CATALOGUING NOTES
FROM THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL COMMITTEE

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With all of the changes on the cataloguing front due to the controversy over content versus carrier, it is difficult to know how to code some cartographic materials such as *geomatic data sets* and *microforms*. When all the smoke has cleared, we find that content is winning the war. Another problem area concerns the coding of *remote-sensing images*. The following gives some guidance on the various fields which need to be coded consistently and in concert.

MARC 21 DEFINITIONS FOR LEADER 6 (TYPE OF RECORD) CODES [1]

Microforms: Microforms, whether original or reproductions, are not identified by a distinctive Type of record code. The type of content characteristics described by the codes take precedence over the microform characteristics of the item.
(Source: printed version, not in on-line version)

Electronic resources: Computer files are identified by a distinctive Type of record code only if they belong to certain categories of electronic resources as specified below; in all other cases, the type of content characteristics described by the other codes take precedence over the computer file characteristics of the item.
(Source: printed version, not in on-line version)

e - Cartographic material
Code e indicates that the content of the record is for non-manuscript cartographic material or a microform of non-manuscript cartographic material. This code is used for maps, atlases, globes, digital maps and other cartographic items.
(Source: printed version; on-line version not as inclusive)

f - Manuscript cartographic material
Code f indicates that the content of the record is for manuscript cartographic material or microform of manuscript cartographic material.
(Source: printed version)

m - Computer file
This code indicates that the content of the record is for the following classes of electronic resources: computer software (including programs, games, fonts), numeric data, computer-oriented multimedia, online systems or services. For these classes of materials, if there is a significant aspect that causes it to fall into another Leader/06 category, the code for that significant aspect is used instead of code m (e.g., vector data that is cartographic is not coded as numeric but cartographic). Other classes of electronic resources are coded for their most significant aspect (e.g., language material, graphic, cartographic material, sound, music, moving image). In case of doubt or if the most significant aspect cannot be determined, consider the item a computer file.
(Source: on-line version)

LEADER 06 AND THE GMD

Leader 06 should be coded "e" for all cartographic material regardless of the carrier used with the exception of digital and microform images of manuscript cartographic materials when code "f" is used.

Leader 06 and the GMD go hand in hand and so should match. Therefore, when Leader 06 = e (or f), the GMD should be given as [cartographic

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1. Print version: *MARC 21 format for bibliographic data /* prepared by Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress in cooperation with Standards and Support, National Library of Canada. 1999 ed. Washington: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service; Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1999- .

On-line version: *MARC 21 concise format for bibliographic data.* 2002 concise ed. [Washington] : Library of Congress, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, 2002. <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic>

material], or for those cataloguing in French [document cartographique].

Electronic resources

The Library of Congress has prepared "Guidelines for distinguishing cartographic materials on computer file carriers from other materials on computer file carriers" (see http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/crmap.html) on this issue. In this article they outline, with examples, the instances when Leader 06 should be coded "e" and not "m" and also when "m" should be used. A companion document "Guidelines for coding electronic resources in Leader/06", may be found at http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/ldr06guide.html. Please note that the Library of Congress does not use the GMD except in a very few instances, thus the GMD in the cartographic examples in these documents is incorrect and should really be records as [cartographic material] and not [electronic resource]. When questioned on this, the LC reply was the GMD in the two texts would not be amended as they did not use the GMD for cartographic materials.

Code "e" for electronic resources

The following is a verbatim listing of instances when coded "e" should be used:

> "Images of cartographic material, whether scanned or constructed from digital files with file formats such as: GIFs, TIFFs, BMPs, JPEGs, etc. Treat images of geographic features as cartographic when they are combined with spatial or geo-referencing tools (such as the geographic coordinates longitude and latitude, or grids).
> Data, primarily vector data, that produce cartographic images when processed by software products such as geographic information systems (GIS).
> Atlases, including multimedia atlases whose significant aspect is cartographic, even those that may include large quantities of textual or alphanumeric data. Multimedia atlases often include non-cartographic data that facilitate a spatial understanding of things, concepts, conditions, processes, or events in the human world.
> In cases of doubt, also consider the following factors to be an indication of when to use code "e." These factors should be used on a case-by-case basis, particularly in situations where the item is not mounted for examination:

- Publisher's intent, as evidenced by words in the title, descriptions on accompanying materials, containers, etc.
- Publisher history, for example a product developed by a publisher whose main activity is the production of cartographic materials (e.g., Rand McNally, DeLorme, Thomas Bros.)"

Code "m" for electronic resources

There are instances when Leader 06 should be coded "m" for electronic resources and the GMD "electronic resource" used. It should be used for:

- computer software (including programs, fonts, games (even those with cartographic or geographic content)
- numeric data
- computer-oriented multimedia
- online systems or services.

