

Map Cataloging Proposal: Core Level Cataloging
University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries
September 22, 2000

Several dozen purchased maps, as well as the maps that come with National Geographic magazines, are cataloged each year in the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries Cataloging Department. These do not include maps acquired through the Federal Depository Program, which comprise the bulk of the collection. Records for these are supplied by Marcive along with records for other items acquired through the Depository program. The Depository maps are additionally accessible through LC call number assignment within series, and shelving by LC call number.

Currently the cataloging for maps that are given records at UNL is full-level in MARC format. Full-level map cataloging requires advanced cataloging ability as well as knowledge of technical map features and mathematical data. Geographic literacy is also mandatory. Map features and mathematical data include projection type used, scale data, detailed coordinate demarcations and relief denotations. Each must be determined for maps that are cataloged. The advanced cataloging techniques that are required include familiarity with the country and language code tables, the mathematical data MARC fields, the map fixed fields and proper call number and subject heading assignment for geographic items. There can also be as many as 8 or 10 complicated notes per map catalog record. The call number schedule for maps and atlases is among the most complicated of all because of the intricate cutter system used for discrete geographic elements. Dates are assigned to call numbers in a unique way for maps and atlases. Choice of proper main entry differs from that of most other items cataloged. This is just the beginning of the list of differences between map and other, more straightforward, cataloging.

Sandy Ballas, Library Technician I, and Sue Ann Gardner, Assistant Professor, have been cataloging maps in the UNL Libraries Cataloging Department since 1996. Sandy performs complex copy cataloging and revising, and Sue Ann does complex copy cataloging, revising and original cataloging of maps and atlases. While the cataloging is steady year-round, the turn-around time for the cataloging has not been lightning speed. Each map or atlas record takes approximately an hour per cataloger for each copy cataloging and revision, and another half hour is added to that total for original cataloging.

Proposed is a core level standard for map catalog records that has been presented by David Allen of the State University of New York, Stony Brook. It reduces the complexity of the records dramatically while maintaining the salient elements such as title, date, scale, call number and subject access. It proposes to eliminate all notes while retaining all fixed field elements. The fixed field codes represent information that would be provided in notes so advanced searchers would still have access to the information that would have been presented explicitly in notes.

Sue Ann Gardner, who is Map Librarian and Cataloger, contends that notes fields in fact may obscure the more straightforward cataloging information that is given in the proposed core record fields. She suggests that advanced map users will continue to be served well even after the adoption of core level record standards because once they access a map they will readily see

the elements of the map that were not included in the cataloging description and access fields. Based on the reference questions that she has fielded over the years, she believes that those elements are not generally those of concern to patrons when trying to locate a map. Their main concern is geographic location depicted, date, scale and type of map (e.g. topographic, historical), all of which are included in non-notes fields in the catalog record.

The following records serve to exemplify the differences between full-level and core-level map catalog records. Both records are for the same map:

FULL-LEVEL CATALOG RECORD IN MARC FORMAT

Type: e	ELvl: I	Srce: d	Relf:	Ctrl:	Lang: eng
BLvl: m	Form:	GPub:	SpFm:	MRec:	Ctry: bcc
CrTp: a	Indx: 0	Proj: bh	DtSt: s	Dates: 1996,	
Desc: a					
1 040	LDL ‡c LDL ‡d OCL				
2 007	a ‡b j ‡d c ‡e a ‡f n ‡g z ‡h n				
3 020	0921463340				
4 034 1	a ‡b 500000 ‡d W0915000 ‡e W0890000 ‡f N0005000 ‡g S0013000				
5 052	5302 ‡b G3				
6 090	G5302.G3 1996 ‡b .K48				
7 049	[MAPS] LDLL				
8 110 2	International Travel Maps (Firm)				
9 245 10	Kevin Healey's travel map of Galápagos Islands ‡h [map] : ‡b scale 1:500 000 / ‡c International Travel Maps.				
10 246 1	‡i Back panel title: ‡a Travel reference map of Galápagos islands				
11 246 30	Galapagos Islands				
12 250	2nd ed., 1996-99.				
13 255	Scale 1:500,000 ; ‡b Transverse Mercator proj. ‡c (W 91° 50'--W 89° 00'/N 0° 50'--S 1° 30').				
14 260	Vancouver, B.C., Canada : ‡b International Travel Maps, ‡c 1996.				
15 300	1 map : ‡b col. ; ‡c 52 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.				
16 500	"Compilation and cartography by Kevin Healey; drawings and text by Hilary Bradt; revised cartography by David Sami."				
17 500	Relief shown by contours and spot heights. Depths shown by isolines.				
18 500	Panel title.				
19 500	Shows locations of indigenous wildlife.				
20 500	Includes inset of Isla Darwin and Isla Wolf, inset showing vegetation, location map, ancillary map showing Charles Darwin Station, notes, text, and col. ill.				
21 500	Publisher's no.: 340.				
22 651 0	Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps.				
23 650 0	Zoogeography ‡z Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps.				
24 651 0	Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps, Tourist.				
25 651 0	Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps, Topographic.				
26 700 1	Healey, Kevin.				
27 700 1	Bradt, Hilary.				

