the scale of the known map and the projection of the two maps, as well as the location on the maps of the identifiable points will greatly influence the accuracy of the calculation. The Library of Congress does not use this method of calculating scale.

PROJECTION AND COORDINATES

PROJECTION refers to the system used to represent information about the spherical surface of the earth **on** a flat surface. There are many different types of projection. You don't need to understand any of them to catalog a map.

Transcribe a statement of projection found on the map, its container or case, or accompanying printed material in the **mathematical data (255)** area. Transcribe the statement in English, **regardless** of the language in which it appears; use standard abbreviations (e.g., "**proj.**" for "projection") and numerals in place of words. Capitalize proper names. (Cartographic Materials, 3C) (Note: Map Cataloging Manual, p. 2.5, **says** to capitalize first word as well. **OCLC's** manual follows LC.)

255 Scale 1: 150,000 ; **#b** Transverse Mercator proj.

COORDINATES refer to the geographical grid lines used to pinpoint locations on the earth.

--Longitude lines (or "meridians") run north/south between the poles.

--Latitude lines (or "parallels") run east/west parallel to the equator.

Both sets of lines are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds **from** a standard base **line** (the number represents the angle measured between the subject line and the base line through the center of the earth).

--For longitude, the standard base line (or "prime meridian") is usually the line which passes through Greenwich, England. It can be other lines, however, since Greenwich is significant for Great Britain but not necessarily for other countries. Older maps often have non-Greenwich prime meridians, such as Amsterdam, Paris, Washington, DC, etc. Longitude is counted **180°** east or west **from** the prime meridian. Record longitude from westernmost to easternmost points.

--For latitude, the standard base line is the equator. Latitude is counted **90°** north or south **from** the equator. Record latitude **from** northernmost to southernmost points.

034 1 a **#b** 1000 **#d** W1013015 **#e** W0203000 **#f** N0490000 **#g** NO343015

255 Scale 1:1,000 **#c** (W 101° 30' 15" --W 20° 30' 00" /N 49° 00' 00" -- N 34° 30' 15").

NOTE: Record only coordinates based on Greenwich and the equator in the mathematical data (255) area. Coordinates for the moon, planets, and other celestial bodies can be given in a note.

500 Lunar coordinates: E 15° --E 17° /S 8° --S 9°.

INPUTTING TIP: The correct symbols for degrees, minutes, and seconds are special characters:

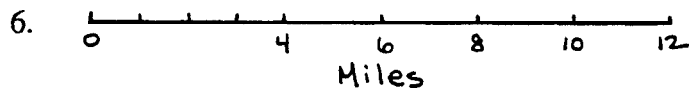
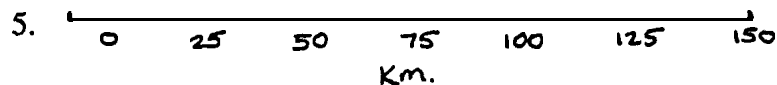
Degrees: Superscript zero (°)

Minutes (and feet): Miagkii znak (')

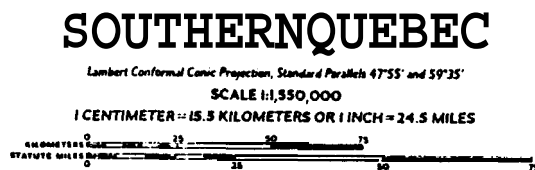
Seconds (and inches): Tverdyi znak (")

SCALE EXERCISES

1. One inch represents six miles
2. 1 centimeter on the map represents 20 kilometers on the ground
3. One inch equals approximately 40 miles or 64.4 kilometers
4. One inch: approximately 17.3 miles



8.



Scale Exercises, p. 2

9. _____ 30°

_____ 32°

10. _____ 17°

_____ 22°

Measuring Examples

1. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 23 x 32 cm.

--Measure height x width (with map in reading positions)

2. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 35 x 35 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm.

--Also give folded size if map is designed to be folded (has panel or cover)

3. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 55 x 68 cm., folded to 29 x 11 cm.

