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GROUPE DES CARTOTHECAIRES DE LIBER

National Progress Reports 1990-1992

DENMARK

The past two years have been very busy for the Royal Library in Copenhagen, especially as regards library computerisation. REX (The Royal Library Information System) now contains about 1,200,000 records and the lending system has also undergone an automation process. As many books as possible had to be provided with bar code stickers in as short a time as possible. To avoid having to close the library entirely for months it was decided instead to close only in the mornings only throughout the summer of 1991 and recruit all staff - without exception - to bar-code the books.

The Map Department too has had a busy time with computer-related work. The Danish National Bibliography. Cartographic Materials 1990 was produced on the basis of the Map Department computer records in the Royal Library's bibliographic database REX. This was a success, and we were asked to make the quinquennial cumulation *The Danish National Bibliography. Cartographic Materials 1986-1990* by retro-conversion. I shall not elaborate on this topic as my colleague Susan Vejlsgaard will read a paper on the specific subject of retroconversion and the problems involved. The Map Department computer records for *The Danish National Bibliography. Cartographic Materials 1990* have, together with the Danish National Bibliography and a selection of various library catalogues, been incorporated in a CD-ROM. This CD-ROM called *BamC* has been published by the Danish Library Centre as a project in order to estimate future demand by public and school libraries. The CD-ROM provides library users with an opportunity to get acquainted with this new medium.

On 1 July the head of the Royal Library Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs Ib Rønne Kejlbo retired. Research-librarian Henrik Dupont has succeeded him as Acting Head of the Department for the rest of the year. Henrik Dupont has been accepted as a member of the Standing Committee for Geography and Map Libraries of IFLA and also of the Danish National Committee for Geography.

This summer a modernization analysis of the Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs has been started. The purpose of this analysis is: to throw light on the aims and responsibilities of the department, to examine the management structure, to determine policy for acquisition and disposal of materials, to determine conservation policy and, in this connection, to examine the possibilities of scanning our material. We have already acquired the equipment for building up a multimedia system. One of the more important functions of the Map Department is to select and provide the maps for exhibitions staged by the Royal Library and by other institutions in Denmark and abroad. This year, for example the Map Department contributed to the Royal Library summer exhibition Treasures from the Royal Library, exhibiting Maps of Denmark: Examples from five centuries, which spanned the period from the oldest printed map of Denmark to a satellite map. For their present exhibition the Danish National Museum has borrowed one of our rarest pieces: a pilgrim map *Das ist der Rom-Weg* made by Erhard Etzlaub about 1499. In future exhibitions we are to provide material for the Royal Library's celebration of Columbus' first voyage to America called *The Meeting of Two Worlds* and an exhibition at the Danish Maritime Museum displaying charts of Denmark through the centuries.

The Danish Cartographic Society celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 1991. The society has proved to be of great importance in bringing together map users and map-producers in one association. Ib Rønne Kejlbo was Chairman of the Society troughout those twenty years, but when he retired from the Royal Library he also chose to retire from the chairmanship to devote himself to cartographic research. He is now an honorary member of the Society. Inger Grete Uldal from the Map Department has been elected as a member of the board of the Society.

In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the death of Vitus Bering, a publication will appear (in English) in the near future in which Kejlbo has written the article "Two Previously unknown Vitus Bering Maps." It is of interest to this forum that it is thanks to Dr. Franz Wawrik of the Austrian National Library that Ib Kejlbo became aware of the existence of one of these maps during the last LIBER-Meeting in Paris in 1990. At the moment, Kejlbo is applying the finishing touches to his book *Rare Globes*, which will appear in the spring of 1993. A historical review of pre-1850 globes relating to Denmark, the book provides a globe inventory and biographies of globemakers. It will of course be illustrated. In the spring of 1994 Ib Kejlbo is planning to publish a book dealing with the history of the cartography of Greenland. The book will be published by the Royal Library and by Greenland in Danish, Greenlandic, and English.

Due to structural changes in many of the member institutions, the Working Group for Map Collections has not been very active in the past two years. However, we did hold a meeting at the Royal Library, among other things visiting the library's new section for aerial photographs.

The library of Copenhagen University's Geographic Institute held an exhibition on the occasion of the publication of the Atlas of Denmark, Series I, vol. 3. The Danish Soil Classification. The atlas is published in Danish and English.

From 1993 the library of the Danish Geological Survey plans to computerize their cataloguing, using a BRS system, and therefore not using the MARC format for cartographic materials. When time permits, the bulk of their 8,000 maps will also be catalogued in this system.

The Geodetic Institute, The Danish Cadastral Department and the Royal Danish Hydrographical Office were gathered under one roof on 1 April 1991. The new institution is called 'The National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark'. The new structure divides the institution into the Map Division, the Geodesy Division, the Cadastre Division, and the Administrative Division.

Inger Lise Nørregaard
The Royal Library, Map Department, København.

FINLAND

When I began thinking about this report I read my report from 1990. Some of the plans and projects that had been started during the previous reporting period have been completed during this period. Some projects, for which we had high hopes, we have not been able to bring to a conclusion. One of the reasons is the economic depression.

Helsinki University Library

I reported in 1990 that the Bibliographic Department of Helsinki University Library had recently joined the increasing number of VTLS libraries. The cataloguing of books and serial publications in the OPAC had begun a couple of months earlier. New cataloguing rules for maps according to ISBD-CM and the FINMARC-format were ready, but the VTLS system did not allow map cataloguing until spring this year. A modest start in map cataloguing is planned for this autumn: we hope to have 100 map entries in our database by the end of this year.

The 5th volume of the catalogue of the Nordenskiöld Collection is in preparation. It will contain indexes for book and atlas titles, for authors and other personal names, for chronology and geographical names. The first two

indexes have been completed. The geographical index is in preparation. The geographical index will also be available as a database as well as being a part of the printed catalogue.

The video disc of the maps in the collection assembled by Foreign Minister Carl Enckell was published in Spring 1991. The disc is entitled *Old Maps of Northern Europe from the Carl Enckell Collection in the Helsinki University Library* and can be ordered from the producer Belser Wissenschaftlicher Dienst, Stuttgart. Most of you have already become acquainted with the disc.

The Collections Department has experimented with an encapsulation method created by the Library of Congress for conserving maps and pictures. The material used is polyester film. The method has proved to be good for printed maps.

The National Archives

The map collection of the National Archives consists at present of about 155,000 items, maps as well architectural plans and other large documents. The automation of the catalogue for maps is planned for the years 1995-1997. A test catalogue includes data of approximately 35,000 maps. The National Archives are preparing rules for the description of archival material. The rules will be a Finnish application of the ISAD-standard [International Standard on Archival Documents] of the International Council of Archives.

Map production

The Map Printing Centre, formerly a department of the National Board of Survey has lately been very active in producing maps showing areas of the former Soviet Union partly in cooperation with the Russian authorities.

The editors of the Atlas of Finland are in the final stage of the completion of the 5th edition of the atlas. An index is planned to cover the maps of the 5th edition. At the same time the index will form the basis of a future databank for thematic maps. For the index the Finnish cataloguing rules for component parts will be used.

Exhibitions

The summer exhibition of 1991 in Helsinki University Library was titled *The South Coast*. It consisted of maps from the Nordenskiöld Collection showing the south coast of Finland. The maps on display dated from the 16th century to the end of the 18th century.

An exhibition with the title Finland 500 years on the map of Europe was laid out in the provincial Keski-Suomen museum in Jyväskylä from the 7th of August

until the 27th of September 1992. The 50 maps of the exhibition came from a major private map collection in Jyväskylä, The Fredrikson Collection. The maps date from 1493 to the end of the 17th century. After Jyväskylä the exhibition will be shown in the National Archives in Helsinki from the 8th of October until the end of the year. After that the exhibition tours towns in Finland and perhaps also abroad.