CORE-LEVEL CATALOG RECORD IN MARC FORMAT

Type: e ELvl: K Srce: d Relf: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: m Form: GPub: SpFm: MRec: Ctry: bcc
CrTp: a Indx: 0 Proj: bh DtSt: s Dates: 1996,
Desc: a
1 040 LDL ‡c LDL ‡d OCL
2 020 0921463340
3 090 G5302.G3 1996 ‡b .K48
4 049 [MAPS] LDLL
5 110 2 International Travel Maps (Firm)
6 245 10 Kevin Healey's travel map of Galápagos Islands ‡h [map].
7 246 30 Galápagos Islands
8 250 2nd ed., 1996-99.
9 255 Scale 1:500,000.
10 260 ‡c 1996.
11 300 1 map : ‡b col. ; ‡c 52 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.
12 520 Contains locations of indigenous wildlife and vegetation, and insets of Isla Darwin and Isla Wolf.
13 651 0 Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps.
14 650 0 Zoogeography ‡z Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps.
15 651 0 Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps, Tourist.
16 651 0 Galapagos Islands ‡v Maps, Topographic.

The request is that the new format proposed here be adopted October 15, 2000, for cataloging maps in the UNL Libraries. If the request is granted, no retrospective cataloging will be done to convert the full-level records that already exist in the online catalog to core-level records, but all maps henceforth will be cataloged using the more spare, clean format.

Submitted by Sue Ann Gardner

Core Cataloging – Selected Resources
compiled by Sue Ann Gardner, October 2000

- Cromwell, Willy. (1994) The core record: a new bibliographic standard. *Library Resources & Technical Services* 38 (Oct.): 415-424.
- Jones, Wayne. (2000) Gimme a C! MIT's experience with core cataloging of serials. *The Serials Librarian* 37 (3): 41-51.
- Lange, Holley R. (1998) Creating core records for federal documents: does it make a difference? *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 26(3): 87-94.
- Schuitema, Joan E. (1998) Demystifying core records in today's changing catalogs. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 26 (3): 57-71.
- Thomas, Sarah. (1996) The core bibliographic record and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 21 (3-4): 91-108.

Application of Dublin Core Elements to MARC Cataloging for Maps

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INTRODUCTION

No core level format has been proposed yet for maps. However, David Yehling Allen of SUNY at Stony Brook included a rough draft of a possible core level format in his manuscript, *CORC, the Dublin Core and Cartographic Materials*, which was written in late 1999. Shortly thereafter Allen called for comments about the manuscript through MAPS-L list. (The document is still available and the URL for the site is <http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/corc.htm>.) After reading the manuscript it occurred to me that we may want to consider core level cataloging for maps at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries even before a record format was sanctioned because:

WHY ADOPT CORE LEVEL CATALOGING FOR MAPS?

TO REDUCE COMPLEXITY OF CATALOGING

Full level cataloging for maps requires advanced cataloging ability as well as knowledge of technical map features and mathematical data. Geographic literacy is also requisite. Core level records do not contain detailed information about projection, coordinates or relief methods used. They do not require use of the 007, 034, 052, 255 jf or jc, 5XX or 7XX fields.