--If cartographic detail extends beyond the neat line, include it in the measurement.

4. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 64 x 24 cm.

--No neat line: measure cartographic extent, which could be entire sheet.

5. 1 map ; \cancel{c} 22 x 20 cm., on sheet 38 x 43 cm., folded to 28 x 11 cm.

--Also give sheet size if either dimension of map is less than half the same dimension of sheet.

6. 1 map in 3 segments : \cancel{b} col. \cancel{c} 143 x 22 cm., on sheet 55 x 65 cm.

--Map in segments at consistent scale: measure as if segments are joined; also give sheet size.

7. 2 maps on 1 sheet : \cancel{b} both sides, col. ; \cancel{c} 36 x 46 cm. and 36 x 54 cm., sheet 38 x 65 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm.

--2 maps on equal importance (collective title): measure both maps; also give sheet size.

8. 1 map on 2 sheets : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 94 x 128 cm., sheets 121 x 87 cm.

--Map on multiple sheets: measure as if sheets joined, excluding any overlap; give sheet sizes.

9. 3 maps on 1 sheet : \cancel{b} both sides, col. ; \cancel{c} 37 x 27 or smaller, on sheet 43 x 28 cm.

--3 or more maps, or sheets give the greatest height of any of them followed by the greatest width of any of them, followed by "or smaller."

10. 1 map : $\#b$ col. ; \cancel{c} 90 x 57 cm., on sheet 61 x 95 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm.

--1 map continued on back: measure as if one map, excluding overlap; also give sheet size.

11. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} ^{\cancel{c}} 42 by 59 cm.

--A continuation ancillary map is not included in measurement; mention it in a note (but coordinates do take continuation into account).

12. 1 map : \cancel{b} col. ; \cancel{c} 57 cm. in diam., on sheet 76 x 64 cm

--Circular map: give diameter and label as such; also give sheet size.

13. 1 view ; \cancel{c} on sheet 97 x 64 cm.

--Map too difficult to measure: simply give sheet size.

Major Differences between Book and Map Cataloging (minus Mathematical and Physical Description)

Note: AACR2=Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd ed., revised
CM=Cartographic Materials
MCM=Map Cataloging Manual

I. Fixed Fields

A. All cartographic materials whether digital or not are coded Type “e”. (Note: 034 and 255 required for all type “e” records). There are four initial determinations to make when beginning to catalog a cartographic item.

1. Is it an atlas?

Atlases are collections of maps intended to be used like a book and shelve together that can be bound or loose-leaf, flat or folded, in cases, boxes, portfolios, or folders. (CM p. 185)

2. Is it a single map sheet?

Single maps can be printed on two or more sheets (usually less than 12), are published together, have incomplete borders, and, have the main title and legend on only one of the sheets (MCM 7.2)

3. Is it a maps set/series?

Map set/series are collections of maps, with common unifying features, **often** similar sized, with the same scale and **relief/symbols**. They may form a single map when assembled, **often** will have a collective title and individual sheet designations, A distinguishing feature from single maps are that maps set/series are intended to be used individually as well as together. (MCM 7.2-7.4)

4. Is it a serial?

Map serials are **infrequent** but when they do occur they look very much like regular serials with serial title constant from issue to issue and a numbering system which includes issue number and date of issue. (CM p. 177)

5. Is it a digital map?

When deciding whether a computer should be considered a cartographic materials consult the “Guidelines for Distinguishing Cartographic Materials on Computer File Carriers **from** other Materials on Computer File Carriers” This document can be found at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/cfmap.html>.