At the beginning of October also another exhibition will be inaugurated in Helsinki. This exhibition has been planned and arranged by Helsinki University Library and the firm John Nurminen Ltd, which owns a large collection of charts. The exhibition is titled The *North-East Passage* and the theme is the arctic navigation. On show will be atlases from the Nordenskiöld Collection and maps and charts from the John Nurminen Collection and objects of navigation. A book on themes related to the exhibition will be published at the same time.

Education for map curators

The first course for a very long time exclusively for map curators took place in January 1991. The three days course was planned by the National Board of Survey, the Map Printing Centre, Helsinki University Library and the Finnish Library Association. Themes of the course were map production, compiling a map collection in a public library, conservation and storage of maps, cataloguing etc. The lecturers came from the co-operating institutions. According to the feedback from the participants the course was very useful and the need for similar or more specific courses is great. No plans for future education have been made.

Pirkko Korttinen
Helsinki University Library

FRANCE

During the 1990-1992 period, the major topic among French map libraries was the emergence of an important movement towards retrospective conversion of card and printed catalogues.

The 'Commission de Documentation du Comité Français de Cartographie', considered by AFNOR, the French standard organization, as the group of experts in charge with map cataloguing, has prepared a new version of the French map cataloguing rules based on ISBD(CM), but more explicit about early

maps, aerial photographs and remote sensing. It was published in september 1991.

This group has also prepared a standard dealing with the form and structure of geographic names headings. This text has been homologated on 20 october 1992 and will be published by AFNOR at the beginning of 1993.

The group has at last written a booklet of examples related to the new cataloguing rules and the structure of geographic headings. It will be published by AFNOR at the beginning of 1993.

As many map libraries are going to use computers to manage their collections, the group is now working on the MARC formats. Pierre-Yves Duchemin wrote a manual explaining how to use the cataloguing rules, how to manage series and collections, the different ways to calculate scales, co-rdinates, how to convert any meridian to the Greenwich prime meridian, how to convert grades to degrees, etc... It was published by Cercle de la Librairie in april 1992.

With several European national libraries the Departement des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale is involved in the EUROCART-project as part of the European Community Action Plan for libraries. For obscure reasons, the project was not accepted in 1992. We intend to present it again. If EUROCART is accepted, it is aimed to publish in 3 years a CD-ROM containing multi-lingual geographic names related to administrative divisions, to foreign forms and to historic forms. The CD-ROM would be afterwards regularly updated. If the project is accepted, the role of France would be the design and building of the database.

With the Ministère de la Culture, a local agency and local authorities, the Département des Cartes et Plans is involved in a convention aiming to convert or re-catalog early maps from the Rigion Centre public libraries in the BN-OPALINE database.

Books, serials, records and videos will leave 'Bibliothèque nationale' to 'Bibliothèque de France' in a few years. The present 'Bibliothèque nationale' will be called 'Bibliothèhque nationale des arts'. It will gather the special collections (engravings, photographs, medals, manuscripts, printed music, maps, theatre) and other libraries such as the Louvre library, the National Museums library, the Art and Archaeology library, and the Modern Art Library. In the Departement des Cartes et Plans we do not feel clearly the link with the other libraries... Perhaps we should consider portolan maps as manuscripts, printed maps as engravings, aerial photographs as art photographs and remote sensing imagery as modern art? Anyway, this project will bring to us a great amount of money and people, and above all, more space! Larger places to store maps, new reading rooms for computers, CD-ROMs and microform-readers, etc...

Mireille Pastoureau wrote a book entitled *Voies Océanes* with the sponsorship of Banque nationale de Paris. It deals with the discovery of the great

sea routes from the Middle-Ages to the 17th century. This book, containing many colour photographs of early maps, is a very beautiful album.

Monique Pelletier wrote a book about the Carte de Cassini published by the Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées. In this book, everything may be found about the design and creation of the map, the difficulties of the Cassinis to run the project, etc... An index of the publishing dates has been added after the text.

Due to 1492, Bibliothèque Nationale has published a series of photograph facsimiles of portolan maps including Columbus map, Caverio map, Guirard map, etc...

Pierre-Yves Duchemin
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

GERMANY

Map Curators Group

The Working Group for Map Curators in the German Cartographic Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie) traditionally hold their meetings as pre-conferences to the German Cartographers' Conventions. Recent meetings have been attended by 25-30 mapcurators.

May 1991 - Hannover and Wolfenbüttel: "Special map Collections", with papers and discussion on Collecting early maps; on the map collections of the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, on the production of geological maps and on the library (and map collection) of the "Bundesforschungsanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe" in Hannover, the German central institution for geological mapping.

May 1992 - Stuttgart: "Acquisition of cartographic material", in connection with an information visit to Geocenter - International Mapping Agency; with discussion about acquiring cartographic material from foreign countries, about information sources such as Kartenbrief / Geocenter and acquisition lists; and on ordering and acquisition policies. - Especially for the curators of early maps: visits to the Württembergische Landesbibliothek ("Nicolai-Collection"), the Stuttgart State Archive, and the Tobias Mayer Museum, Marbach.

Several map curators were engaged in the working groups of the German Cartographic Society on "Terminology" and "Bibliography of cartographic literature". A new edition of the German Directory of Map Collections is

planned, mainly with the aim to integrate the East German map collections. But because there is still so much change it was decided to start only in 1993/94.

Collections and Cataloguing

The Secret State Archive (Geheimes Statsarchiv) in Berlin, which has already published several catalogues of its map holdings, started cataloguing about 10,000 maps of Prussia, old possessions of the Secret State Archive which has recently been transferred from Merseburg in eastern Germany to Berlin.

The map collection of the library of the Deutsches Museum in München consists of about 10,000 maps and some 100 atlases. In 1991 cataloguing was started. The Johann Gottfried Herder Forschungsinstitut in Marburg has prepared a list of its wallmaps and has started to catalogue its historical collection of photographs.

The archive collection of geological maps of the former Preussische Geologische Landesanstalt was transferred to the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin in the autumn of 1992. It consists of about 10,000 pre-1945 maps. Of special interest among these are complete editions of the Prussian Geological Survey as well as a great number of interesting regional surveys and examples of special mapping.

Research Project

At the Geography Department of the University of Trier a research project "Corpus der älteren Germania-Karten" has been established in 1992 with the financial help of the Thyssen Foundation. Its aim is to create a catalogue of the pre-1650 printed maps of Germany. The result will be a bibliography combined with scientific analysis.

Map Datebase IBAS

After a test period the Map Database (IBAS II-system) for online cataloguing and online research began regular operation in the autumn of 1991. In its first phase the Map Database will comprise printed pre-1850 maps, single maps and maps from atlases. In the present total of 140,000 records the maps of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München and the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen are completely, and those of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin partially included. The data from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek were transferred from the MAB format to the IBAS system. With a new programme by the German Research Council (Deutsche Forgchungsgemeinschaft) currently in progress, a further 80,000 maps of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin will be included in the Map Database.

Conferences, symposia

On the occasion of the Columbus quincentennial a symposium was organised by the Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the Freundeskreis für Cartographica in Berlin, February 20/21 1992. The topic of the two-day symposium was "Deutsche und mitteleuropäische Beitrage zur Kartographie beider Amerikas" (German and Central European contributions to the cartography of America).

Many cartographic institutions are taking part in the preparations for the 16th Conference of the International Cartographic Association, accompanied by the Geosciences Trade Fair "Geotechnica" to be held in Köln, May 1993. The Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin is organising the mapping exhibitions.