RELATED FIXED FIELDS 008, 006 AND 007 AND THEIR CODING

There are a number of fixed fields which work in concert to express the intellectual and physical nature of the material being described:

008 Leader 06 governs the 008, so if the code "e" is used, then the 008 which appears in the record is that for cartographic material.

006 To express the information for the carrier (that has itself a valid Leader 06 code) the 006 which corresponds to the carrier is also coded. For example, if the material is coded as cartographic but its carrier is electronic, the 008 Maps is coded as well as 006 Computer files for electronic resources. If it were an electronic cartographic serial we would choose both the 006 for computer files and the 006 for serials. In short, use as many 006 codes as apply to the material being catalogued.

007 Physical description fixed field.
There are quite a number of 007 fields which may apply to cartographic material (e.g., map, computer file, globe, tactile material, projected graphic (for slides, transparencies), microform, remote-sensing image). For example, to cover the physical characteristics for a map on a computer file, both the 007 for cartographic and for computer files are coded. Similarly, if we have a microform version of a cartographic item both the 007 for maps and the 007 for microforms are coded.

Remote-sensing imagery.
In order to fully describe the physical aspect, both the 007 Map and the 007 for remote-sensing imagery need to be coded, as there are codes in 007 Map which are not present in 007 remote-sensing imagery.

GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATION (GMD)

The GMD that should be used for cartographic material is "cartographic material" (French equivalent: document cartographique). This GMD is to be used for all cartographic material regardless of the form (map, atlas, remote-sensing image, etc.) or medium (paper, microform, digital, etc.) in which it is presented. Until the Joint Steering Committee (AACR2) concludes its work on issues resulting from the change to 0.24, the GMD may not be qualified except for terms for the visually impaired (i.e., braille, large print, tactile) as stated in 1.1C1. To do so will result in the records containing non-standard qualifiers and so interferes with the matching process in the union catalogue.

Warning: if you contribute records to the union catalogue or if you plan to, <u>do not qualify the GMD</u> except as allowed by AACR2 rule 1.1C1.

EXAMPLES OF CODING TO FIXED FIELDS, GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATION (GMD) AND SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION (SMD)

1. Remote-sensing image (colour infrared print)

Leader 06	e
008 Map	.....s1969....onc.......z..f..1.......d
007 Map	ar|canza
007 Remote-sensing image	ru|bc0bbbda
245 GMD	$h[cartographic material]
300 SMD	$a1 remote-sensing image

2. Geomatic data set

Leader 06	e
008 Map	.....s2000....onc.......b..ss.0/eng.d
006 Computer file	m........c.s......
007 Map	aj|cenzn
007 Computer file	co|cg.|||a|aaa
245 GMD	$h[cartographic material]
300 SMD	$a 125 maps on 1 computer optical disc

3. Microform cartographic material

Leader 06	e
008 Map	.....r19841680dcui......e..fa.0.....
007 Map	ad|arzdb
007 Microform	hd|bfb010buca
245 GMD	$h[cartographic material]
300 SMD	$a1 atlas (4 v.) on 1 microfilm reel

4. Remote-sensing image on microfiche

Leader 06	e
008 Map	.....s1961....onc.......z..f..1......d
007 Map	ar|aanza
007 Remote-sensing image	ru|bc0bbbaa
007 Microform	he|bhb030buca
245 GMD	$h[cartographic material]
300 SMD	$a10 remote-sensing images on 1 microfiche

5. Remote-sensing image on computer file

Leader 06	e
008 Map	.....s1991....onc..........fs.0....d
006 Compute file	c........c.f.......
007 Map	ar|azzzn
007 Remote-sensing image	ru|bc0cmbaa
007 Computer file	cf|bz.|||m|am|
245 GMD	$h[cartographic material]
300 SMD	$a10 remote-sensing images on 1 computer cassette

ERRATA NOTICE

In the article "Core Level Cataloguing for Non-serial Cartographic Material" in *Bulletin* No. 112 (Fall 2001) page 14, there is a typographical error in the table under 008. Character position 18-25 should be corrected to 18-2<u>1</u>.

DUPLICATES IN THE UNION CATALOGUE ON AMICUS

Those of you searching in the union catalogue on AMICUS will likely have noticed duplicate records which is understandable as the matching procedures at National Library of Canada (NL) can accomplish only so much. If there is any doubt, the NL policy is to leave the records as separate entities. We are in a better position to ascertain that the items in question are really duplicates. So, if you spot duplicates, please note the AMICUS numbers, and send them to the Chair of the Bibliographic Control Committee. The Committee will arrange to have the duplicates deleted.