- B. 006 for maps, digital maps and atlases. Optionally add the following:
1. 006 for accompanying maps
 2. 006 for book aspects of atlases
LC is adding these when there is substantial text in an atlas so you'll see it on copy, UW will not routinely add.
 3. 006 for computer files aspects of digital maps
- C. 007 for maps, digital maps and atlases. Always add a map 007 when use the type code "e". This will mean that digital maps will have a map 007 and a computer file 006.
- D. 008 (fixed fields) (Note that the 006 fields are defined the same as the 008)
1. **CrTp** (Type of Cartographic **Material**)– use "a" Single map for digital maps per LC.
 2. Prme (Prime meridian) - only used if piece specifies
 3. Proj (Projection) - only used if piece specifies
 4. Relf (Relief) - use with relief note
 5. **SpFm** (Special Format Characteristics) - use to indicate whether map is also something like a wall map, calendar, game, puzzle, etc. (May also bring out more **fully** these characteristics in the 006)

II. Chief Source

Note: For digital maps, although the type code and fixed fields use the map format, the cataloging rules still instruct that the primary chapter for these materials is Chapter 9 with instructions taken **from** Chapter 3 as needed. So, only the purely map fields discussed below will pertain to digital maps. For instance, use Chapter 9 for chief source of information for digital maps, not Chapter 3 chief source.

Also note: The rules for cataloging atlases primarily come **from** Chapter 2 with cartographic areas (300, 255/034) from Chapter 3.

- A. No straightforward title page equivalent exists for maps since the chief source is the entire map. (**AACR2 3.0B2**)
- B. 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. (**CM 1B8b** and **AACR2 3.1B3**)
- C. The definition of prominence is much different. Prominent is anywhere on the map even in very little type. (**AACR2 0.8**)

III. Main entry

- A. Main entry is based less on prominence and more on who did what.
- B. The cartographer has to be more than just the mechanical drawer or tracer to get the main entry.
- C. The corporate body must be a map-making body to get main entry. **(AACR2 21.2B2f)**
- D. There is **often** no statement of responsibility.

IV. Title proper

- A. Major difference is that you are encouraged to bracket additional area (place name) information in the subtitle **if it** is not present in the title. **(AACR2 3.1E2)**

- V. GMD Since LC does not use a **GMD** in their system, OCLC has asked that contributors to their database also not use it. UW has decided not to add locally. Remember for digital maps the GMD will be [computer file] since you're using primarily Chapter 9.

VI. Publisher/Date

- A. DO NOT bracket publisher information repeated from elsewhere in the description (e.g., 245 or quoted 500 note) even if it appears only once on the map. **(MCM p. 2.6)** Note: this does not include the date. If the date appears only once on the map and is transcribed as any other part of the description (such as the title, edition or notes), it is bracketed in the date of publication.
- B. Dates **(MCM 2.10-2.13)**
 - 1. Road maps problems
 - 2. Park service maps **(MCM 9.6-9.8)**
 - 3. Soil service maps **(MCM 9.8-9.10)**

Notes

- A. The first notes are unique to maps. They show:
 - ◆ additional content of the map not found in the title (bird's eye, cadastral, additional place information),
 - ◆ justification for the date of situation in the call number **(MCM 3.7)**, and

◆ relief on main map (**AACR2 3.7B 1** and **MCM p. 3.6-3.12**)

Kinds of relief include:

contours	satellite imagery
form lines	gradient tints
spot heights	hachures
shading	pictorial
soundings	landforms

- B. Give the source of the title proper whenever it is not taken **from** the **recto** of the map, namely, when it is taken **from** the verso, cover, panel, or accompanying text. (**MCM p. 3.14 - p. 3.18**)
- C. A statement of responsibility note may contain the name of the copyright holder if an access point is needed. (**MCM p. 2.2 and p. 5.2**)
- D. Orientation
- E. Contents

1. The order of the notes in this area is very specific: **recto**, verso, cover. (**MCM p. 3.30**)
2. There are specific definitions attached to various terms used in these notes. (**MCM p. 3.32-3.42**)

H o w t o D a t e a R o a d M a p

Most maps are easily dated either by a prominent date on the cover or in the map legend. But there are still many maps on which no date can be found. Rand McNally and H.M. Gousha use a code hidden on a map margin to date their maps. These codes are explained below.

