Resource Description & Access and Cartographic Resources

www.alastore.ala.org
ALA Editions purchases fund advocacy, awareness, and accreditation programs for library professionals worldwide.
RDA
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS
AND
CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

PAIGE G. ANDREW
SUSAN M. MOORE
MARY LYNETTE LARSGAARD

ala editions
An imprint of the American Library Association
CHICAGO 2015

www.alastore.ala.org
CONTENTS

List of Figures vii

1 The Past Is Prologue 1
2 RDA and FRBR Entities as Applied to Cartographic Resources: An Overview 13
3 Comparing Standards: Continuing, Different, and Added Practices 25
4 Navigating RDA to Describe Cartographic Resource Elements 47
5 Cartographic Resources Cataloging: Moving Forward 105
   Postscript 109

APPENDIXES

A Image of Damietta Sheet from the Egypt 1:100,000 Series 111
B Map Record Example Showing FRBR Relationship Entities Involved at the Field Level 113
C RDA Checklist for Descriptive Elements 115
D Examples of Correct Scale and Coordinates Notation in the 255 Field with Matching Examples in the 034 Field under AACR2 and RDA 117
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>33X Content, Media, and Carrier Terms Examples Based on Different Kinds of Cartographic Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Digital Resources Notes: Comparing RDA Number with MARC Field Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Sample Records for Different Cartographic Resources Types</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*About the Authors* 135

*Index* 137
1.1 Bibliographic record for the Egypt 1:100,000 map series as created by the Library of Congress in 1946 8
1.2 “Collar” information from an Egypt 1:100,000 map sheet 8
1.3 Bibliographic record for Egypt 1:100,000 map series derived from AACR2 10

2.1 Example of a CIA map of Africa 16
2.2 Example record for Ptolemy's Geographia derived from a bibliographic record in the Library of Congress’ online catalog 18
2.3 CIA map alphanumeric code 20
2.4 Examples of various editions of the Goleta, California USGS topographic quadrangle 22

4.1 Choice of title proper in map layout 49
4.2 Illustration of a bar scale 58
4.3 Examples of different bar scales view 59
4.4 "Map not to scale" example from an actual map titled "Flaming Gorge Country" 62
4.5 Instituto Geográfico Militar’s Mapa de Chile showing one map printed in segments on one sheet 81

www.alastore.ala.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Map measurements example showing “neat line”, “border,” and “margins”</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Map measurements example of a circular map</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Map measurements example showing a “bleeding edge” or when some cartographic detail extends beyond the neat line</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Map measurements example showing a “bleeding edge” all around</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>Map measurements example when dealing with two sizes of maps in a series or collection</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>Map measurements example when dealing with more than two sizes of maps in a series or collection</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>Map measurements example for one map on two or more sheets</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>Map measurements example when one dimension of the map is less than half the same dimension of the sheet</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>Map measurements example of a folded map</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>Map measurements example for one map that starts on one side of the sheet and continues on the opposite side</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE PAST IS PROLOGUE

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ACCESS (RDA) IS THE LATEST ACCEPTED international standard for cataloging resources in the library profession. It has been through two sets of revisions since it was initially published in 2010 and implemented in 2013. RDA was developed with an eye to bringing library metadata into the wider data universe, and therefore its structure and terminology are a departure from what catalogers are accustomed to under the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition (AACR2). This new standard will likely continue to evolve based on actual use and subsequent learning outcomes. In fact, the authors needed to update this manuscript after it was first submitted for publication, and they anticipate that some details shared in this book are likely to change as RDA evolves.

The first step in learning something new is to get to know the “lay of the land.” When learning to describe—to catalog—cartographic resources using the new standard, it will be necessary to do some things differently, but others will remain the same as in AACR2 or nearly so. Part of this process is to learn and understand a new language, or at least new labels, that identify objects, ideas, and applications. This also means that by instinct catalogers will be comparing RDA instructions with AACR2 rules as they read and use this manual. The authors of this manual are long-time practitioners, and approached learning RDA as it applies to cartographic resources.
by hanging on to the familiar while investigating the unfamiliar. One overarching piece of advice that the authors can share right up front is this: it’s best to learn by doing!

A second step in the learning process is to understand the arrangement of RDA itself. Those who have spent any time cataloging cartographic resources using AACR2 are well aware that its chapter 3 applies to this format. This is the second change between the two standards is revealed. While AACR2 arranges materials by format type, such as monographs, cartographic materials, music, and audio-visual materials, RDA approaches the task by arranging them according to the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and its Group 1 entities: work, expression, manifestation, and item (FRBR 1998; Wikipedia 2013). Note also that another set of FRBR entities is in play within RDA: the Group 2 entities of person, corporate body, and family, or those responsible for the resources being described. Thus, AACR2 rules for description are lumped together at the bibliographic record level for formats in Part I, while RDA instructions break out individual elements of description according to where they fit in the FRBR model. In other words, the work we are doing is now at the data element level. Because the data elements being described follow from the FRBR Group 1 entities, it is necessary to move to widely different places within RDA to find needed instructions, rather than going to a single location as when using AACR2 rules.