Exhibitions

Several exhibitions have been organised on the ocassion of the 5th centenary of the first voyage of Columbus to America. The most comprehensive exhibition with about 2,500 objects - among them many interesting maps and globes - is open in Berlin (Neue Welten - neue Wirklichkeiten: Amerika 1492-1992; 18 September 1992 - 2 January 1993). The most spectacular cartographic objects are the two world maps of Martin Waldseemüller of the years 1507 and 1516, which are shown here together for the first time.

Focus Behaimglobus, the exhibition of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nurnberg, presents the famous Behaim globe of 1492 in the context of its time as well as in the development of the geographical image of the world (1 December 1992 - 28 Febrary 1993).

The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in München has named its map exhibition America - das frühe Bild der Neuen Welt (The early image of the New World; 10 April - 27 June 1992).

Regional aspects were covered by the exhibitions Frühe Kartographie in Württemberg (Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, 25 May - 31 August 1992) and on the Nürnberg cartographer Hans Bien (1591-1632) (Staatsarchiv Nürnberg, 8 June - 28 July 1991).

Publications

The Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin issued, through the publishers K.G. Saur, vol. 17 (1991) and vol. 18 (1992) of the *Bibliographia Cartographica: International Documentation of Cartographic Literature*.

On occasion of the Columbus year the "Kretschmer-Atlas" of 1892, a collection of early maps regarding the discovery of America compiled by the

German geographer Konrad Kretschmer, was reprinted. Among others, several map curators have been engaged in composing the new accompanying text.

Useful information and reference is given in the *Kartographisches Taschenbuch*, edited by the German Cartographic Society, with lists the addresses of institutions, appr. 200 publishers, 100 cartographic firms as well as about 2,500 persons connected with cartography. The second edition was published in 1991. The edition 1992/93 is now available.

Lothar Zögner
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

HUNGARY

The Szécnényi Library, the national library of Hungary, presents its progress-report for the first time.

Firstly, however, I would like to bring back in mind a notable event which happened in 1989. The ICA (International Cartographic Association) held its 14th World Conference in Budapest. On the occasion of the conference the Szécnényi Library Map Department contributed to the success of this conference with a large-scale exhibition on the history of Hungarian map-making. The exhibition, entitled "Old Maps on Hungary 1528-1900", had 2 selections from almost 400 years of map-production and nearly 200 maps and atlases were on display accompanied by contemporary survey instruments, geographical books, explanatory texts, and photographs. The exhibition got a fairly good reaction both internationally and in the Hungary.

In 1990 the Map Department possessed some 196,200 cartographic records, which quantity, with an increase of approximately 2,300 items annually, will exceeed 200,000 items at the end of 1992. The main source of the growth, ca. 70-80 %, comes from the legal deposit copy law that directs the map publishing houses to deliver two copies of each of their cartographic products to our department. Unfortunately, conditions for compulsory delivery have deteriorated since political changes occured in 1989. The firms have not delivered their obligatory copies, only temporarily we hope. Only 10-15 % of the annual access is purchased and donations and exchange copies are diminishing, unhappily.

The cataloguing of the new material has been progressing smoothly; in this field we have been up-to-date for years. However, in some groups of holdings - as is the case with manuscript maps and part of the printed cadastral maps - a reconstruction of the catalogues is needed. This work is expected to be finished

at the end of 1992. In 1992 atlas recontruction was started with the help of some first-rate reference-books that we have obtained meanwhile. In the past two years more than 5,000 items have been catalogued.

In the frame of the stocktaking that has been going on in the library for years we checked the part of our printed map collection that consists of non-Hungarica maps - ca. 19,500 pieces. Our task was to revise the correspondence of every piece to the storage-book and to complement the lack in the entries. The revision of the map department stock of reference-books and periodicals has also been managed.

The card duplication for our catalogues - we own separate catalogues for different stock groups - has been continually interrupted. There has been a lack of a well working copying machine for a long time, which means that there is a backlog of some 15,000 type-written cards which are not multiplied. Nevertheless, most of our catalogues' state as a result of the work of a recently acquired machine will have corresponded, in all likelihood, the actual stock at the close of this year. Up to the present, roughly 54,000 cards have been filed. We accomplished a catalogue of the monographs on the history of cartography found in the national and international periodicals we possess. (Approx. 20,000 type-written items, according to authors, titles, subjects and time). Naturally, we have been proceeding this work.

The entries of maps and atlases published in Hungary and will be about 350 in this 1990-1992 period, are quarterly isssued with detailed annotations as a supplement in the library's periodical: Hungarian National Bibliography, Bibliography of Books.

The number of the readers and the researchers has not changed for years - 1,300-1,500 annually. The quantity of the used items naturally surpassed this - the readers use regularly more than one piece. It has been fluctuating around 25-26,000 in number.

Our library lays big stress on book-caring. In the frame of this work the restoration of 75 maps and 31 atlas volumes, the binding of 85 periodicals, books and atlases have been done in the library's restoration workshop and in its binding section. There is caring in the map department itself, but only small repairs are made and new maps are bordered.

We compile temporary exhibitions in the department's showcases three times a year. These exhibitions show the preceding years' new acquisitions of valuable and missing, "fill-in-gap" map pieces; besides this we display precious items from our collection on the occasion of different anniversaries or according to various thematical aspects. Moreover, we regularly take part in exhibitions organizing by the library or by other institutes.

In 1990 and 1991 two members of the department's staff travelled abroad, for Yugoslavia and Netherland, gaining scholarship for Hungarica map research five times.

In the hard financial situation of the country our annual sum for purchaces is understandably restricted. Despite this we bought some excellent Hungarica manuscript maps. For example maps by Charles Juvigny, a 17th century French military engineer, by Janos Tomasich, an 18th century Hungarian county surveyor and by some unkown authors. All maps show different parts and areas of the country. Besides we obtained some missing editions of maps of Hungary and of Transilvania by Sambucus, Mercator and the Blaeus and seven other engravings of Hungary which supplement our set of maps showing the country of the 17th-18th centuries. We hope to acquire some more till the end of this year.

In the middle of 1992 the map department succeeded to obtain 32 atlas-cabinets, for which we had to wait for four years. Now we can give the atlases the appropiate environment equal to their value.

The library's long-range plan implies the development of computerized cataloguing of maps. As we lack yet effective results we cannot give a more detailed account of it on this present occasion.

Klara Patay
National Széchényi Library

ICELAND

Maps are found in many institutions and libraries in Iceland but not as separate map collections and no special map librarians or curators could be found by inquiry in August 1992.

The legal deposit material since 1979 is registered by the staff of the Cataloguing Department of the National Library in the Icelandic National Bibliography, Maps and Charts. They are stored in steel cabinets in the Manuscript Reading Room waiting for a solution of the store problem as a new library building is still under construction. The collection belongs to the Icelandic Department.

Valuable collections are found in the University Library, the National Archives, the Reykjavík State Archives, and the archives of several specialized institutions. The Geodetic Institute, the national map producer, is planning a reorganization of its collections and services.

There is no special education for mapcurators in Iceland. Maps are treated as a kind of special library material in several courses in librarianship at the University of Iceland as well as in courses on archival administration.

There is no national mapcurators group in Iceland. Librarians are organized in the Association of Special and Research Librarians.

