

DIGITIZATION, CATALOGING & METADATA MAILING

June

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA Q&A.1
 LC Soft-Releases New American Indian Law Classification Schedules 4
 LC Subject and Classification Documentation Plans: An Update 4
 RDA Notes 5
 OCLC Searching WorldCat Indexes Documentation Updated. 7

Digitization & Preservation

Registration Open for Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference 8
 Digital Skills Training for MN Public Libraries. 8

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA Q&A

Mark K. Ehlert, Minitex/DCME

Topic #1: Mnemonics for MARC Carrier Type Codes?

Question

*Why is the code for the carrier type “volume” **nc**? It seems to have little to do with the term. I’m curious because if I know what it stands for I can more easily remember it.*

Answer

The MARC codes for the RDA content, media, and carrier types appear on three separate pages on the Library of Congress website:

- Content type:
www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacontent.html
- Media type:
www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdamedia.html
- Carrier type:
www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacarrier.html

You’ll notice that the first letter of MARC carrier type codes (338 \$b) is the same letter used for the related media type code (337 \$b). For a typical book, that’s the “n,” which stands for the *unmediated* in the popular *text-unmediated-volume* triptych below.

```
336 -- text #b txt #2 rdacontent
337 -- unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia
338 -- volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier
```

As for the *volume*’s “c” portion, my speculation is based on MARC Proposal no. 2008-05/3 ¹ and Discussion Paper no. 2008-DP05/3 ², which were drawn up as these codes were being developed. If you scroll down to the bottom of the discussion paper, to “Appendix A—RDA carriers mapped to MARC 21,” you’ll find an assortment of RDA carrier type terms listed on the left, with certain related MARC codes listed on the right. Under the “Unmediated carriers” section, there are related codes for carrier types *card* and *flipchart*, but none for *volume*, *sheet*, and *roll*:

Unmediated carriers

```
card.....o (007/01 for Non-projected graphic)
flipchart.....n (007/01 for Non-projected graphic)
roll
sheet
```

¹ www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2008/2008-05-3.html

² www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2008/2008-dp05-3.html

volume
other unmediated carrier

Putting aside the *other* carrier, whoever assigned the codes for the last three types just gave “a,” “b,” and “c,” with *volume* getting the “c” by virtue of its position in an alphabetical list.

In sum, no mnemonics at work here, at least for the *volume* type, just the result of some random assignment of letters.

Topic #2: Ellipses vs. Marks of Omission

Question

What does RDA say to do when the cataloguer wants to add the marks of omission herself to a title, for example, when removing parts of a very long title? How can you differentiate between ... (ellipsis) that is part of the transcribed title, and ... (mark of omission) that is replacing actual text?

Answer

There are a handful of instructions in RDA on using marks of omission, most telling us to not use it (e.g., RDA 2.4.1.4's option on abridging statements of responsibility). A couple of instructions that **do** tell us to use marks of omission follow:

2.3.1.4 - Recording Titles

Optional Omission

Abridge a long title only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Never omit any of the first five words. [RDA doesn't mention ignoring initial articles here—a missing piece of the puzzle in my view.]

2.12.2.3 - Recording Title Proper of Series

Exception

If the resource being described consists of two or more issues or parts, *and* numbering that is an integral part of the title proper of the series differs from issue to issue or part to part, *then* omit the numbering from the title proper of the series. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission....

Aside from defining marks of omission, RDA makes no claim on whether these should **display** in a manner that is different from ellipses. Following AACR2 1.0C1, marks of omission are built in this way: [space]...[space]; RDA says nothing about spacing. And ellipses become dashes in titles proper according to AACR2 1.1B1; RDA would have us transcribe the ellipses as found. The older rulebook takes a more practical approach to distinguishing between the marks, as AACR2 is as much about record display and structure as it is about record content—going so far as to use a different punctuation mark altogether.