So, what about that new language mentioned previously? The very first instance was just given: AACR2 uses alphanumeric rules, whereas RDA uses numeric instructions. Why the change in terminology between the two standards? The change is due to the standards themselves: “RDA provides a set of guidelines and instructions on recording data to support resource discovery” (RDA 0.0), while AACR2 provides rules for description and arrangement, or, as stated in rule 0.1, the “rules are designed for use in the construction of catalogues and other lists in general libraries of all sizes.” Note also the inherent differences in focus between these two statements. RDA is used for “recording data to support resource discovery,” a broad statement of intent and use. In comparison, using AACR2 meant that the goal was to construct catalogs and other lists, a statement with a specific limit of intent. When learning the RDA instructions, this difference will become readily apparent. It will also become clear that when cataloging resources using an evolving RDA, data will live across a variety of information platforms that are no longer focused on and limited to the traditional catalog or finding aid.

What are some of the other new terms a cataloger must learn in order to understand and maneuver within RDA? A non-comprehensive list of terms that might not have exact one-to-one correlations, but in many cases may be understood in that manner, will include:
Please note again that the terms compared above are not necessarily exact matches because RDA terms tend to be more generalized than AACR2 terms. Practically speaking, however, they are close enough to help catalogers master the words and phrases in this new language that will soon become part of a common RDA cataloging vocabulary.

Another important aspect of this manual has to do with the current cataloging platform most catalogers have been using, the bibliographic utility called OCLC. While RDA itself was built to be platform-independent, the reality is that for now catalogers will continue to use the MARC 21 data content standard and place information in the fields and subfields that make up its structure using OCLC. Forthcoming chapters will describe processes and share examples according to the use of MARC fields and subfields.

The good news is that many things remain the same in practice across these two standards! Such is the case with the two actions that have been performed for decades to craft a bibliographic record: data is either transcribed or supplied, based on whether or not the needed data is available from the resource in question or from a secondary source. Learning where to find the correct RDA instruction to apply depends on which of these actions is being performed, as well as on the overall arrangement of RDA. So take heart! The basic practical steps remain the same whether crafting a bibliographic record using AACR2 or RDA.

As noted, in AACR2 the rules for describing cartographic items are located primarily in chapter 3. In contrast, RDA is organized so that instructions are spread across parts of five chapters. When using RDA, it is also necessary to consult its

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>item</td>
<td>resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibliographic record</td>
<td>resource description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cartographic materials</td>
<td>cartographic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field and subfield data</td>
<td>element(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person, family, or corporate body</td>
<td>entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[entity characteristics]</td>
<td>attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>access points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“author”</td>
<td>creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“added author”</td>
<td>contributor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>container</td>
<td>carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC Rule Interpretations (LCRI)</td>
<td>LC-PCC Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
introduction for background information and refer to the definitions in a couple of the appendixes. In summary:

\[
\text{AACR2 descriptive rules} = \text{chapter 3 and primarily appendix B} \\
\text{RDA descriptive instructions} = \text{chapters 1 through 3, parts of chapters 6 and 7, and appendix B, "Abbreviations and Symbols."}
\]

Naturally, in both cases it may be necessary to consult other chapters and appendixes depending on the item or resources being described. When using RDA an instruction may point to other instructions, appendixes, or LC-PCC Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS). Finally, to provide a focus to this manual, the authors assume that the reader:

- has some experience cataloging cartographic resources using AACR2 (although experience is not strictly required)
- is familiar with ISBD punctuation standards
- has used or is familiar with OCLC

In addition, the reader should be familiar with appropriate tools such as *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*, Second Edition; OCLC’s *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*, and the Library of Congress’ *Map Cataloging Manual*. The information and examples in this manual are predicated on full-level descriptive cataloging practice; that is, described at encoding levels I, blank, 1, or L as outlined in either the MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data or OCLC’s *Bibliographic Formats and Standards*. If catalogers are grounded in these standards and manuals, then they are ready to take those first steps into the world of RDA as it applies to cartographic resources.