Nanna Bjarnadóttir
Landbókasafn Islands, Reykjavík

NETHERLANDS

Bibliography of the history of cartography of The Netherlands

During the Imago Mundi Conference on the History of cartography in Sweden 1991 the 3rd preliminary edition of the Bibliography of the History of Cartography of The Netherlands, compiled by Marc Hameleers and Peter van der Krogt, was presented. The bibliography contains 3,085 references, an author-index, a personal name index and an index of toponyms, based on the regional classification of the CCK. The compilers strive towards completeness, but they are very much aware that this is only possible if 'foreign' titles are submitted. Anyone whith informatrion of 'foreign' titles concerning the history of Dutch cartography is requested to contribute these to the compilers (Drs. M.M.Th.L. Hameleers, Gemeentearchief Amsterdam, Amsteldijk 67, NL-1074 HZ Amsterdam; Dr. P.C.J. van der Krogt, Mijerstraat 20, NL-2613 XM Delft). They hope to publish a definite edition in 1993.

Cartographic dictionary

In 1973 the first edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Technical terms in Cartography (MD1) was published. In 1976 the International Cartographic Association (ICA) started to work on the 2nd edition. Unfortunately the work stagnated and has not yet been published. Fortunately the Working Group for Cartographical Terminology of the Dutch Cartographic Society (NVK), which had assisted in the preparation of this 2nd edition (MD2), did not wish to see the efforts wasted. Therefore the NVK decided to publish a Dutch Cartographical Dictionary, basing its choice of terms and the categorization and numbering on the manuscript MD2. However, when the work was finished the working group decided to revise the whole considerably, arranging the dictionary according to its own scheme. The dictionary was first published in sections in the *Kartografisch Tijdschrift* (Cartographical journal) between 1985 and 1987. As a retirement

present to one of its atlas-editors (who was also chairman of the working group) the firm Wolters-Noordhoff printed the 2,000 copies of the final edition free of charge. Every member of the NVK received a free copy.

The 155 page publication contains the following chapters:

1. Cartography: sub fields, professions, organizations
2. Map and map-series
3. Mathematical cartography
4. Cartographical rendering
5. Mapping, editing, updating
6. Cartographical techniques
7. Printing of maps
8. Cartographical products
9. Map-use
10. Digital information processing

Many terms are illustrated and equivalents in English, French and German are given, when possible. There is also an English, French, German and Dutch index.

The NVK presented its 'National Report' to the 9th General Assembly and 15th World Conference of ICA in Bournemouth (UK) in 1991 not in the usual hard copy, but in a digital form. The programme was created in cooperation with the Centre for Computer Graphics and Mapping of the Polytechnic University in Delft. It contains the National Report and 10 chapters about map-producing agencies. For each agency is displayed one or more detail maps. The report is completed with a list of addresses of 14 other major map-producers, which has been compiled by the Royal Library. The graphics have been adapted to a VGA colour-screen and can be run on any IBM PC or compatible.

PICA

Leiden University Library, Groningen University Library and the Royal Institute of Linguistic and Anthropology (Leiden) have so far added 12,500 map-descriptions to the PICA-database (Project Integrated Catalogue Automation, ca. 300 libraries, 10,000,000 items). An index definition table for an OPAC for maps has been drawn up on request of the 2 university libraries. This OPAC will be available to the general public in 1993. Pica also has published an updated edition of the manual for processing of map-descriptions.

CCK

The CCK (the national automated map-catalogue/documentation system, of which the user-interface operates in a window-environment) will become operational in October 1992. This means that offline and online processing is possible, that one can edit the database and use all other necessary cataloguing. Output has already been made in 1991 for one participant. In 1992 the Bibliography of cartographic materials published in the Netherlands 1987 has been produced using PostScript. The CCK-database consists at present of ca. 55,000 map-descriptions and ca. 35,000 thesaurus-records.

The CCK area classification amongst others has been adopted in the Dutch Basic Classification, which is used for the 'Common Subject Indexing' and the 'Co-ordination of Collection Building' of libraries which co-operate within Pica.

There has been a meeting between officials representing Pica and CCK, concerned with possible cooperation. Pica's point of view is that after the CCK has worked some time with its system now in operation, there will be consultations to see if activities can be co-ordinated.

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Sectie Kartografische Documentatie (Royal Library, Section on Cartogrphical Documentation)

From 1 January 1992 the Royal Library has formed a 'Section Cartographical Documentation' within the 'Department for Library Research and Scientific Documentation'. The section comprises the CCK (cataloguing system for cartographic materials), the Office for Maps and the KIC (the embryonic cartographic information centre). In this section (together 4½ professional staff) all activities of the Royal Library concerning cartography and its documentation are brought together. Besides existing activities, mainly concerned with the CCK and the Bibliography of maps of The Netherlands, this will mean that older and foreign cartographic holdings of the Royal Library will be inventoried and possibly accessed through the CCK. The section, in co-operation with the Dutch Cartographic Society, will publish as soon as possible the second edition of the Directory of Dutch Map Collections. Furthermore the Royal Library hopes this year to start publishing again the Bibliography of Cartographic Materials published in The Netherlands, starting with the annual volume for 1987.

Algemeen Rijksarchief

In 1991 the nineteenth century maps belonging to the map archives of the (former) Colonial Office were deposited in the General State Archive. Furthermore the inventory of approximately 15,000 map-sheets belonging to the map archive of the Hydrographic Office was finished.

Some 50,000 photographs of maps and drawings were made on microfiche (6 images per fiche) and became available in the Map Room in 1992. Included amongst these were some 35,000 drawings of the State Building Service, of which some 70% of the originals were subsequently destroyed.

Werkgroep kaartbeheer NVK (Working Group for Mapcuratorschip)

The working group has organized the following study-days:

Autumn 1990: "Organization, production and use of facsimiles of atlases and maps". The programme dealt with the history of facsimile-publishing, the setting up of guide-lines as to what criteria facsimiles and accompanying texts should meet (later published by Marc Hameleers in Caert-Thresoor, 1992, nr. 1 under the title: "Maps in facsimile: is it allowed to make demands?"), and present day facsimile-publishing. A small exhibition by the Topographic Survey showed many examples.

Spring 1991: "Availability and accessibility of cartographic information". During the morning session a discussion was held about the possibilities and role of a possible 'cartographic information centre'. In the afternoon there were papers about NexpRI (a databank where GIS-databases are made accessible), the description of digital maps, and the possible uses of satellite-images and how to order them from the ESA National Focus Point.

Spring 1992: "Decay and Preservation: present also in your collection!" There were papers on self-help in conservation, the influence of xerox-copying on the ageing of maps, practical problems with copyright on digital maps, application of the DEZ-mass-deacidification process, and the possibilities of CD-ROM for conservation.

The study days were attended by 40-50 mapcurators.

Other activities of the working group concentrated on the problems of a cartographic information centre and on the 2nd edition of the *Guide to map-collections in The Netherlands*.

Related to the activities of the working group was the study-day "Documentation of spatial information II", which was organized by the Royal Library and the Department of Cartography of the University of Utrecht in early 1992. Here papers were read on recent developments in spatial information, official policies concerning (small-scale) spatial information, and the documentation of different kinds of spatial information in an automated surrounding. In the afternoon there was a thorough introduction into the new possibilities of the CCK, with demonstrations. This study-day was attended by over 100 people.

GO-H

The 1990/1991 course (as described in the interim-report Education in Mapcuratorship in The Netherlands, appended to the Minutes of the LIBER-meeting in Paris 1990), had 13 students, of which 12 were successful in their examinations. This brings the total for this course on 39 certificated curators since 1987 (together with the Tiele-course of 1983-1985 this comes to 63 certificated curators).

The course 'Map and atlas curatorship GO-H' will run for the fourth time from September 1992 to June 1993. The contents have not changed much compared to the previous one. After 10 years of intensive schooling this is probably the last time this course will take place, as only 14 students could be found for this year. It is economically not realistic to run the course for fewer students.