But back to the issue at hand. A very much local practice to consider is piggybacking off of RDA's other instructions on using brackets for cataloger-supplied information (e.g., describing a symbol in a title, supplying a date of publication): write out marks of omission as [...] with a space on either side. At one point, I had also suggested angle brackets. But square brackets have a common meaning in our work—*cataloger interpolation*, if I had to coin a term—and are a better choice between the two. This alone can help differentiate the mark from an ellipsis. Here are a couple of serial examples to illustrate how these may appear in a MARC record:

245 10 Report on the [...] Conference on
Development Objectives and Strategy.

245 10 [...] annual report / #c Mary Duke
Biddle Foundation.

(For serials, RDA allows a mark of omission at the head of a title if that portion changes from issue to issue.)

A problem crops up when filling in the second indicator of a 245 field that includes bracketed marks of omission following certain initial articles. See the example below:

245 1X The [...] annual report of the
National Council for Human Rights.

Standard MARC practice tells us to take into account both the article **and** the subsequent mark and spacing up to the first significant word. Counting each character above from the “T” to the space before *annual*, you end up with ten—but only one digit available for the indicator. Reprogramming systems to ignore these marks altogether when indexing is one way around this limitation. Another is to incorporate marks of omission into the MARC standard itself in such a way that it is both recognized for what it is, then ignored for purposes of filing.

Topic #3: Tactile Images

Question

During the training session, you referred to “tactile image”—did you perhaps mean “still image”? I thought a still image would be a photo or a painting intended not to be touched. Could you give an example of a tactile image? (Braille counts as “tactile text,” right?)

Answer

The term *tactile image* is a legitimate RDA content type. (See RDA 6.9 for the definition.) As you mentioned, content type *still image* refers to illustrations, photographs, paintings, and so on that are not meant to be touched—or at least not necessarily so. But tactile

images **are** made for touch.

I found a couple tactile image examples online. This first site describes the use of such images to teach astronomy:

www.youcandoastronomy.com/tacimages.htm

If you scroll to the bottom of the page, you will find some close-up photos of what tactile images look like in a couple astronomy books. (OCLC #742783689 describes a closely related picture and guide.)

The second group of examples is found at the “Braille Shop”:

www.brailleshop.com/products.php?cat=31

On this particular page are tactile images of the human heart, digestive system, and brain, with further examples found elsewhere on the site.

Of course, a search on “tactile graphics” and similar terminology in search engines will yield further samples.

Tactile images are primarily meant for accessibility, though it would not surprise me if similar materials are being used in general education, such as for pre-schoolers. Bibliographic records describing these resources would also employ *tactile image* in a 336 field.

To your last question, *tactile text* describes not only Braille, but any other kind of touch-based writing system that is based on language. Special terms for music (*tactile notated music*) and dance notations (*tactile notated movement*) are also available.

Topic #4: Bracketing in Notes

Question

When giving the page numbers for a bibliography, is it true that it is no longer necessary to bracket page numbers that aren't actually printed on the page? I.e., 504 -- Includes bibliographical references (pages 140-141) and index. (page 141 is not paginated in the source).

Answer

Yes, that's true—but with a clarification.

RDA is far from generous when it comes to laying out note-writing details that would get employed in bibliographic records. To make up for this shortfall, viz. how brackets in notes come into play, the Library of Congress (LC) devised the following policy statement: “Do not use square brackets in notes except when they are used in quoted data.” See point #3 under the “Punctuation in Notes” section of LC-PCC PS 1.7.1:

z.umn.edu/ml6

If a page from a book mentioned in a 504 note lacks a number, like page 141 above, that number is given without any special punctuation. Both LC and the PCC follow this practice. And as goes LC/PCC, so do many catalogers in the U.S., if not in greater North America.

Topic #5: Pseudonyms in RDA

Question

Could you briefly summarize how pseudonyms are handled in RDA, and how that differs from AACR2? I thought in AACR2 only one name was chosen as preferred and 4xx fields were created in authority records for the non-preferred forms, but it seems more complicated than that. Apparently in AACR2 you could have two different “identities” if the works for each identity were of the same type. Now I wonder if it's more free-form than that. Can you explain?