General Drafting has not used such a code, yet they have varied their dating and an explanation is given for them as well. For all other map publisher6, either their code is not known, if they have one, or their date is easily read,

When a map is undated, dates must be determined by comparing the map to a map of known date. Many companies also changed their covers each year, so that once a particular cover design is dated, other maps of the same design are considered as the same date. But this method of comparing covers of like design is prone to possible error, so care should be taken when using this method. U.S. route numbers first appeared in 1926 but do not show on most maps until 1927. For older maps this is a helpful guide. Many states numbered their roads well before 1926.

The detailed tables which are included in this catalog may also be used to some degree to date a map. Most companies have used different publisher6 over the year6 as well as both expanding and contracting the territory they serve, thus helping to limit possibilities.

Rand McNally Map Date Codes

Over the years Rand appear6 to have used a number of "systems" to date their maps. All variations may not be explained here -- but most maps should still be able to be dated. One big exception, in the 20's some Rand maps have no letter6 or numbers at all and these must be dated by comparing to known dated maps.

First, Rand used a simple letter code, A for 1919, B for 1920, through Z in 1944. However, some year6 prior to 1944 number6 began to appear after the letter. If the set of number6 has 4 digits, the first 2 digits indicate the year the base map was drafted while the second 2 digits either indicate the year the first Rand map was made of the area (the original base) or simply a code for the area covered. The latter seems more likely except that it limits Rand to 100 areas. If only 2 digit6 exist after the letter, they seem to be a code for. the area.

Now after 1944 the letter was replaced by a 1 or 2 digit year preceding the above series of digit6 and often separated by a hyphen-

From 1945 to 1965 only the last digit of the year was used. To distinguish 1945 from 1955 from 1965 generally requires common sense--look at the census date if given, interstate highways, etc. From 1966 to present, the last 2 digits of the year are used.

At some point the series of 4 digits was increased to 6 digits although this now has been discontinued. It is thought these extra digit6 indicate the number of printings and would change for each Oil company, etc. Lastly, still one or two more digits were added after the above series of digits and are separated by a hyphen. These represent the number of editions (possibly updates) to the base map thru the current map.

Examples:

Z 4424 The Z indicates a 1944 printing, the 44 shows that the base map was newly drawn this year, the 24 either shows the original base map was drawn in 1924 or simply a code signifying the area

covered. (It is a Texaco Illinois map.)

O-3868-4 The 0 indicates either a 1950 or 1960 printing (in this case it is clearly 1950 based on the map), the 38 shows that the base map was drawn in 1938, the 68 cannot be 1968 and so must be a code for the area, and the 4 indicates 4 updates to the base from 1938 to 1950. (It is Buffalo-Niagara Falls for Gulf.)

Now to all this may be added a letter N, S, E, W, or even V for North, South, etc. when only a portion of the base is used. The V stands for a Velox print (?).

One more. 3-584630V-5 The 3 is either 1953 or 1963 (map has a 1963 copyright statement!), 58 for a 1958 base map, 46 for either first map in 1946 or a code for the area, 30 for 30 printings since 1958 for various companies and years, V for Velox, and 5 for 5 editions (updates) between 1958 and 1963. (Texaco map of St. Petersburg.)

A - 1919	K - 1929	u - 1939	0 - 1950,1960	66 - 1966
B - 1920	L - 1930	v - 1940	1 - 1951,1961	xx - from 66 on,
C - 1921	M - 1931	w - 1941	2 - 1952,1962	last two
D - 1922	N - 1932	x - 1942	3 - 1953,1963	digits of
E - 1923	O - 1933	Y - 1943	4 - 1954,1964	year.
F - 1924	P - 1934	z - 1944	5 - 1945,1955,1965	
G - 1925	Q - 1935		6 - 1946,1956	
H - 1926	R - 1936		7 - 1947,1957	
I - 1927	S - 1937		8 - 1948,1958	
J - 1928	T - 1938		9 - 1949,1959	

H.M. Gousha Map Date Codes

The H.M. Gousha Company was founded in 1926 in Chicago by former employees of Rand McNally and like Rand, they used a hidden date. While some of their maps are dated in the legend or even on the cover, many Gousha maps do not contain an obvious date.