TO SAVE TIME

Full level map records are usually long and can contain many notes. Creating and revising a full level map record can take two or more hours. Based on preliminary work, it is estimated that core level map records may only take 30 minutes to complete. This will free up time for other projects or additional map cataloging.

TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF RECORDS CREATED

With a collection of several tens of thousands of maps, cataloging fifty or so a year is a drop in the bucket. Output could conceivably increase 4-fold with the new method.

TO IMPROVE ACCESS

Core level records are leaner and cleaner than their full level counterparts. With less "background noise" in the records, elements that are important for access, such as the title, date and scale, are more readily apparent. Also, a searchable summary field can be included in the core level record.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MANUSCRIPT *CORC, THE DUBLIN CORE, AND CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS* (1999) BY DAVID YEHLING ALLEN OF SUNY STONY BROOK

Allen notes that CORC and the Dublin Core were intended to simplify cataloging. He has considered the Dublin Core elements that may adequately describe cartographic materials, such as Title, Description, Physical, Creator, CorporateName, Date, Issued, Subject, Geographic, and Subject LCC Local. However, "[t]here is no agreement concerning what constitutes the minimum number of fields in an acceptable catalog record for a map." He comments then that the Dublin Core is flexible so core map catalog records derived from it could vary considerably. His bare minimum map record looks like this:

Title	Map of Freeport village, Nassau Co., N.Y.
Description.Physical	1 map ; 35 x 33 cm.
Creator.CorporateName	Smith & Malcomson.
Date.Issued	1909.
Subject.Geographic	Freeport (N.Y.)?Maps.
Subject.LCC Local	G3804.F8

CORE-LEVEL CATALOG RECORD IN MARC FORMAT

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Type: e ELvl: K Ssrc: d Relf: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: m Form: G Pub: SpFm: Mrec: Ctry: bcc
CrTp: a Indx: 0 Proj: bh DiSt: s Dates: 1996,
Desc: a
1 040 LDL Ꞥ LDL Ꞥ OCL
2 020 0921463340
3 090 G5302.G3 1996 Ꞥ K.48
4 049 [MAPS]LDLL
5 110 2 International Travel Maps (Firm)
6 245 10 Kevin Healey's travel map of Galápagos Islands Ꞥ [map].
7 246 30 Galápagos Islands
8 250 2nd ed., 1996-99.
9 255 Scale 1:500,000.
10 260 Ꞥ 1996.
11 300 1 map : Ꞥ col. ; Ꞥ 52 x 64 cm.
12 520 Contains locations of indigenous wildlife and vegetation, and insets of Isla Darwin and Isla Wolf. Relief is shown.
13 650 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps.
14 650 0 Zoogeography Ꞥ Galapagos Islands tv Maps.
15 651 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps, Tourist.
16 651 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps, Topographic.
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EXPLANATION OF CHOICE OF FIELDS

020 To allow for searching by ISBN number, which could be useful for patrons, reference staff and acquisitions staff.
090 Maps at UNL are all shelved according to LC call number
110 Corporate author access was deemed important by all groups surveyed.
245 Title may be the field that yields the most hits when searching.
246 Alternate titles are easy for the cataloger to supply and they increase searchability.
250 The edition can be crucial information for a researcher.
255 Subfield a only. Scale is crucial for determining whether the map will be useful to the patron. Projection and coordinates are less helpful.
260 Subfield c is the only one used because the body in the 110 is often duplicated in the 260 Ꞥ. Also, the 260 is not a searchable field.
300 The extent is critical for locating the correct piece(s).
520 This includes searchable information about insets and relief.
6XX Full subject coverage will collocate the map with others covering the same area and topic.

USE OF THE 520 FIELD IN CORE LEVEL MAP RECORDS

In committee deliberations regarding the proposal to adopt core level cataloging for maps at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, it was suggested that some information that is put in non-searchable 5XX fields in full level records be placed in a single 520 field. The 520 field contains the summary and it is searchable in the Innovative system that is used at UNL. The map cataloger agreed to include information about some inset and ancillary maps in this field. A note about whether relief is shown will be included also, but details about what type of relief is shown will not be included here. This will improve access relative to full level records due to the keyword searchability of the 520 field. This will be the only note field regularly included in core level map records.