**OVERVIEW: WHAT TO EXPECT**

What are the goals of this manual? First and foremost, this manual is meant to be a “how to” for both experienced catalogers and those who are new or occasional providers of cartographic bibliographic records. It is written, however, at a level that will most benefit those who are only occasionally tasked with providing bibliographic records for cartographic resources or who are brand new to this type of resource. Those catalogers who are well-versed in describing maps and similar resources will also be able to use this manual, though perhaps more selectively. Those who have years of experience cataloging maps, globes, aerial photographs, and the like will use this manual primarily to look up and learn from the RDA instructions when they find themselves in frustrating situations.
In the past several months, the authors have started to learn and apply RDA primarily to cataloging sheet maps, and have concluded that it is not that different from AACR2. To clarify this statement: most certainly, there are many differences between the two standards. However, what remains largely the same in crafting a bibliographic description for a cartographic resource is inherent in the nuts-and-bolts process. Scale is determined in the same manner, additional mathematical data is recorded in the same places, the methodology for choosing a primary title when more than one possible title is encountered is the same, and even the practices revolving around sharing correct and accurate measurements for one or more main maps have not changed. Thus, when a cataloger has completed an RDA-based record, it will be apparent that it looks very much like an AACR2-based record, with the exceptions primarily in the details.

Of course there are different practices to be mastered, particularly those that pertain to new MARC 21 fields and subfields for RDA elements. These include the 264, 336, 337, and 338 fields, which will be described in detail later. Another new practice is adding relationship designators to access points to provide information about the relationship or role between the name of the person, corporate body or family, and the resource. These are the major changes catalogers will encounter regularly as RDA-based bibliographic records become more common in databases. In particular, the new 33X fields stand out visually.

Of course these are not the only changes. More subtle changes are imposed by this standard primarily to make descriptions more understandable to the users of these records—put another way, to enhance the “readability” of the data—as well as to enhance machine-readability and manipulation of data in general. All are rooted in the principle of user tasks, as set out in the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) for bibliographic record data, and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD) for authority record data. These changes include:

- eliminating most abbreviations, some of which are truly librarian-specific in their makeup and application (e.g., “ms.” for manuscript)
- doing away with the arbitrary “rule of three” that was imposed in the era of card catalogs
- changing the use of Latin abbreviated phrases (e.g., “s.n” for “sine nomine”) to their spelled-out English or similar translations

In addition, there are similar changes that will be identified throughout this manual.

The authors chose to spend minimal time on the details of FRBR because they felt that by the time this manual was published most readers would be familiar with these models. For those readers who are not, more appropriate resources are available elsewhere. This in no way diminishes the need to learn and understand these two models and the principles they entail, because RDA is based on them. Thus, FRBR and FRAD
are key to understanding why instructions (formerly called rules) have changed or been added in certain areas, and this is critical to a cataloger’s success in learning to apply RDA correctly and fully.

A large portion of the content of this manual is devoted to describing specific RDA instructions and guidelines, and showing how they are applied at the MARC field level. The authors also use illustrations of fields and subfields quite liberally to compare and contrast how a line of information would appear in both the old rules and the new instructions. While this is helpful for understanding specific lines of data, to enhance understanding the appendixes give sample full records to illustrate descriptively the different types of cartographic resources.

Because the purpose of this manual is to provide a concise, pragmatic introduction and overview to using RDA to create bibliographic records for cartographic resources, the authors deal solely with standard cataloging and do not delve into the very important and often complex area of metadata for cartographic resources. The reason for this is that the demand for knowledge about using RDA falls squarely into the midst of cataloging traditional hardcopy cartographic resources, and although the authors will point out instructions pertaining to digital elements, their focus is on assisting where the need is greatest.

Finally, RDA is sometimes silent when it comes to applying instructions in real-world situations due to levels of complexity, or when catalogers lack sufficient data. The standard cannot possibly anticipate every circumstance. Because of this, the reader will find recommendations based on best practices that the authors have applied to cartographic resources over the years. The aim is not to contradict any given instruction or sub-instructions, but to assist the cataloger more fully when the instructions are not sufficiently explicit. Additionally, LC-PCC PSs were established early on to help guide us, although they are aimed at Library of Congress catalogers and members of LC’s Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). Even so, there is still room for cataloger’s judgment.