The same education committee in cooperation with the Reinwardt Academy (a tertiary school for Museum management), manages a short course "Accessing of Collections of Artefacts and Visual Materials". This course - which took place in March 1992 and was attended by 24 people - is meant for staff in museums, archives and similar institutions, who deal with museum artefacts, technical drawings, geographical maps, microforms, photographs, prints, audio-visual materials, video, etc. The course takes three days and covers the following topics:

Analysis of information needs	1 hour	
Processing of data	3 hours	
Selection means and selection methods	3 hours	
Information systems		2 hours
Choice of systems	2 hours	
Systems and uses	2 hours	
Internal organisation	1 hour	
External organisation	1 hour	

The education committee is still contemplating short courses for photo-documentation, technical drawings or audio-visual materials, but it takes considerable administrative effort to organize each separate course. The short courses are given in the alternate years when there is no main course, as this has now a two-year cycle.

Exhibitions

Heaven and earth : worlds of imagination.

Bonnefantenmuseum, Maastricht, 23 November 1991 - 23 February 1992.
Catalogue: *Hemel en aarde : werelden van verbeelding* / samenstelling en red. Sorin Alexandrescu, Herman Parret, Ton Quik. -- Amsterdam : Benjamins, 1991. -- IX, 280 p., [46] p. col. ill. ; 24 cm. ISBN 90-272-2089-1
The catalogue contains essays by Philippe Dubois, Hubert Damisch, Omar Calabrese, Italo Calvino, Umberto Eco, Manar Hamad, Gerard J. van den Broek, Jean-Marie Floch, Claude Bérard, Sorin Alexandrescu, Louis Marin, Herman Parret and Paolo Fabbri which describe heaven and earth as exploration areas for semiology, the science of symbols and signs. The exhibition section concerning geographical fantasy consisted of 47 items (maps, prints, globes).

An armchair traveller : the atlas of Laurens van der Hem (1621-1678)

Koninklijk Paleis, Amsterdam, 18 June - 6 September 1992.
Catalogue: *Een wereldreiziger op papier : de atlas van Laurens van der Hem (1621-1678)*. -- Amsterdam : Stichting Koninklijk Paleis, 1992. -- 160 p. : ill. ; 31 cm.
Preface: Jacobine E. Huisken, Friso Lammertse; Essay by Roelof van Gelder (with English Summary); Catalogue by Jan van der Waals.
This exhibition was constructed around two volumes and 23 leaves of the 'Van der Hem-atlas' of the Austrian National Library. The 23 leaves were taken from their original bindings to be better able to exhibit them. Besides many maps, townplans, views and prints and two Blaeu-globes were exhibited. The catalogue describes 162 items, with notes.

Jan Smits,
Royal Library, The Hague

NORWAY

Riksarkivet

In the past two years we have continued to rearrange our collection of maps and drawing according to size. The maps have been measured and then have been sorted according to the formats A0, A1 and A2. This is a practical solution since the drawers of our steel cabinets are measuring 127 x 92 cm (A0). In former times the maps were kept partly in file folders of poor quality, often many maps to each folder. Presently we use non-acid cardboard folders - which have been specially made for us - and put fewer maps in each folder. Maps that have been folded and refolded are now unfolded up to A0 size. This will decrease the tears in such maps. Even though we use more folders than in former times, the space used in the cabinets has been reduced.

The collection of maps and drawings held by the National Archives consists of approximately 50,000 maps, separated into two main groups. In the first group there are approximately 20,000 maps covering the period ca. 1650-1920, which were transferred from about 50 civil and military state authority archives.The other group consists of approximately 30,000 maps that have come from local town and country planning authorities (a statute from 1845 requires them to hand over one copy of every confirmed map to the National Archives). These authorities also hold copies for their own and public use, which make the collection of those maps in the National Archives mainly a depot. It is mainly the first group of maps which has been rearranged and approximately 5,000 maps of the second group.

The collection of town and country planning maps increases with approximately 1,500 new accessions each year. These maps are given a consecutive number within each county. For these maps we have now constructed a database to hold all information. From this database we will get a number of reports that we need, for example a list of all confirmed maps from a certain area in a certain period of time.

1992 has been a year of celebration. On the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the National Archives an exhibition showing its history through its different buildings from the Middle Ages to the present has been arranged. In the map collection there are drawings and maps of these buildings. In the statute of 1817 it was decided that the National Archives should have its office in the old castle of Akershus in Oslo. This castle was built around 1300, and it was here that different civil and military authorities kept their archives during the centuries. Maps and drawings from the 18th century show the exact location of the archives. While working at the exhibition many of our maps and drawings were inspected, quite a few of them ended up in the exhibition. 4 different information posters -

where our maps formed an important part - were produced, and the map archivist also took part in the planning process of publications and television programmes.

In 1990 one of the maps of the city of Kristiansand from 1662 was shown in an exhibition in Karlsruhe (Germany) called "Klar und lichtvoll wie ein Regel - Planstädte der Neuzeit."

University of Oslo Library, Map Department Reorganization

The Parliament of Norway has finally decided to establish a National Library. The Map Department of the University of Oslo Library is defined as a national map collection and shall in the future be part of the National Library. From 15 September 1992 the Map Department together with other special collections of the University of Oslo Library formed a new, separate branch and is preparing to join the coming National Library. The Map Department also proposed that it would have the responsibility for the collections of literature of the history of discoveries and local history of territories outside Norway with old and new Norse settlements.

Accession

The collection of maps increases with approximately 500 foreign and 400 Norwegian maps and atlases each year. The Norwegian accessions are catalogued in a special database of maps and are recorded in the Norwegian National Bibliography.

New map databases

Work to establish a reference database for manuscript maps in the edb-system TRIP is still not finished. According to plans the database should be available towards the end of 1992. In Spring 1992 a separate database was instituted for maps in the Norwegian National Bibliography. This database is called KARTS and contains all maps recorded from 1971 onwards. It is available through the University of Oslo edb-system UBO:BOK.

Preservation and restoring

In Autumn 1991 the Department started a comprehensive examination of all approximately 125,000 in the map collections. They will be rearranged, marked anew and placed in non-acid cardboard folders. The old catalogue will be controlled. Maps in bad conditions will be treated in the workshop of the library. A lot of maps from the period 1860-1920 need preservation and restoring!

Exhibitions

Beside the extensive use of maps in the exhibitions of the library, the Map Department participated with 10 maps in the exhibition Cartography through the Centuries - Homeland of the Hellenic diaspora in May 1992 in Athens (Greece).

Tom Sorbo
Universitetbiblioteket i Oslo

POLAND

Since our last meeting in 1990 the best qualified and most professional people dealing with cartographic collections have become heads of cartographic collections of university libraries, network of libraries of Polish Academy of Sciences, scientific societies and central state institutions.

Since 1989 considerable changes have taken place due to the introduction of a free market economy and a new political and social system. Because of this fact libraries and information centres will play a new part in Polish society and have to be prepared to carry out new functions. New categories of users become clients. Certainly the role of cartographic collections is undergoing changes too. SINTO (Scientific-Technical Information System and Organization) and CJNTE (Center for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information), which were established in the 1970s, ceased to exist. Scientific libraries will operate according to new rules based on regional co-operation and specialization. What matters greatly in terms of cartography is a new administrative division of the country, which will be introduced sometime in the future.

New legal regulations are being discussed now which will affect the new role of central libraries management within the autonomy of tertiary schools. They will determine the legal status of librarians in the light of the new Higher Education Act of 12 September 1990. (These problems were subject of a conference of library directors of university libraries in Gdansk-Oliwa in May 1991).