ADOPTING CORE LEVEL CATALOGING FOR MAPS AT UNL

- * Sue Ann Gardner (SG), Cataloger and Map Librarian at the UNL, read David Allen's manuscript, *CORC, the Dublin Core, and Cartographic Materials*.
- * SG converted Allen's proposed core level record to its MARC format equivalent and modified the result to include additional fields.
- * SG proposed the new scheme in a meeting of the UNL Libraries Technical Operations Group (TOG), the body that governs procedures in the technical services units.
- * TOG referred the proposal to the Libraries Collection Development Committee (CDC) and the Libraries Reference Program Group (RPG). SG presented the proposal to those groups.
- * TOG, CDC and RPG members gave suggestions about adding other fields. SG accepted many of those and further modified the core record outline.
- * TOG, CDC and RPG expressed concern about how the change would affect faculty researchers on campus, so SG was charged to survey geography and other faculty on campus.
- * SG interviewed one geographer and two geologists, asking their opinions of the proposed changes. All were highly in favor of the streamlined record.
- * SG presented her findings to TOG at a meeting and contacted CDC and RPG via E-mail.
- * SG was cleared to adopt the new method.

FULL-LEVEL CATALOG RECORD IN MARC FORMAT

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Type: e ELvl: l Ssrc: d Relf: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: m Form: G Pub: SpFm: MRec: Ctry: bcc
CrTp: a Indx: 0 Proj: bh DiSt: s Dates: 1996,
Desc: a
1 040 LDL Ꞥ LDL Ꞥ OCL
2 007 a Ꞥ j Ꞥ d e Ꞥ a Ꞥ f n Ꞥ g z Ꞥ h n
3 020 0921463340
4 034 1 a Ꞥ b 500000 Ꞥ d W0915000 Ꞥ W0890000 Ꞥ f N0005000 Ꞥ g S0013000
5 052 5302 Ꞥ b G3
6 090 G5302.G3 1996 Ꞥ K.48
7 049 [MAPS]LDLL
8 110 2 International Travel Maps (Firm)
9 245 10 Kevin Healey's travel map of Galápagos Islands Ꞥ [map] : Ꞥ scale 1:500 000 / Ꞥ International Travel Maps.
10 246 1 Ꞥ Back panel title : Ꞥa Travel reference map of Galápagos islands
11 246 30 Galapagos Islands
12 250 2nd ed., 1996-99.
13 255 Scale 1:500,000 ; Ꞥb Transverse Mercator proj. Ꞥc (W 91° 50'--W 89° 00'N 0° 50'--S 1° 30').
14 260 Vancouver, B.C., Canada : Ꞥb International Travel Maps, Ꞥc 1996.
15 300 1 map : Ꞥ col. ; Ꞥ 52 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.
16 500 "Compilation and cartography by Kevin Healey; drawings and text by Hilary Bradt; revised cartography by David Sami."
17 500 Relief shown by contours and spot heights. Depths shown by isolines.
18 500 Panel title.
19 500 Shows locations of indigenous wildlife.
20 500 Includes inset of Isla Darwin and Isla Wolf, inset showing vegetation, location map, ancillary map showing Charles Darwin Station, notes, text, and col. ill.
21 500 Publisher's no. : 340.
22 651 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps.
23 650 0 Zoogeography Ꞥ Galapagos Islands tv Maps.
24 651 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps, Tourist.
25 651 0 Galapagos Islands tv Maps, Topographic.
26 700 1 Healey, Kevin.
27 700 1 Bradt, Hilary.
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SCOPE OF THE COLLECTION THAT WILL RECEIVE CORE LEVEL CATALOGING

Several dozen purchased maps, as well as the maps that come with National Geographic magazines, are cataloged each year in the UNL Libraries Cataloging Department. These do not include maps acquired through the Federal Depository Program, which comprise the bulk of the collection. Records for these are supplied by Marcive along with records for other depository items. The Marcive records are currently suppressed from public use because they contain only SuDocs numbers and not LC call numbers. All maps at UNL, including the depository maps, are accessible through LC call number assignment, and shelving by LC call number.

For now maps that are housed at the UNL agriculture and geology libraries will continue not to be cataloged. If the core level method proves to be sufficiently time-saving, maps in those other branches may begin to receive cataloging, also.