This chapter concludes with a brief history of cataloging cartographic resources that lead up to RDA. Chapter 2 introduces the FRBR model as it applies to cartographic resources. These two chapters investigate what remains the same in both RDA and AACR2 applications, and, more importantly, provide a closer inspection of the differences. The heart of this manual, chapter 4, shares RDA field-level details relating to descriptive elements for cartographic resources. The concluding chapter describes relative advantages and disadvantages of the two codes. Finally, the appendixes present a set of documents that can be considered “ready reference” material, including items specific to individual field-level data.
CATALOGING CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES: A BRIEF HISTORY

Before examining where we are today, it is necessary to see where we have been. Cataloging of maps in the Western world is thought to have begun at the end of the eighteenth century at the Kurfürstliche Bibliothek (Electoral Library) in Dresden, Germany (Klemper 1982, 22). In the United States, the earliest map catalog was produced at Harvard in 1831; it was arranged by geographic area (Merrett 1976, 3; Drazniowsky 1975, 299). The British Museum’s collections, which were first cataloged in 1843 by William Hughes, also used a geographic area arrangement (Merrett 1976, 3). In 1887, Harvard developed a second maps catalog based on subjects. Both Harvard and the British Museum performed recataloging work at the end of the nineteenth century.

In the twentieth century, the Anglo-American cataloging world was distinguished by a succession of codes, beginning in 1908 with the American edition of Catalog Rules, Author and Title Entries, compiled by committees of the American Library Association (ALA) and the British Library Association. In this code, the rule is to enter, or “arrange,” the description under the cartographer’s name if known and otherwise to enter under publisher’s name (Hanson 1939, 6–7).

The next code to receive wide use in the United States was Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress, published in 1947. Its section 8 focuses on “Maps, Relief Models, Globes, and Atlases.” In 1949, ALA’s Division of Cataloging and Classification issued a second edition of Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries; section 10A, “Maps and Atlases,” begins on page 26. Figure 1.1 shows an example of a bibliographic record created in 1946, before these rules were published. (See Appendix A for a full-map reproduction of a single map sheet from the series cataloged.) Textual sources of information appearing in the margins of the map sheet that are important in the creation of the bibliographic record description for the series are shown in figure 1.2.

In 1967, the first edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) was issued, which in its various editions has ruled Anglo-American bibliographic cataloging for many years. Its relatively brief chapter 11, “Maps, Atlases, etc.,” had few examples, implied restricted application, and made an attempt to differentiate between works in which a subject aspect dominates and those in which a geographic aspect is primary.

The second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) was published in 1978, with implementation beginning January 1, 1981. In this interim period, LC’s Geography and Map Division began cataloging using what was called “Revised Chapter 6” on April 1, 1978; the rest of LC began using this chapter in September 1974 (Library of Congress 1978, 7). Revised chapter 6 was used because it was
Bibliographic record for the Egypt 1:100,000 map series as created by the Library of Congress in 1946

Scale 1:100,000.

Set includes various issues of some sheets, some issued by U.S. Army map service, some by British Middle East forces (M. D. R. 466) with or without series

Designation. Provisional G. S. G. S. 4085.

“Heights in metres.” Vertical interval in contours varies.

Military grid.

Some sheets with legend and title in English and Arabic.

Shows two classes of railroads, five classes of roads or tracks and five types of internal boundaries.

Copied from maps by Survey of Egypt.

Marginal diagrams: [Index to] adjacent sheets ; Markas boundaries.


Figure 1.1

Bibliographic record for the Egypt 1:100,000 map series as created by the Library of Congress in 1946

Figure 1.2

“Collar” information from an Egypt 1:100,000 map sheet
based on the International Standard for Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications (ISBD(M)), which could possibly have contradicted the forthcoming International Standard for Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Materials (ISBD(CM)). Revised chapter 6 incorporated ISBD into the current cataloging practice, a matter primarily of punctuation and in some cases of the order of data. Examples of the latter are:

- inclusion of “author” immediately after title (MARC 245 $c)
- inclusion of publisher immediately after place (MARC 260 $a and $b), even when author and publisher are the same
- inclusion of the numeral “1” prior to the word “map” (when there is only one main map in the entity) to begin the physical description
- the physical description “col.” following “map” rather than coming before it

This edition was in many ways a substantial improvement for the map cataloging world, ranging from the new chapter title, “Cartographic Materials,” for chapter 3 (a major step forward from chapter 11 in the previous edition), to an expansion of examples and text (Hill 1977), to the chapter itself being enlarged to twenty-seven pages from the original ten. Especially important to map catalogers was the creation of a new field (MARC 255) that gathered scale, projection, and coordinates in one place; under the previous rules, all of these data were given as general notes, with scale receiving a specific MARC field tag of 507 and always appearing as a first note in a list of notes provided. And, after work accomplished by map catalogers, rule 21.1B2 in chapter 21, “Choice of Access Points,” which severely limited situations where corporate bodies could be assigned as main entries, was changed by the addition of category “f,” which notes that a corporate body given as the main entry is acceptable for cartographic resources. For comparison, an example of the same map series record shown in figure 1.1 is shown using AACR2 rules in figure 1.3.