Answer

Summarizing and simplifying a bit.... In AACR2, headings for pseudonyms are described under 22.2B:

- If a person uses a single pseudonym for all of their works, that's their authorized name heading. If their real name is known, that name is added to the authority record as a See reference (400 field).
- If a person has separate identities, one name for one type of work, another for another type of work (whether real name or pseudonym, it doesn't matter), then each gets its own heading and authority record along with See Also cross references (500 fields) that point to all the other names.
- AACR2 has an exception for “contemporary authors.” LC's definition in their LCRI for 22.2B3 is “all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900.” For these, every name gets its own heading/authority record. Again, 500 See Also cross references point to the other names.
- If a person has more than one pseudonym, or uses their real name plus one or more pseudonyms, and these do not fall under the separate identities or contemporary authors provisions above, then the name appearing in later editions of their works or in reference works, etc., gets to be the authorized heading, with the other forms appearing as 400 field See references.

RDA 9.2.2.8 streamlines this considerably. If someone has more than one identity, each one gets a unique heading/authority record, along with relationships between them tied together via 500 See Also cross references. There is no mention of names tied to types of works (aside from commentary in the RDA examples and a slot for a note under RDA 8.8) and no “contemporary authors” caveat. But there is one exception, mirroring the first AACR2

bullet point above: if a person uses a single pseudonym exclusively (e.g., John Le Carré), that pseudonym is the authorized access point (i.e., the 100 field's heading). Their real name appears as a variant access point (i.e., 400 field See reference).

In bibliographic records for materials composed by pseudonymous creators, the cataloger determines which name appears as the main entry following a couple different RDA guidelines. The pseudonym lives in the 100 field when that name is used exclusively by an author (e.g., the Le Carré example above) (RDA 6.27.1.2). If names on the piece vary for a particular title, such as between a pseudonym and real name over several editions, RDA 6.27.1.7 tells us to use “the authorized access point representing the identity **most frequently used in resources** embodying the work” (emphasis mine). The same instruction continues on with those situations when frequency can't be determined: use “the identity appearing in **the most recent resource** embodying the work” (emphasis mine).

Due to complications pseudonyms can bring, LC and the PCC have drawn up for NACO catalogers an FAQ document on creating authority records for this class of name (PDF file, 12 pages):

www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/pseud.pdf

I want to point out that the terms in the 500 \$i and 510 \$i in the FAQ examples on page 10 need updating: *Group member* should now read *Member*; *Group member of* should be *Corporate body*. ■

Cataloging & Metadata

LC Soft-Releases New American Indian Law Classification Schedules

Library of Congress; edited

New Subclasses KIA-KIK

Subclasses KIA-KIK, *Law of Indigenous Peoples in North America*, specifically Canada and the United States, are new subclasses of *Law* that have been developed at the Library of Congress. During the weekend of May 31–June 2, 2014, the subclasses appeared in Classification Web, but revision and expansion of the numbers and captions are still in process and are subject to change. The subclasses and the revisions and expansions will be entered into the database directly and will not appear on monthly lists.

Expansion of KF for Law of American Indians

An associated expansion of KF, *Law of the United States*,

began to appear during the week of June 2, 2014, following the appearance of KIA-KIK in Classification Web. The expansion of the KF schedule (KF8200 through KF8578) also will be entered into the database directly and will not appear on monthly lists. The KF8200+ numbers are still in process and are subject to revisions and changes as well.

For individuals who need to use authorized KF8200+ numbers while work on KF8200+ is under way, the PDF version of the current schedule is available at:

www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCC/KF-text.pdf

Hiatus on Proposals

No proposals for changes or additions to the subclasses KIA-KIK or to KF8200+ should be submitted until the date of implementation.