The network of Polish libraries has not changed yet and the system of financing the leading libraries (national and central ones) by the state is still in operation. It is worthwhile to present some data concerning scientific libraries. In Poland at the present moment there are 110 tertiary school libraries (11 main university libraries, 12 central libraries of Polish Academy of Sciences, 34 libraries of independent scientific institutes, scientific societies, seminaries,

theological academies etc., and libraries of central state institutions e.g. Parliament Library). All these are scientific and specialist libraries. I do not mention public libraries. These libraries come under the administration of various ministries; however university libraries are subordinate to the Ministry of National Education, while central libraries come under branch ministries, e.g. Ministry of Health.

According to the new Act topographic maps (scale 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000) are no longer secret and can be used by the general public. This means a significant change in the working procedures of cartographic collections. They have to access the maps which involves a fair amount of work. Their general accessibility is most important and it is my great pleasure to communicate this fact to my European colleagues. Among vital library matters there arises the problem of the automation of Polish libraries. These matters are dealt with by the Automation Commission of the Main Board of the Polish Librarians Association. The Commission's preoccupation is to co-ordinate the co-operation of libraries with computer scientists. The most important part of the commission's job is the registration of the availability of computer databases in the Polish libraries and information centres and the registration of cartographic and geodetic databases. The computerization of church libraries, which contain valuable modern and ancient collections, is also a matter of great importance. In the present situation, the co-operation of the heads of cartographic collections of the biggest libraries focuses in the Cartographic Commission of the Polish Geographical Society, the National Library, the Jagiellonian Library (especially for those libraries which are part of the network of university libraries), and other regional collections. The staff of cartographic departments of these libraries represent the interests of cartographic collections in all possible library meetings at administrative and university level. The leading role of these departments includes the running of professional training for the staff of cartographic collections and the organizing of exhibitions. Every year students of all university faculties (undergraduates) get "library training", which prepares them for use of the library. Staff often become involved in work on cartographic collections of other libraries. For example this year Jadwiga Bzinkowska of the Jagellonian library worked on the collection of plans and maps of the Historical Museum of Krakow and the Papal library of the Theological Academy of Krakow. The documentary description of the old maps also occupies a vital part of our work. Concerning this I should like to mention a very important publication which appeared recently on the Polish market (it is a Polish version but accompanied by summaries in foreign languages): *A Catalogue of Old maps of the Polish Republic in the Collection of Emeryk - Hutten - Czapski*, part 2: *Polish XVIIth century maps*. Wroclaw-Warszawa-Kraków, Ossolineum, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Umiejetnosci, 1992. This important publication

contains descriptions of seventeenth century Polish maps, both atlases and individual sheets, published mainly in Western Europe.

In respect of this publication I want to emphasize the standard method of detailed map description used in Poland. It contains such elements as: title, dedication, names of the authors, scales, cartographic grid and its markings, map orientation, graphic part (legend, frame, cartouche, decorations etc.). The description also pays attention to technical aspects, format, watermark, signature, glossary, bibliography. It is very important that the description provides guidance to the source contents of the map.

In the field of documentary description of old Polish maps a great contribution was made by the staff members of cartographic collection of the Jagiellonian Library of Krakow. Mr. Edward Schnayder provided descriptions of 36 Polish maps and plans held in the Military Archives in Stockholm (Krigsarkivet). Most of them were unknown. Jadwiga Bzinkowska provided a catalogue of old maps of Poland published in England which are held in the Bodleian Library Collection in Oxford (at the moment they are being prepared for issue). Within the wide range of our activities the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America occupies a special position. The cartographic department of the Jagiellonian Library organized in Bochum, Germany, a small exhibition entitled: "Alte Karten und Beschreibungen Amerikas aus der Sammlung der Jagiellonischen Bibliothek Krakau." The exhibition was organized as a result of co-operation between the Jagiellonian University and the University of Bochum. It was open from 11 June to 9 July and held in the Kassenhalle of the Sparkasse Bochum. The exhibition was accompanied by a lecture by E. Schnayder. At present we are preparing an exhibition devoted to the Polish repercussions of the discovery of America. This exhibition will act as part of a session organized by the History Institute of the Jagiellonian University and will take place in December 1992. Finally I would like to put emphasis on the fact that changes which are occuring in the life of our country will have a special bearing on the function and position of cartographic collections. During next meetings of the GdC de LIBER you will hear more on this subject.

Jadwiga Bzinkowska
Biblioteka Jagiellonska, Kraków

RUSSIA

At present the Department of cartographic publications of the Russian State Library is experiencing a complicated period in the acquisition of its stock. With the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States the system of cartographic enterprises of the Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography of the USSR has gone to ruins. The governments of the sovereign states have taken over the cartographic establishments. The Legal Deposit Law, passed in the former USSR, is not operative in the Commonwealth. Therefore only a small amount of cartographic publications enters the Department. A new system for the delivery deposit copies has not yet formed in Russia.

Big difficulties in obtaining foreign publications spring from the absence of currency allocations to the Russian State Library. The accession of foreign publications has decreased as the purchase of fundamental, complex atlases and thematic maps has slumped. As result of this all the Department has found itself in isolation from the outside world, and the cartographic collection gets poorer and poorer.

The most significant changes which have taken place in the past few years ensue from the greater openness of cartographic information. Topographical and general geographical maps on scale 1:200,000 and 1:500,000 are now being produced. Tourist itineraries are published on scales 1:50,000 and 1:100,000.

Since 1980 the Department has been engaged in the automated input of bibliographic descriptions with the purpose of drawing up the *Union catalogue of foreign maps and atlases in the libraries of the Russian Federation*. It has produced two publications titled *Foreign maps of Russia* (St. Petersburg, 1988, 124 p; 1990, 201 p.). Besides foreign publications also our own maps have been processed in an automated way. As a result of this the Department only gets cards for traditional catalogues and is occupiecd with the issue of subject catalogues for the time being. At present the libraries of Russia are not ready for the retroconversion of catalogues of older maps and atlases published before 1917 as the bigger part of these publications were withheld from the public. The process of opening up these stocks now has come to an end and specialists are free to start studying them. Lenghtly work on retroconversion of cartographic catalogues is possible if there is a stable situation in the country. At present the conditions for this interesting work, even for bibliographic descriptions of foreign maps and atlases published since 1980, are absent.

The Department has prepared the Rules of compiling bibliographic descriptions of rare maps for publication. They will aid libraries and archives in active work on cataloguing pre-revolutionary collections. In 1991 two catalogues of exhibitions of Russian maps were prepared. The catalogue *One hundred Russian maps and atlases of the 18th and 19th century* was published by the Department of Cartography of the Library of the Academy of Sciences (St.

Petersburg, 1991, 77 p.). The catalogue *Russian maps and atlases: 17th-19th centuries* was compiled by the Department of Cartographic Publications of the Russian State Library (Moscow, 1991, 79 p.).

Natalya Kotelnikova
Russian State Library, Moscow

SPAIN

1. Map Curators Group

In spite that a group has not yet officially been formed, the Spanish map curators who are working in the larger centres where the most important map collections are kept (Biblioteca Nacional, Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, Museo Naval, Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Biblioteca de Catalunya, etc.), kept up permanent professional contacts, with periodical meetings, working on common projects, interchanging information, etc. The Sociedad Española de Cartografía, Fotogrametría y Teledetección, created in 1964, has among its recent aims to promote map librarianship projects.

2. Organizing Committee, Groupe des Cartothécaires de LIBER, Barcelona 1992

This Committee, made up of 8 map librarians from Barcelona and Madrid, has been working during the past two years concerning the organization of the meeting. We specially prepared a comprehensive survey concerning the main goal of the symposium. The title is: *La difusión y la promoción del material cartográfico en España*, with 112 pages of text and 87 of annexes.