In response to AACR2, the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials (AACCCM) was formed in 1979. This international committee included representatives from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Their manual, Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, was published by ALA in 1982.

A revised and expanded second edition of AACR2 was issued in 2002, with updates following in 2004 and 2005. The addition of rules covering digital cartographic resources was most important for map catalogers. The new rules for these digital resources were derived from the United States Federal Geographic Data Committee’s Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (1998), and dealt with both raster and vector data. Subsequently, a second edition of Cartographic Materials was published in 2003 after two decades of work, and was also expanded to cover all forms of cartographic materials.
RDA now arrives, and is rolled out to the profession at the 2010 ALA Annual Conference held in Washington, DC. After a year-long test period by catalogers from the Library of Congress, National Library of Agriculture, and National Library of Medicine, along with volunteers from more than twenty other institutions, followed by an evaluation period ending in 2012, RDA was accepted as the next cataloging standard. RDA was implemented in the United States on March 31, 2013. The need for several months of training for LC catalogers accounts for the discrepancy between the formal acceptance and implementation of RDA (Wiggins 2012). Although RDA is a
major shift, the ideas behind bibliographic description—creator/author, title, edition, place of issuance, issuing body, date of issuance, and so forth—remain.

As is obvious from the foregoing history of cataloging, our standards have a long history of evolving over time, and RDA is just a next step in a process that itself will probably be followed by new codes. What this history of change means is that records for cartographic and other resources created from several earlier standards will continue to live side-by-side in OCLC and in our local catalogs.

REFERENCES


IFLA Cataloguing Section and ISBD Review Group. 1974. International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications (ISBD(M)).


PAIGE G. ANDREW is the Maps Cataloging Librarian at the Pennsylvania State University Libraries, holding the rank of Full Librarian. He participates in three of the Library of Congress Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) programs: BIBCO, NACO, and SACO. Mr. Andrew has published articles on the bibliographic control of cartographic materials and related topics in professional journals such as Cataloging and Classification Quarterly, and authored Cataloging Sheet Maps: The Basics (Haworth Information Press, 2003). He co-edited, with Mary Lynette Larsgaard, Maps and Related Cartographic Materials: Cataloging, Classification and Bibliographic Control (Haworth Information Press, 1999), and with Ms. Larsgaard is co-founder of and continues as co-editor of the Journal of Map and Geography Libraries: Advances in Geospatial Information, Collections and Archives. Mr. Andrew has served his profession as an officer and as chair of many committees, including those of the Special Libraries Association, the American Library Association, and several others. He continues to share his expertise in map cataloging through workshops given at conferences and individual institutions as well as through formal presentations. He was the recipient of the 2009 Nancy B. Olson Award for significant contributions to audiovisual cataloging by OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.). His MLS is from the University of Washington and BA from Western Washington University (Geography).

SUSAN M. MOORE is a Catalog Librarian and Bibliographer at the Rod Library at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls, Iowa. She has been teaching map cataloging workshops since 1999. She is a member of the Map and Geospatial Information Round Table (MAGIRT) of the American Library Association. She currently chairs the MAGIRT Committee on Cataloging and Classification and is the MAGIRT
liaison to the Library of Congress’ MARC Advisory Committee. Ms. Moore received the MAGIRT Honors Award in 2009. Her MLS is from the University of Iowa and she earned an MA in Geography from the University of Arizona.

MARY LYNETTE LARSGAARD is Librarian Emeritus of the UCSB Libraries. She was formerly Assistant Head and then Head of the Map and Imagery Laboratory, Davidson Library, University of California at Santa Barbara. She holds a BA in Geology from Macalester College, an MA in Library Science from the University of Minnesota, and an MA in Geography from the University of Oregon. Ms. Larsgaard has published extensively in the field of cartographic resources in libraries, most notably Map Librarianship: An Introduction (third edition, Libraries Unlimited, 1998). Her specialties are cataloging/metadata creation, and collection development and other aspects of twentieth-century and more recent topographic and geologic maps.
**INDEX**

A
AACCCM (Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials), 9
AACR (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules), 7
AACR2 (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition). See also comparison of RDA and AACR2
advantages of, 106
disadvantages of, 106–107
historical background, 7–8
overview, 1–4
revision of, 9
abbreviations and acronyms
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 37–39
overview, 33–34
access point, 19
accompanying material (300$e), 93, 100
added creator/contributor fields (7XX)
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 29
RDA checklist for, 116
additional physical form (776 field), 103
aerial photographs, 18
ALA (American Library Association), 7
alphanumeric/numbering designation(s), unique, 100
“approximately,” use of, 80
atlas
digital resource, 121
hardcopy form, 119–120
online resource, 121
sample record, 127
tactile non-digital resource, 120
attributes
expressions, 17–18
works, 17
authorized access point, 19