Project Progress

Interim announcements will be issued periodically to keep the community informed of the progress of the project. All project announcements will be posted in the “News” section on LC’s Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access home page:

www.loc.gov/aba

Implementation

An implementation announcement will be made by the Library when KIA-KIK and KF8200+ are in their final form and approved for use. Normal revision procedures will begin in these particular areas of classification when the announcement of implementation is issued, which is expected in August 2014.

Questions about the project should be directed to Libby Dechman at edec@loc.gov.

This announcement is available online at:

www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/KIA-KIK-soft-release.html ■

Cataloging & Metadata

LC Subject and Classification Documentation Plans: An Update

Library of Congress; edited

In early 2013, the Library of Congress announced that it is transitioning to online-only publication of its cataloging documentation. The printing of documentation for purchase has now ceased, and all new editions and updates will be freely available as PDF files on LC’s

Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access (ABA) website:

www.loc.gov/aba

Below is a summary of the Policy and Standards Division's plans for updating subject cataloging and classification documentation.

Free Access to Current Documentation

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). The final printed edition of LCSH was the 35th, published in 2013. The 36th edition will be issued in June 2014 as PDF files that may be freely downloaded from:

www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject

The Policy and Standards Division (PSD) plans to issue new PDF editions of LCSH annually; the 37th edition will be issued in January 2015.

Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedules. The most current edition of each of the classification schedules is available as a PDF file that may be freely downloaded from:

www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCC/freelcc.html

Beginning in January 2015, PSD will issue new editions of each of the schedules annually.

Subject Headings Manual (SHM). The most current version of each of the instruction sheets comprising the SHM is available as a PDF file that may be freely downloaded from:

www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeSHM/freeshm.html

The files will be updated on an as-needed basis, as policies and guidelines are updated.

Classification and Shelving Manual (CSM). By the end of June 2014, PDFs of each of the instruction sheets comprising the 2013 edition of the CSM will be posted on ABA's website at:

www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeCSM/freecsm.html

These may be freely downloaded. Like the SHM, the files will be updated as needed.

Free Access to Superseded Documentation

The PDF files for superseded editions of LCSH and LCC will be archived and maintained on separate web pages for those wishing to access them for research purposes. The superseded files should not be used for cataloging.

As SHM and CSM instruction sheets are updated the superseded versions will be overwritten. Superseded versions will not be retained on the ABA website at this time.

Subscription Access to Current Documentation

LCSH and LCC will remain available through Classification Web, LC's subscription-based service. Classification Web is a fully searchable and browsable interface for accessing the most up-to-date headings and classification numbers in LCSH, LCC, Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT), the Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music (LCMPT), Children's Subject Headings, and the LC/NACO Name Authority File. It is updated daily. For details visit:

www.loc.gov/cds/classweb

The SHM and CSM will continue to be available through Cataloger's Desktop, LC's subscription-based online documentation service. Cataloger's Desktop provides browsing and keyword searching of over 300 cataloging and metadata resources. It is updated quarterly. For details visit:

www.loc.gov/cds/desktop

This announcement is available online at:

www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/catdocplans.html ■

Cataloging & Metadata

RDA Notes

Mark K. Ehlert, Minitex/DCME

Authority File Project — Phase 3

You may remember the so-called Phases 1 and 2 of the project to update Library of Congress (LC) authority file records to comport with the RDA standard. The first phase in mid-2012 focused on name and title records requiring manual intervention; these were flagged with the all-caps 667 note "THIS 1XX FIELD CAN NOT..." NACO and BIBCO catalogers are called upon to review and revise these records as they encounter them. Phase 1 also introduced some automated changes, such as adding encoded dates to the 046 field based on spelled-out dates in the 1xx field.

The automated flipping of information in other candidate records was the purpose behind the project's second phase, which took place in early 2013. Common revisions included spelling out abbreviations in access points, such as changing "arr." to "arranged"; converting Latin abbreviations to English words ("ca." to "approximately"); removing birth and death abbreviations ("b. 1952" to "1952-"); and altering preferred terminology ("violoncello" becoming "cello").