The code used is one or two letters in a bottom map margin, generally with a series of digits and even another letter. The digits are not relevant to the date, they indicate the map masters for a filing system. The older the map, the fewer the digits, if any at all. If two groups of letters appear in the series, check both and use the one which makes most sense based on the map. Occasionally, a map code may indicate different dates on each side of the map or with a particular inset. In this case the map is classified by the newest such date.

Letter A was assigned to 1927, B to 1928 and so forth through Z in 1952. Then AA for 1953, BB for 1954 and so forth through ZZ in 1978. At this point the code gets confusing, refer to the table below.

A - 1927	M - 1939	Y - 1951	KK - 1963	WW - 1975	QD - 1987
B - 1928	N - 1940	Z - 1952	LL - 1964	XX - 1976	WJ - 1988
C - 1929.	0 - 1941	AA - 1953	MM - 1965	YY - 1977	ER - 1989
D - 1930	P - 1942	BB - 1954	NN - 1966	ZZ - 1978	IV - 1990
E - 1931	Q - 1943	cc - 1955	00 - 1967	AB - 1979	SF - 1991
F - 1932	R - 1944	DD - 1956	FP - 1968	AC - 1980	UH - 1992
G - 1933	s - 1945	EE - 1957	QQ - 1969	AN - 1981	GT - 1993
H - 1934	T - 1946	FF - 1958	RR - 1970	MZ - 1982	
I - 1935	u - 1947	GG - 1959	ss - 1971	OB - 1983	
J - 1936'	V - 1948	HH - 1960	TT - 1972	YL - 1984	
K - 1937	w - 1949	II - 1961	uu - 1973	CP - 1985	
L - 1938	x - 1950	JJ - 1962	VV - 1974	KX - 1986	

All maps published after 1987 have the edition year on the copyright statement.

General Drafting Date Codes

General Drafting has not used a date code in the sense of Rand or Gousha. If any problem exists with GD it is that they use too many dates! The exception is some maps from the 1920's are completely undated and can only be dated by comparing with maps of known date.

If a date is shown on the cover or in the legend, then that is the date to use. When two dates are given, such as 1955-1956 or 1970-71, then always use the first year. Many maps also have a copyright date which is frequently one year earlier than the legend date, in this case use the legend date. However, if the copyright date is the only date, there is no other date in the legend, then use the copyright date (this is particularly true since 1979).

In the 1960's, the legend frequently contained a month in addition to the year. In these cases, for January through August, use the year given; but for September through December, use the next year. This is basically the system GD uses and it will result in common cover designs being called the same year. (This applies to the years 1962 - 1966 in the detailed map listings.).

Due to reprintings, it is possible for the same map to exist as 1970 and 1970-71, and similarly for other years. These are not listed as separate dates but, in this example, only as 1970.

Since the 1940's, most GD maps contain three or four small digits plus a letter in the margin or on the back cover. This is the month and year of printing and should not be used to date the map unless nothing else exists. These change for each reprinting. The letter indicates the printing company. The only one known for sure is W for Western Publishing and Printing Co.

All of the above explains how to determine the date on which the map was issued. But since about 1958, GD has used a code to date the masters from which the map was created. This date is coded as a small 'A' plus a number in a bottom corner of a map. This number indicates the year the base map was first drafted. It is not updated unless the base is redrawn. A1 was for 1953. The following table is for quick reference, but IS NOT THE DATE THE MAP WAS ISSUED.'

A1 - 1953	A7 - 1959	A13 - 1965	A19 - 1971	A25 - 1977
A2 - 1954	A8 - 1960	A14 - 1966	A20 - 1972	A26 - 1978
A3 - 1955	A9 - 1961	A15 - 1967	A21 - 1973	A27 - 1979
A4 - 1956	A10 - 1962	A16 - 1968	A22 - 1974	A28 - 1980
A5 - 1957	A11 - 1963	A17 - 1969	A23 - 1975	A29 - 1981
A6 - 1958	A12 - 1964	A18 - 1970	A24 - 1976	A30 - 1982

Geographers A-Z Map Company (Code is located in or near the border at one corner of maps. Atlases are coded differently. Send a photocopy of the title page to the company and they will provide accurate dates).