B
bar/graphic scales, 58–60
base materials, 82
BIBCO (Monographic Bibliographic Record Program), 44
BIBCO Standard Record (BSR) for Cartographic Materials Metadata Application Profile, 34
BLA (British Library Association), 7
bleeding edge, 86, 87
both sides of one sheet, single map printed on, 83, 91–92
British Museum and early map catalogs, 7

carrier type (338 field)
atlas, 120, 121
atlas in hardcopy form, 119–120
codes, 97
carrier type (338 field) (cont.)
  comparison of RDA and AARC2 practices, 42–43
digital resources (CD-ROM or similar), 121
globe, 120, 121
map, 121
map on microfiche, 120
non-digital resources, 119–120
online resources, 121
overview, 93–94, 96
raised-relief model, 120
remote-sensing images, 120, 121
sheet map, 120
sheet map (multiple sheets, either 1 map on X sheets or map set/series) on paper or similar, 119
sheet map (single sheet) on paper or similar, 119
source, 97
tactile non-digital resources, 120–121
terrainology, 96
Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AARC2, 4, 9, 79, 84
“Cartographic Materials as Works” (McEathron), 20
cartographic mathematical data (255 field)
comparison of RDA and AARC2, 28
coordinates
  bounding-box coordinates, 71
  non-preferred or alternative sources, deriving coordinates from, 69–70
  online resources for, 70–71
  overview, 66
  resource itself, deriving coordinates from, 66–69
  sources of information, 66
notes, 99
overview, 55–56
projection statement
  examples, 65
  overview, 64–65
RDA checklist for, 116
scale statement
  bar/graphic scales, 58–60
  examples, 117–118
  not drawn to scale, 61–62
  overview, 56–57
  scale not given, 61
  scale varies, 62–63
  scales differ, 62–64
  supplying the word “scale” to begin scale statement, 60
  verbal scale statements, 57–58
coded variable fields, 27
codes
  carrier type, 96
  content type, 95
  media type, 96
color, 81–82
comparison of RDA and AARC2
  added practices
    carrier type, 42–43
    content type, 42–43
    media type, 42–43
    overview, 42
    relationship designators (RDs), 43–45
    264 field (production, publication, distribution, manufacture and copyright notice), 45
  continuing but different practices
    abbreviations and acronyms, 37–39
    “rule of three,” 39
    square brackets used to show cataloger-introduced data, 39–42
differences
  core/core if elements, 34–37
  mode of issuance, 30
  overview, 30
  sources of information, 31–32
  “take what you see” or the principle of representation, 32–34
digital resources, RDA numbers compared with MARC field numbers for, 123
overview, 1–5, 26, 105–108
same practices
  added creator/contributor fields, 29
coded variable fields, 27
digital resources, edition, mathematical data, and imprint-related fields, 28
facsimiles, 29–30
fixed fields, 26
note fields, 28

www.alastore.ala.org
INDEX | 139

1XX fields, 27
   physical description field, 28
   series fields, 29
   subject fields, 29
   title and varying form of title field, 27–28
content notes (505 field), 101–102
content type (336 field)
   atlas, 120, 121
   atlas in hardcopy form, 119–120
   codes, 95
   comparison of RDA and AARC2 practices, 42–43
digital resources (CD-ROM or similar), 121
   examples, 119–121
globe, 120, 121
map, 121
map on microfiche, 120
non-digital resources, 119–120
online resources, 121
overview, 93–94
raised-relief model, 120
remote-sensing images, 120, 121
sheet map, 120
sheet map (multiple sheets, either 1 map on
   X sheets or map set/series) on paper
   or similar, 119
sheet map (single sheet) on paper or similar, 119
source, 95
tactile non-digital resources, 120–121
terminology, 94
contributors, 29, 43–45, 116
coordinates (255$c)
   bounding-box coordinates, 71
   examples, 117–118
   non-preferred or alternative sources,
      deriving coordinates from, 69–70
   online resources for, 70–71
   overview, 17, 36, 66
   resource itself, deriving coordinates from,
      66–69
   sources of information, 66
copyright date (264$c), 78–79
core/core if elements
correction of RDA and AACR2, 34–37
coordinates, 36
digital file characteristics, 36
layout, 37
notes, 37
projection statements, 36
scale statements, 36
creators, 27, 29, 43–45, 116