In March 2014, members of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) formed the new PCC RDA Authorities Phase 3 Task Group. This group is charged with developing

a plan to make various automated changes to those remaining non-RDA name and title authority records—some 7.5 million of them. The spotlight for Phase 3 looks down on tagging these records as RDA-compliant, or affixing the aforementioned 667 note when a special computer program roaming through the LC authority file sees something amiss.

But since more than 85% of the authority file will be gone over anyway, the Task Group is also interested in tackling other matters. Among these is changing 1xx \$m's in many music title access points to suit recent revisions made to RDA: "\$t Quartets, \$m **strings...**" becoming "\$t Quartets, \$m **violins, viola, cello...**" for instance. No doubt other side projects will occur too. A potential one that leaps to mind involves expanding information in treaty authority records (e.g., adding 5xx cross references for signatories, ratifiers, etc., with the \$i designator "participant in a treaty"), if not revising titles in the 1xx fields.

The Group's final report to the PCC's Policy Committee is due March 2015. However, Phase 3 projects might occur before or after that date, so stay tuned.

Further details on the group and their charge are found under the "PCC RDA Task Group work 2014" section near the top of this page:

www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/RDA%20Task%20Groups.html

Medium of Performance (382 Field) Best Practices

RDA introduced a separate element in Chapter 6 labeled "Medium of Performance," which instructs catalogers to post "the instrument, instruments, voice, voices, etc., for which a musical work was originally conceived" (RDA 6.15.1.1). In MARC bibliographic or authority records, these appear in the 382 field. The terms that populate this element can sometimes also end up in the access point for the work (e.g., the bib record's 240 \$m or authority record's 100 \$m). But for individual instruments in particular, it's up to the cataloger to determine the terminology for this element: "When recording names of instruments, use a term in a language preferred by the agency creating the data whenever possible" (RDA 6.15.1.5).

Stepping in to help the cataloger are the Music Library Association (MLA) and LC, who jointly set about creating an authoritative index of terms for instrumental and vocal forces: the *Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music* (LCMPT). This list of over 800 terms—including many from RDA itself—includes those for individual instruments, vocal soloists and groups, and larger ensembles. The vocabulary runs the gamut from the popular (*guitar*) to the unexpected (*audience*) to the bizarre (*armpit squeezing*).

You can find an early announcement and a further description of the LCMPT here:

www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/medprf-list.html

The formal announcement on the LCMPT launch is found here:

www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/medprf-list-launch.html

As the latter report explains, there are no plans to add LCMPT records to the LC authority file located at *authorities.loc.gov* or, by extension, to the OCLC authority file. Instead, the thesaurus is searchable via Classification Web (subscription required):

classificationweb.net/Menu/index.html

Details on the MARC 382 field are available at the following locations (note that the bibliographic format utilizes a 2nd indicator, whereas the authority format does not):

- MARC format
Bibliographic: z.umn.edu/muu
Authority: z.umn.edu/muv
- OCLC-MARC:
Bibliographic: z.umn.edu/muw
Authority: z.umn.edu/mux

The LCMPT is but one part of a larger effort to separate terms for musical forms and genres from those for musical forces. Sometime in the next year or so, musical form and genre terminology will become part of the *LC Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials*, or LCGFT. For now, a combination of 650 subject headings and 382 instrumentation in bibliographic records will supply some of the context for the musical works in a score or sound recording.

```
245 00 Junior recital : #b April 9, 2014,  
Immanuel Lutheran Church, 7:30 p.m.  
264 -0 [Amherst, Massachusetts] : #b College  
of Humanities and Fine Arts,  
University of Massachusetts Amherst,  
Music and Dance, #c 2014.  
300 -- 1 audio disc (49 min., 17 sec.) ; #c 4  
3/4 in.  
382 01 trumpet #n 1 #a piano #n 1 #s 2 #2  
lcmpt  
650 -0 Sonatas (Trumpet and piano)
```

Plans for the future are to have a variation on the 650 phrase above (such as *Sonatas*), live instead in the 655 field with a \$2 *lcgft*.