3. Automation

3.1. Biblioteca Nacional

15.000 cartographic records have been implemented in 'IBERMARC format for cartographic material'. This format is included in the ARIADNA system prepared by the Cartographic Service of the Biblioteca Nacional.

3.2. Ministry of Defence

The database CARHIBE has been created to accommodate all the cartographic material from the depended centres of the Ministry of Defence (Museo Naval, Servicio Geográfico del Ejército and Servicio Histórico Militar). These cartographic collections were recatalogued beforehand in IBERMARC format.

3.3. Biblioteca de Catalunya

The Biblioteca de Catalunya uses the SICAB system for the cataloguing of their collections (books, maps, engravings, etc.). The cataloguing of cartographic material began in February 1992.

4. Acquisitions

4.1. Biblioteca de Catalunya

The collections of the cartographic section have increased with some important and selected acquisitions. To be mentioned particularly is a collection of 28 maps of Catalonia, from a private donation.

4.2. Cartoteca de Catalunya

The former previously announced policy based on an acquisition plan designed to obtain contemporary topographical cartography of the entire world resulted in a considerable growth in the acquisition of this kind of cartography. This growth has created an important problem concerning the space available. For this reason the Cartoteca de Catalunya now has a new room about 200 m^2 destined to be used as a store for maps.

5. Conservation / Restoration

The Biblioteca Nacional organized in June 1991, together with the British Library, a round-table conference concerning "Preservation and Conservation of Libraries Materials". Other courses on this subject have been held in Madrid organized by the Ministerio de Cultura (May 1992) and by the Real Jardín Botánico, Museo Naval and Library of Congress (September 1992).

6. Education of Map curators

Courses have been organised by different institutions: the Ministerio de Cultura, the Ministerio de Defensa, the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, and the Universities of Murcia, of La Laguna, of País Vasco and Politécnica de Madrid, Asociación Andaluza de Bibliotecas, Bibliotecas Públicas de Aragón, Asociación Española de Sistemas de Información Geográfica y Territorial, Associació d'Arxivers de Catalunya and the Collegi Oficial de Bibliotecaris y Documentalistes de Catalunya.

During 1990-1992, 26 courses have been announced relating to different fields of cartography: map-librarianship, history of cartography, technical processes for the production of cartography, etc.

7. History of cartography

Courses on the history of cartography organized by the Cartoteca de Catalunya and the Departament de Geografia of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona were given in February 1991 and February 1992. The themes were Iberian Cartography and Italian Cartography respectively. The first was taught by Rodolfo Núñez de las Cuevas, Maria Fernanda Alegria, Joao Carlos dos Santos Garcia and Montserrat Galera i Monegal. The lectures of the 1991 course have been published as *La cartografia de la Península Ibèrica i la seva extensió al continent americà*, Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1991. The lectures of the 1992 course are now in preparation to be published. This course was taught by Marica Milanesi, Emanuela Casti Moreschi, Leonardo Rombai and Vladimiro Valerio.

8. Universities

The relationship between the Catalan Universities and the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya has permitted the creation and the development of different university map libraries (Girona, Tarragona, Lleida), each dependent on the University Departments of Geography. On the other hand the maplibraries of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, created before 1990, showed an important increase in use.

9. Exhibitions

Exhibitions and cultural events have showed a big increase during these 2 years, particularly because of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. 35 exhibitions have been noticed.

10. Publications

- Bibliografía Española: suplemento de Cartografía: 1988. Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1990.
- Catálogo de mapas de España hasta 1900 de la Biblioteca Nacional. (In print).
- Catálogo de cartografía histórica de España del Museo Naval. Madrid: Museo Naval, 1990.
- Atlas Nacional de España. Madrid: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (7 fascicles published).
- Indice de memorias e itinerarios descriptivos de España. Madrid: Ministerio de Defensa, 1990.
- Introducció General a la Història de la Cartografia. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1990
- La cartografia de la Península Ibèrica i la seva extensió al continent americà. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1991.
- Colomer, Mn. Ignasi: Cartografia de Catalunya i dels Països Catalans. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1990.
- Colomer, Mn. Ignasi: Cartografia peninsular, segles VIII-XIX. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1992.
- Cartografia de Catalunya: volum I del catàleg de la Cartoteca de Catalunya. Barcelona: Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1992.
- Archivo general de Simancas: mapas, planos y dibujos (años 1508-1964). Volumen II. Valladolid: Ministerio de Cultura - Tabapres, 1990.

Carmen Liter
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

Monserrat Galera i Monegal
Cartoteca de Catalunya, Barcelona

SWITZERLAND

The map curator working group held meetings on 19 November in Lausanne, on 18 March in Glarus, on 27 January 1992-in Zurich, and on 15 July 1992 in

Neuchatel. It concentrated its work on the edition of an inventory of Swiss map collections *Karten in Schweizer Bibliotheken und Archiven = Cartes dans les bibliothèques et archives suisses*. The evaluation of the questionnaire, which was sent to all public collections with maps, was made by Mrs. Hildegard Schudel-Meyer. The publication has just appeared (published by the Library of the Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule, Zürich, 1992, 80 p.).

Additional information has been exchanged beween the different libraries. One theme was the structural reform of the Swiss Association of Libraries and Librarians (BBS = Verband der Bibliotheken/Bibliothekare der Schweiz = Association des Bibliothèques et Bibliothecaires Suisses). The participants decided to maintain the status of a working group. Initially, the Swiss Association of Librarians set the working group two tasks: the preparation of cataloguing rules for cartographic materials and the project for a collective catalogue of all maps in Switzerland. The first task was finished, the second has yet to be done. The working group would like the Swiss Librarian Association to renew this mandate, as it wishes to participate in the concept of the new collective catalogue. This catalogue should include all maps in Swiss libraries and would best be controlled and administered by the Swiss National Library (Schweizerische Landesbibliothek in Berne). The individual libraries would deliver the data, and the Swiss National Library would put them at the disposal of the public. Another task of the working group for the future is the professional training of map librarians. A subgroup has developed a proposal for a training course with the theme "maps in libraries". This course will probably take place on two days in May 1993 in the Library of the Swiss Technical University. On the first day there will be instruction on cataloguing rules for maps, and on the second on the subject catalogue, the accession, storing and care of maps.

In 1990 Switzerland agreed to organize the LIBER conference in 1994. Preparations are now underway.

Thomas Klöti
Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Bern

UNITED KINGDOM

I must begin by apologising to you all for my absence. The meeting in Barcelona clashes with the occasion of my ordination as Deacon. I shall be a non-stipendiary minister, so I hope to see you all in two years' time. In the meantime, I am grateful to Andrew Cook for volunteering to deliver this report.

1. Collection Development and Exploitation

In response to the Ordnance Survey's programme to digitise its basic scale map series and the consequent intention to phase out conventional publication of large scale mapping of Great Britain, BRICMICS successfully negotiated an agreement for continued deposit in copyright libraries of Ordnance Survey large-scale mapping in microform for five years from 1990. The historical archiving issue is the subject of a seminar on "The future history of our landscape" to be held at the Royal Society in October 1992.

BRICMICS has also been instrumental in initiating a project to compile a union list of the series mapping held in a core group of UK libraries - the range of libraries to be expanded once the initial listing has been completed. The aim is not to compile an exhaustive list of each library's holdings, but to provide a tool for locating probable alternative sources of map series. Possible co-operation is being considered with two North American projects, which list foreign topographic map series held in research libraries in the US and Canada.

Progress is also being made on a new edition of the *Directory of UK Map Collections* to be published by the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society, under the editorship of Joan Chibnall, later this year.