D
Damietta sheet image from the Egypt 1:100,000
series (example), 111
date of expression, 19
dates of publication or situation, information
   regarding, 99
degrees, 117
depth and/or elevation (relief), 99
designation of edition, 52–53
digital resources
   characteristics, 36
   notes, 103–104
   overview, 15–17
   RDA numbers compared with MARC field
      numbers, 123
dimensions (300$c), 83–92
distribution statement. See 264 field
   (production, publication, distribution,
      manufacture and copyright notice)

E
edition statements (250 field)
   comparison of RDA and AACR2, 28
designation of edition, 52–53
   overview, 51–52
   revision of a named edition, 54–55
   sources of information, 53–54
   statement of responsibility relating to the
      edition, 54
editions, 15
elevation (relief) and/or depth, 99
equinox, 17
errors in title, 49
examples. See also sample records
   of correct scale and coordinates notation,
      117–118
   Damietta sheet image from the Egypt
      1:100,000 series, 111
examples (cont.)
   FRBR relationship entities involved at the
   field level (map record example), 113–114
   notes, 99–101
   WEMI, 18–23
expression-level note, 97
expressions
   attributes, 17–18
   geodetic, grid, and vertical
   measurement, 17
   overview, 13–14
   presentation technique, 17
   projection, 17
   recording technique, 17
   representation of relief, 17
   scale, 17, 19, 20, 23, 28
   situations where work/expression is most
   applicable to cartographic resources,
   14–15
   special characteristic, 17–18
extent (300$a), 80–81

F
facsimiles
   comparison of RDA and AACR2, 29–30
   notes, 102–104
   overview, 15
families of national topographic map series, 23
fixed fields
   comparison of RDA and AACR2, 26
   RDA checklist for, 115
folded maps, 90–91
FRAD (Functional Requirements for Authority
   Data), 5–6, 35
FRBR (Functional Requirements for
   Bibliographic Records)
   example of FRBR relationship entities
   involved at the field level, 113–114
   “Frequently Asked Questions about
   FRBR,” 14
   overview, 2, 5–6, 35
G
g eo d etic, grid, and vertical measurement, 17
Geography (Ptolemy), 18–19
GEOnet, 70
globe
   non-digital resource, 120
   sample record, 127–128
   tactile non-digital resource, 121
GMD (general material designation), 42,
   93–94
GNIS (Geographic Names Information
   System), 70
graphic/bar scales, 58–60
grid, geodetic, and vertical measurement, 17

H
Harvard University, earliest map catalog in
   United States produced at, 7
historical background for cataloging
   cartographic resources, 7–11
Hughes, William, 7
image of Damietta sheet from the Egypt
   1:100,000 series (example), 111
imprint-related data elements, 28, 72
   “includes” notes, 100
Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics
   (Oliver), 13
ISBD(CM) (International Standard for
   Bibliographic Description for
   Cartographic Materials), 9
ISBD(M) (International Standard for
   Bibliographic Description for
   Monographic Publications), 9
item-level note, 98–99
items, 13

K
Klokan Bounding Box Tool, 71
Kurfürstliche Bibliothek (Electoral Library),
   earliest map catalog produced at, 7

L
language of expression, 19
language(s) (546 field), 101
layout, 37, 82–83
LC (Library of Congress), 7–8
LC-PCC PS (LC-PCC Policy Statement), 4, 6

www.alastore.ala.org
main entry fields, 27
manifestation-level note, 98
manifestations, 13–14
manufacture statement. See 264 field
(production, publication, distribution, manufacture and copyright notice)
map
digital resource, 121
facsimile, 130–131
online resource, 121
Map Cataloging Manual, 4
map on microfiche
non-digital resource, 120
sample records, 129–130
Map Scale Indicator, 59
map series
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 29
overview, 21–23
sample records, 132–133
MARC Code List for Languages, 27
MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data
data content standard, 3
digital resources, RDA numbers compared with MARC field numbers for, 123
as resource, 4
translating RDA instructions into application within MARC format, 15
264 field (production, publication, distribution, manufacture and copyright notice), 45
mathematical data. See cartographic mathematical data
media type (337 field)
atlas, 120, 121
atlas in hardcopy form, 119–120
codes, 97
comparison of RDA and AACR2 practices, 42–43
digital resources (CD-ROM or similar), 121
globe, 120, 121
map, 121
map on microfiche, 120
non-digital resources, 119–120
online resources, 121
overview, 93–94, 95–96
raised-relief model, 120
remote-sensing images, 120, 121
sheet map, 120
sheet map (multiple sheets, either 1 map on X sheets or map set/series) on paper or similar, 119
sheet map (single sheet) on paper or similar, 119
source, 96
tactile non-digital resources, 120–121
terminology, 95
metric terms, 39
minutes, 117
missing data, 76–78
mode of issuance, 30
Monographic Bibliographic Record Program (BIBCO), 44
Morse, Tami, 21
mount, 82
multiple sheets, 89–90
Natural Scale Indicator, 59
note fields (5XX)
accompanying material if not covered in 300$e, 100
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 28
content notes, 101–102
dates of publication or situation, information regarding, 99
digital cartographic resources, 103–104
elevation (relief) and/or depth, 99
examples, 99–101
expression-level note, 97
facsimiles, 102–104
“includes” notes, 100
item-level note, 98–99
language(s), 101
manifestation-level note, 98
mathematical data, unique, 99
note for original version data and using linking data for cartographic resources reproductions, 102–104
“on verso” notes, 100
orientation, 99
note fields (5XX) (cont.)