But now to the intention behind all this preamble. MLA issued in April a set of guidelines titled *Provisional Best Practices for Using LCMPT*. Find them at the following

page via the “LCMPT Best Practice, Final Version” link (PDF file, 7 pages):

bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/BCC-Historical/BCC2014/2014_documents.html

Ignore the link’s “Final Version,” however; this document is clearly marked as provisional—and it very much is. Based on cataloging queries sent to lists like MLA-L and MOUG-L, several real-world matters need closer scrutiny:

- Handling compilations of works, or individual works with varying groups of musical media (e.g., operas)
- Pop music performances
- Lacuna like that for four hand piano performances (addressed in the *Best Practices* document)

These and many more issues will be sorted out in time, and more refined, informed versions of the LCMPT and *Best Practices* will appear in the coming months.

Future RDA Plans

RDA’s evolution continues in large and small ways. Based on the draft minutes of the CC:DA (Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access) meeting held over ALA Midwinter,¹ changes to RDA that might come to light in the next year or so include:

- Elimination of abbreviations for place-names. This would have the greatest effect on access points.
- Revision to how color is described. There may be two different elements that are written out together, one on the monochromatic or polychromatic nature of the image, and the other on whether tinting or toning is applied. It seems this is to be directed at all materials that include color, from illustrations in books to film and video recordings to toys and games.
- Extending the concept of *illustrations* to include video and audio clips. Traditionally, references to illustrations have only applied to print resources, or to electronic versions of print-like materials, like e-serials, PDF files, and digitized music scores.

There were other updates announced outside of these potential revisions:

- A Chinese translation of RDA was forthcoming at the time of Midwinter; it was issued in late May only in print format. Work on Japanese, Korean, and Italian translations continue. French and German translations are already part of the RDA Toolkit, along with the English; other language versions may join them.

¹ The final version of the minutes to this January 2014 meeting are now posted here: alcts.ala.org/ccdablog/?page_id=526

- ALA Publishing has contracted with Thomas Brenndorfer (Guelph Public Library) to write *Essential RDA*, a companion to the full RDA text, much like what Michael Gorman’s *The Concise AACR2* was to AACR2. The release date for this book has not been announced yet.
- The next two RDA updates for 2014 are scheduled for mid-August and mid-October. Both will consist of minor rule revisions and corrections along with tweaks to the Toolkit interface. ■

Cataloging & Metadata

OCLC Searching WorldCat Indexes Documentation Updated

OCLC; edited

An updated version of the *Searching WorldCat Indexes* documentation is now available. This documentation provides comprehensive information about search indexes used to retrieve records from OCLC WorldCat for these products:

- OCLC Connexion Client and Browser (cataloging)
- OCLC CatExpress in Connexion Browser (copy cataloging)
- OCLC FirstSearch (reference)
- OCLC WorldCat Discovery
- OCLC WorldCat Resource Sharing (interlibrary loan)
- OCLC WorldShare (acquisitions, circulation, interlibrary loan, metadata)

This documentation includes topics such as what search indexes are available, how to construct a command-line or expert search, what MARC fields and subfields are searched with a search label, and so on.

The updated version is a web-based online help system and has these new features:

- Improved browsing and searching features, including a search box that lets you search the entire online help system and retrieve a list of results that is similar to what is generated by Web-based search engines
- Search Index information organized by OCLC product so that it is easier to scan
- Expandable/collapsible content to reduce page scrolling
- A toolbar icon that you can click to open up a printable PDF version
- New content that was added to support changes in

WorldShare

The *Searching WorldCat Indexes* documentation and online help system is located at:

www.oclc.org/support/help/searchingworldcatindexes/Default.htm

If you go to the older website, you will be automatically redirected to the new site. If you still see the old content, you should clear your browser cache. ■

Digitization & Preservation

Registration Open for Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference

Sara Ring, Minitex/DCME

The first Upper Midwest Digital Collections conference will take



place August 18-19 at the University of St. Thomas, Minneapolis campus, Minneapolis, MN.