Sadly, two important libraries, those of the National Maritime Museum and of the Natural History Museum, have been affected by reorganisation during the past two years and neither now have full time map librarians in post. However, the British Library Map Library has been able to continue the planning process for its eventual move to the new BL building at St Pancras. Efforts have concentrated on agreeing the details of the Reading Room and preparing for the move to St Pancras of stock at present held at the Micawber Street outhouse in 1993.

The Map Room at the Public Record Office, Kew, will be closed for approximately 10-12 weeks for essential building work from April 1993. Intending visitors in the spring and summer of 1993 should obtain an updated timetable before planning their visit. It will not be possible to produce maps and plans during the closed period.

It is not anticipated that other search rooms at Kew will have to close, although there may be periods from October 1992 when certain classes of documents, which may include maps in document format, become temporarily unavailable because of these building works, which are designed to upgrade and stabilise the conditions in which the documents are held in the interests of their long-term preservation.

During the years under review, the National Library of Scotland acquired important collections from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, including the Wade Collection of maps and plans of roads and forts built in the Highlands between 1724 and 1736 and from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, including nineteenth century mapping of Europe and India. Cambridge University Library

have purchased the Hanson Collection of the Cruising Association including one hundred atlases and a large number of volumes on navigation and maritime matters.

2. Cataloguing and Automation

The British Library Map Library has begun a major retrospective conversion project which will provide for the first time comprehensive access to the British Library's map collections in a single file. A contract signed in April 1992 awarded publishing rights to Research Publications International, the earliest result of which is likely to be a CD-ROM publication of the converted files in 1994. The CD-ROM version will also include the contents of the post-1974 Cartographic Materials file, already available on BLAISE. The first phase, the conversion of the printed maps catalogue, is due for completion in 1994. The later stages of the project will involve the addition of records for maps held in BL collections outside the Map Library. Records will also be created for various special collections and manuscript maps acquired since the 1840s which have never before been accessible to the public.

The eventual result will be a database of some 300,000 records representing the totality of British Library cartographic holdings and available on the Library's OPAC in the new building at St Pancras in 1996.

The British Geological Survey Library is starting a map cataloguing project for the conversion of its existing map records into the LIBERTAS library management system. Maps will be catalogued at both series and sheet level. In addition the Survey has developed a graphical retrieval system built around SUN workstations enabling a user to call up a topographic display and show the sheetlines of a map or the location of a borehole. Searches can be made by various means including are search, point search and gazetteer. Bibliographic data on the retrieved maps can be shown in a text window. When operational, the Library's sheet level map data in LIBERTAS will be downloaded into the SUN workstations to enable graphical retrieval of all BGS held maps.

For the past eighteen months the Public Record Office has been evolving a project called "Bluecard" to capture basic information on line about maps found in document files. This is now bearing fruit, and summary details of about 30,000 previously unrecorded maps is being made publicly available in the form both topographically ordered and subject indexed lists. A single record entry in this summary catalogue may refer to one or up to about fifty maps, although as far as possible descriptions are separated out and made accessible by single place-name and subject.

In the Scottish Record Office, it is intended to have the index for maps and plans scanned from the master pages of the catalogue volumes by OCR (optical character recognition) and converted to a STATUS textbase on PCs, thus

rendering the information available for retrieval by staff and public on terminals. Preliminary work has been done on this to suggest that it is all feasible.

In Manchester, the research project "Operationalising an automatic carto-bibliographic retrieval system" based at John Rylands University Library under Chris Perkins and Phil Guest is carrying out an inventory of existing machine-readable records, and evaluating their compatibility to MARC/AACR2 formats. Methods of record sharing and of improvements to the ease of creation and the quality of description of carto-bibliographic records are being investigated.

The news of EUROCART is less good. An application involving the British Library and five other national libraries for European Commission funds to support the creation of a multilingual, historical geographic name authority file was turned down in April 1992. Consideration is being given as to whether a re-application would be justified.

3. Carto-bibliographic Research

Dr Sarah Bendall, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is preparing a second edition of Eden's *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*. The PRO has made available in the public search rooms the draft catalogues of Maps and Plans of Europe (c 10,000 maps) and Maps and Plans of Japan (c 800 maps to date). Also concerning Japanese mapping, in October-December 1990 the British Library played host to Junko Suzuki, map librarian of the National Diet Library, who created preliminary catalogue records for all the identified Japanese-produced maps of the Tokugawa Era (1615-1867), with a view to eventual publication. In February 1992 Professor Xiacong Li from the Department of History, Beijing University, joined the British Library for nine months to compile a listing for eventual publication of pre-1910 Chinese maps in the BL.

Dr Jeffrey Stone of Aberdeen University has published *Illustrated Maps of Scotland from Black's Atlas Novus of the 17th Century*. Not surprisingly, the Ordnance Survey Bicentenary produced a flurry of publications, including *Ordnance Survey: Map Makers to Britain Since 1791* by T & E Owen and Map Cover Art by J P Brown. In Ireland, *An Illustrated Record of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland* has been jointly published by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland and the Ordnance Survey of Ireland to mark the bicentenary.

4. Scholarship

In March 1992 a celebration of the life and work of J B Harley held at the Royal Geographical Society was the occasion for the launch of an appeal fund for the 'J B Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography'. The target for the fund is 40,000 English pounds, to finance up to three month-long

fellowships per year. These will be open to those pursuing advanced research in the field, whatever their nationality, discipline or profession.

Two other Map Curators were honoured for their contribution to the profession during the year, Margaret Wilkes receiving the IMCOS/Tooley Award, and Peter Clark the Royal Geographical Society's Murchison Award.

5. Conferences, Meetings and Symposia

The University of London Warburg Institute's first series of eight lectures on "Maps and Society" ran from November 1991 to May 1992 and was very well attended. The lectures, which were organised by Tony Campbell and Catherine Delano Smith, formed part of a common strategy with the afore-mentioned J B Harley Research fellowships to establish London as a pre-eminent centre for study of the history of cartography. The second series has been planned.

In May 1991 a symposium "Ordnance Survey: Past, Present and Future" was held at the Royal Geographical Society, while in June, the National Library of Scotland hosted the annual meeting of ICOS. NLS and Edinburgh University Library had, in November 1990, welcomed participants in the tenth '3-day event' and after drawing breath in 1991, returned with the eleventh 'event' in May 1992, concentrating on 'Provenance in Map Libraries'.

The Map Curators' Group held meetings at Newcastle in 1990 and Southampton in 1991, and also held a day workshop with the Library Association in London in 1990 when the topic was automated cartographic databases.

6. Exhibitions

The 15th Conference of the International Cartographic Association at Bournemouth in September 1991 saw the mounting of an exhibition which had been planned over several years by a committee chaired by Tony Campbell.

Described as the finest and most comprehensive display of contemporary mapping ever assembled in the UK, it was accompanied by the most professional catalogue ever seen at an ICA meeting, edited by Mary Alice Lowenthal, a voluntary worker attached to the BL Map Library.

Several exhibitions featured the Ordnance Survey, notably at the Tower of London, the Survey's first headquarters, which focussed on the early years of the national mapping agency, and at the Royal Geographical Society, where the exhibition "The Ordnance Survey One-Inch Map, 1805-1974" was mounted by the Charles Close Society. Both of these, and that at the Bodleian Library, were accompanied by published catalogues.

The National Library of Scotland's exhibition "The Hebrides Surveyed" was the most popular exhibition ever mounted by the Library, with over 20,000 visitors. The British Library Map Library's long-running and very successful

exhibition "What use is a map?" was extended for a year, finally closing at the end of 1991.

I should like to close this report by thanking all who have contributed to it, and to a flourishing map library community in the United Kingdom.

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