other statements of responsibility not found in MARC 245$c subfield, 100
overview, 37, 97
physical description, 100
source of title if not found with the map itself, or “within the neat line,” 99
unique numbering/alphanumeric designation(s), 100
numbering/alphanumeric designation(s), unique, 100

O

OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards, 4
OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), 3, 4
Oliver, Chris, 13, 35
“on verso” notes, 100
1XX fields
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 27
RDA checklist for, 116
online resource sample record, 128–129
orientation note, 99
original version note (534 field), 102–103
other edition (775 field), 102–103
other physical details (300$b), 81–83
other title information (245$b), 50

P

PCG Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records, 4
“PCG Guidelines for the 264 Field,” 72
Pennsylvania State Maps Cataloging Team, 115
period, use of, 84
photographs, aerial, 18
physical description (300 field)
accompanying material, 93
“approximately,” use of, 80
base materials, 82
color, 81–82
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 28
dimensions, 83–92
extent, 80–81
layout, 82–83
mount, 82
notes, 100
other physical details, 81–83
overview, 79–80
period, use of, 84
polarity, 83
production method, 83
RDA checklist for, 116
place name abbreviations, 38
place of publication, 75–76
polarity, 83
presentation technique, 17
probable places, 76–77
production method, 83
production statement. See 264 field
(production, publication, distribution, manufacture and copyright notice)
projection, 17
projection statement (255$b)
examples, 65
overview, 36, 64–65
publication statement. See 264 field
(production, publication, distribution, manufacture and copyright notice)
raised-relief model
non-digital resource, 120
sample records, 131–132
“RDA in MARC,” 43
RDA (Resource Description and Access). See also comparison of RDA and AACR2
advantages of, 107
changes for catalogers when using, 5–6
checklist for descriptive elements, 115–116
disadvantages of, 107–108
historical background, 10–11
overview, 1–4
translating RDA instructions into application within MARC format, 15
rdacarrier, 97
rdaconthent, 95
rdamedia, 96
relationship designators (RDs), 43–45
relief (elevation) and/or depth, 99
remote-sensing images
digital resource, 121
special characteristic, 17–18
specific material designation (SMD), 42
square brackets
adjacent elements, use in, 41–42
general use of, 40–41
overview, 39–40
statement of responsibility (245$c), 39,
50–51, 54
subject fields (6XX) and comparison of RDA
and AACR2, 29

S
sample records. See also examples
atlas, 127
globe, 127–128
map facsimile, 130–131
map on microfiche, 129–130
map series, 132–133
online resource, 128–129
raised relief model, 131–132
remote-sensing image, 126
single map on one side of sheet, 125–126
scale, 17, 19, 20, 23, 28
scale statement (255$a)
bar/graphic scales, 58–60
examples, 117–118
not drawn to scale, 61–62
overview, 36, 56–57
scale not given, 61
scale varies, 62–63
scales differ, 62–64
verbal scale statements, 57–58
seconds, 117
series, map. See map series
sheet map
multiple sheets, 89–90
revisions of sheet maps, 19–20
single map on one side of sheet, 125–126
tactile non-digital resource, 120
s.l. (sine loco), 77
s.n. (sine nomine), 77
sources of information
comparison of RDA and AACR2, 31–32
edition statements (250 field), 53–54
source of title if not found with the map
itself, or “within the neat line,” 99
square brackets, use of, 41
U
unique numbering/alphanumeric designation(s), 100
units of measurement, 38

V
Value Lists for Codes and Controlled Vocabularies, 94
variable fields
coded variable fields, 27
1XX variable fields, 27
RDA checklist for, 115–116
verbal scale statements, 57–58
vertical, geodetic, and grid measurement, 17

W
WEMI (work, expression, manifestation, and item)
examples, 18–23
overview, 13–14
works
attributes, 17
coordinates, 17
equinex, 17
overview, 13–14
situations where work/expression is most applicable to cartographic resources,
14–15