This two-day conference is jointly organized by Minitex and WILS. The conference will be held in conjunction with a Northern CONTENTdm user group meeting on August 18 (sponsored by OCLC) followed by a more general "all things digital" conference on August 19.

Register now:

www.minitex.umn.edu/UMDCC

In addition to two great keynote speakers on Day 1 and Day 2 of the conference, we'll have a variety of breakout sessions. Below is an abbreviated agenda. Visit the conference registration page to view full descriptions of the sessions.

Day 1 (August 18)

Northern CONTENTdm User Group Meeting

8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Cost to attend: No registration fee (sponsored by OCLC)

- CONTENTdm Update, Christian Sarason, OCLC
- Keynote Matthew Butler, University of Iowa Libraries and DIY History
- Digitizing Maps at the Wisconsin Historical Society
- Metadata Crosswalking: Repurposing a Legacy Database for Use in CONTENTdm

- Tab-delimited Spreadsheets Made Easy
- Lessons Learned in Customizing Hosted CONTENTdm 6
- Backs Matter: Reformatting Postcards in CONTENTdm
- Automated Enhancement of Legacy Metadata in the CONTENTdm Project Client

Day 2 (August 19)

Cost to attend: \$45.00

- Keynote Matt Miller, New York Public Library Labs
- What flavor of linked data is best for your collection?
- Marketing the IR: Strategies from the Marquette Survey
- Lessons from Yahara Music Library
- The Linked Jazz Project
- Metadata, Maps, MHAPO, and More: A tour of the John R. Borchert Map Library's digital initiatives
- "ScanDays" a D.I.Y. Local History Project
- Fugitive Bits: Taking Born Digital Records From Up in the Clouds Down to Earth
- Collaborative Outreach and Education for Research Data Management and Use
- Digital Public Library of America: One Year Report
- Engage Community and Exhibit Digital Collections using Interactive Timelines
- Migrating to Islandora: The next phase in Digital Asset Management for Minnesota State University, Mankato
- We Did it Our Way: L.E. Phillips Memorial Public Library Digitization Experience

Special thanks to the University of St. Thomas Libraries, our official hosts. They have donated their space, staff time and planning support for both days of the event. Hope to see you there! ■

Digitization & Preservation

Digital Skills Training for MN Public Libraries

Carla Urban, Minitex/DCME

The Minnesota Digital Library (MDL) invites public libraries throughout Minnesota to be part of an exciting project designed to train and support public library staff members in selecting and digitizing content to be included in Minnesota Reflections and the Digital Public Library of America. Participant expenses are covered through a DPLA grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

We can't make it happen without your materials and participation! The parameters for content are broad – images and short documents about Minnesota and of general interest.

What's Involved?

Participants will:

- Gain understanding of the digitization process through a free, day-long Digital Skills Training workshop. The metro-area session, held May 1, was a great success. Subsequent sessions will be held:
 - July 9 – Duluth
 - July 11 – Mankato
 - Sept. 16 – Detroit Lakes
- With our help, select content (images and short documents) from your library or a collaborating local entity to be digitized (at no cost to you) by an MDL scanning center and included in Minnesota Reflections. You will receive master copies of the resulting digital files.

- Work closely with MDL staff to gather identifying and descriptive information about each of your digitized items to complete the metadata spreadsheet.
- Collaborate on the creation of an online exhibit using digitized content.

Who Can Participate?

A staff person from a public library with some involvement with local history, genealogy, unique local content, or collaboration with a local historical society or other institution.

The workshops are free and lunch and refreshments will be provided. Travel stipends are available for those traveling more than 50 miles.