J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

"FDC" is "578" or May, 1978.

SCALE EXERCISES ANSWERS

1 mile = 63,360 inches

1 foot = 12 inches

1 inch = 2.54 cm.

1° latitude = approx. 1,100,000 cm.

1 km. = 100,000 cm.

1 km. = **1,000** m.

1 m. = 100 cm.

1. 0341 **a #b 380160**
255 Scale [**1:380,160**]. 1 in. represents 6 miles.

1 in. = 6 miles

1 in. = 6 x 63,360 in.

1:380,160

2. 034 1 **a #b 2000000**
255 Scale [**1:2,000,000**] 1 cm. represents 20 km.

1 cm. = 20 km.

1 cm. = 20 x 100,000 cm.

1:2,000,000

3. 0341 **a #b 2534400**
255 Scale [ca. **1:2,534,400**]. 1 in. = approx. 40 miles or 64.4 km.

1 in. = 40 miles

1 in. = 40 x 63,360 in.

1:2,534,400

2.54 cm. = 64.4 km.

2.54 cm. = 64.4 x 100,000 cm.

2.54/2.54 = 6,440,000/2.54

1:2,535,433

4. 034 1 **a #b 1096128**
255 Scale [ca. **1:1,096,128**]. 1 in. : approx. 17.3 miles.

1 in. = 17.3 miles

1 in. = 17.3 x 63,360 in.

1:1,096,128

5. 034 1 **a #b 1665000**
255 Scale [ca. **1: 1,665,000**].

On scale indicator (1 km.):

150-km.-mark crosses at 11,100

1 km. = 11,100 x 150 km.

1:1,665,000

On ruler:

6 cm. = 100 km.

6 cm. = 100 x 100,000 cm.

6/6 = 10,000,000/6

1:1,666,667

Scale Exercises Answers, p. 2

6. 034 1 a #b 253440
255 Scale [ca. 1:253,440].

On scale indicator (1 mile):
4-mile mark crosses at 63,360
1 mile = 63,360 x 4 miles
1:253,440

On ruler:
1 in. = 4 miles
1 in. = 4 x 63,360 in.
1:253,440

7. 034 1 a #b 6000
255 Scale [ca. 1:6,000].

On scale indicator (1000 ft.):
1000-foot mark crosses at 6000
1:6,000

On ruler:
1 in. = 500 A.
1 in. = 500 x 12 in.
1:6,000

8. 034 1 a #b 2062500
255 Scale [ca. 1:2,062,500] not "1:1,550,000"; #b Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 47°55' and 59°35'.

On scale indicator (1 mile):
75-mile mark crosses at 27,500
1 mile = 27,500 x 75 miles
1:2,062,500

On ruler:
2.4 cm. = 50 km.
2.4 cm. = 50 x 100,000 cm.
2.4/2.4 = 5,000,000/2.4
1:2,083,333

9. 034 1 a #b 6600000
255 Scale [ca. 1:6,600,000].

On scale indicator (1 ° latitude):
2 O-mark crosses at 3,300,000
1 ° = 3,300,000 x 2
1:6,600,000

On ruler:
3.35 cm. = 2 °
3.35 cm. = 2 x 1 1,000,000 cm.
3.35/3.35 = 22,000,000/3.35
1:6,567,164

10. 034 1 a #b 24000000
255 Scale [ca. 1:24,000,000].

On scale indicator (1 ° latitude):
5 O-mark crosses at 4,800,000
1 ° = 4,800,000 x 5
1:24,000,000

On ruler:
2.3 cm. = 5 °
2.3 cm. = 5 x 1 1,000,000 cm.
2.3/2.3 = 55,000,000/2.3
1:23,913,043

NO HOLDINGS IN WAU - 2 OTHER HOLDINGS

OCLC: 17226477 **Rec stat:** c
Entered: 19871109 **Replaced:** 19930919 **Used:** 19971004
Type: e **ELvl:** **Srce:** **Relf:** **Ctrl:** **Lang:** eng
BLvl: m **SpFm:** **GPub:** **Prme:** **MRec:** **Ctry:** pau
CrTp: a **Indx:** 1 **Proj:** **DtSt:** s **Dates:** 1987,

Desc: a ¶

- ▶ 1 010 **87-695679/MAPS/r93 ¶**
- ▶ 2 040 DLC #c DLC ¶
- ▶ 3 007 a #b y #d c #e a #f n #g z #h n ¶
- ▶ 4 034 0 all
- ▶ 5 050 00 **G3824.S93:2S9A3 1987 #b .S9 ¶**
- ▶ 6 052 3824 #b S93:2S9 ¶
- ▶ 7 090 #b ¶
- ▶ 8 049 WAUW ¶
- ▶ 9 245 00 Swarthmore. ¶
- ▶ 10 255 Not drawn to scale. ¶
- ▶ 11 260 [Swarthmore, Pa.? : #b s.n., #c 1987?] ¶
- ▶ 12 300 1 view : #b col. ; #c 34 x 59 cm., on sheet 46 x 61 cm., folded
to 23 x 11 cm. ¶
- ▶ 13 500 **Bird's-eye** view of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Pa.). ¶
- ▶ 14 500 Includes index of facilities and 2 ancillary views of outlying
buildings. ¶
- ▶ 15 500 Text, descriptive index of buildings, 2 location maps, title
panel, and col. ill. on verso. ¶
- ▶ 16 610 20 Swarthmore College #x Aerial views. ¶

NO HOLDINGS IN WAU - 3 OTHER HOLDINGS

OCLC: 19104159 Rec stat: n
Entered: 19890206 Replaced: 19890206 Used: 19901128
▶ Type: e ELvl: I Srce: d Relf: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: m SpFm: GPub: Prme: MRec: Ctry: ilu
CrTp: a Indx: 1 Proj: DtSt: s Dates: 1986,

Desc: a ¶

- ▶ 1 040 GSU #c GSU ¶
- ▶ 2 007 a #b j #d c #e a #f n #g z #h n ¶
- ▶ 3 034 1 a #b 34848 ¶
- ▶ 4 034 1 a #b 38016 ¶
- ▶ 5 052 4364 #b 02 ¶
- ▶ 6 052 4362 #b S22 ¶
- ▶ 7 090 G4364.02 1986 #b .R36 ¶
- ▶ 8 090 *b ¶
- ▶ 9 049 WAUW ¶
- ▶ 10 110 2 Rand McNally and Company. ¶
- ▶ 11 245 10 Oakland, East Bay cities map : #b including Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Castro Valley . . . / #c Rand McNally. ¶
- ▶ 12 246 1 #i Title on legend: *a East Bay cities street map ¶
- ▶ 13 255 Scale [ca. 1:34,848]. 1 in. = approx. 0.55 mi. ¶
- ▶ 14 255 Scale [ca. 1:38,016]. 1 in. = approx. 0.60 mi. ¶
- ▶ 15 260 [Chicago] : #b Rand McNally & Co., #c [1986?] ¶
- ▶ 16 300 2 maps on 1 sheet : #b both sides, col. ; #c 102 x 31 cm. and 103 x 38 cm., sheet 115 x 46 cm. ¶
- ▶ 17 500 "866810-12. 866809-12." ¶
- ▶ 18 500 Panel title. ¶
- ▶ 19 500 Includes indexes and ancillary map of "Metropolitan San Francisco." ¶
- ▶ 20 505 0 East Bay cities street map (southern section) -- East Bay cities street map (northern section). ¶
- ▶ 21 651 0 Oakland (Calif.) #x Maps. ¶
- ▶ 22 651 0 Oakland Metropolitan Area (Calif.) #x Maps. ¶
- ▶ 23 651 0 San Francisco Bay Area (Calif.) #x Maps. ¶I