More details and registration are available here:

www.mndigital.org/projects/plpp

If you have questions, contact Carla Urban, MDL Grant Coordinator, dewey002@umn.edu, 612-625-0590, or 800-462-5348 ■

Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Mailing Contact Information

Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education (DCME)
612-624-4002, 800-462-5348, mino@umn.edu
Mark Ehlert, Sara Ring, Carla Dewey Urban, Greta Bahnemann
*Services and resources pertaining to cataloging and metadata,
digitization and digital preservation, and the OCLC Cooperative*

Contract Cataloging Program (ConCats)
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Minitex is a publicly supported network of academic, public, state government, and special libraries working cooperatively to provide and improve library service to patrons in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

For address and name changes, please send a message to mino@umn.edu.

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Minneapolis, MN 55455-0439**

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JUNE 2014

RDA Q&A and RDA Notes

Registration Open for Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference

**DIGITIZATION, CATALOGING
& METADATA MAILING**

A Publication of the Minitex Digitization, Cataloging & Metadata Education Unit

MINITEX CALENDAR

This calendar primarily lists events scheduled by Minitex, although other events are included. This is an informational posting only, registration materials are sent

separately. If you would like your event included in the calendar, please call Kay Kirscht at 612-624-3532.

JULY

7

CatExpress: Copy Cataloging with CatExpress

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=244

9

Using HathiTrust to Locate Government Information

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m., CST

Online, Reference training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=541

9

Connexion Client Module 4: Save Files, File Management, and Batch Processing

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=409

10

Connexion Client Module 5: Automation and Customization

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=443

23

eContent Creation in Libraries

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m., CST

Online Reference training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=537

30-31

Minnesota eLearning Summit: “Open. Online. Opportunity”

Conference

University of Northwestern - St. Paul, St. Paul, MN

www.mnelearningsummit.org

AUGUST

6

Connexion Client Module 2: Basic Bibliographic Searching

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=387

7

CatExpress: Copy Cataloging with CatExpress

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=244

13

NISO Webinar: “Streamlining and Simplifying: Advances in Consortial Licensing”

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#licensing

18-19

Upper Midwest Digital Collections Conference

Conference

University of St. Thomas, Minneapolis, MN

www.wils.org/news-events/wilsevents/umdcc

20

Connexion Client Module 4: Save Files, File Management, and Batch Processing

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=409

21

Minitex Annual Public Library Node Meeting

Conference

Brookdale Library’s Conference Center, Shingle Creek Parkway, Brooklyn Center, MN

25

CONTENTdm Basic Skills 1: Getting Started

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=389

27

CONTENTdm Basic Skills 2: Working with Text

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=390

29

CONTENTdm Basic Skills 3: Maintaining Collections

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=391

SEPTEMBER

1

Labor Day

Minitex Offices closed

9

Connexion Client Module 5: Automation and Customization

1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., CST

DCME/OCLC Online training session

www.minitex.umn.edu/Training/Details.aspx?SessionID=443

10

NISO, 2-Part Webinar: “E-books for Education, Part 1: Electronic Textbooks - Plug in and Learn”

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#ebooks1

17-19

NDLA Annual Conference: “Library Services for the Next 125 Years”

Conference

Ramada Inn, Bismarck, ND

ndla.info/conference/2014

17

NISO, 2-Part Webinar: “E-books for Education, Part 2: Open Textbook Initiatives”

12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m., CST

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#ebooks2

24

NISO Virtual Conference: “Library Data in the Cloud”

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m., CST

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

www.minitex.umn.edu/Events/Niso/#cloud

OCTOBER

1-3

SDLA Annual Conference: “Libraries - The Center of It All”

Conference

Best Western Ramkota, Pierre, SD

www.sdlibraryassociation.org/?page=32

2-4

Annual MEMO (MN Educational Media Organization) Fall Conference

Conference

River’s Edge Convention Center / Kelly Inn, St Cloud, MN

www.memoweb.org

8-9

MLA Annual Conference: Better Together

Conference

Verizon Wireless Center, Mankato, Minnesota

mnlbraryassociation.site-ym.com/general/custom.asp?page=annual_conference