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Titel: Groupe des Cartothécaires de LIBER: National Progress Reports 1992-1994

Ort: Graz

Jahr: 1994

PURL: https://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?514854804_0004|log51

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NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF BELGIUM 1992-1994

Hossam Elkhadem

Bibliothèque Royale Albert Ier, Bruxelles

A considerable part of 1994 cartographical activities in Belgium was related to the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of Gerard Mercator's death (1512-1594). A number of publications and exhibitions, in relation with this event, took place :

Publications

1. Hossam ELKHADEM, Jean-Paul HEERBRANT, Liliane WELLENS-DE DONDER, Roger CALCOEN, *Cartes des Amériques dans les collections de la Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, 1992, 169 p.*
2. Hossam ELKHADEM, Jean-Paul HEERBRANT, Liliane WELLENS-DE DONDER, Roger CALCOEN, *Kaarten van Amerika in de verzamelingen van de Koninklijke Bibliotheek Albert I, Brussel, Koninklijke Bibliotheek Albert I, 1992, 168 p.*
3. Francine de NAVE, ed., *Gerard Mercator en de Geografie in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden (16de eeuw). Gérard Mercator et la Géographie dans les Pays-Bas méridionaux, Antwerpen, Museum Plantin-Moretus en Stedelijke Prentenkabinet, 1994, 175 p.*
4. *Le Cartographe Gérard Mercator 1512-1594, Bruxelles, Crédit Communal, 1994:*
 - Hossam ELKHADEM, Jean-Paul HEERBRANT, Liliane WELLENS-DE DONDER & Roger CALCOEN, "Mercator dans les collections de la Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier", pp. 1-111.

- Els OTTE & Dirk IMHOF, "Mercator dans les collections du Musée Plantin-Moretus", pp. 113-132.
 - Alfred VAN DER GUCHT, "Mercator dans les collections du Koninklijke Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Waas", pp. 133-151.
5. Gerard Mercator Cartograaf, 1512-1594, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet, 1994:
 - Hossam ELKHADEM, Jean-Paul HEERBRANT, Liliane WELLENS-DE DONDER & Roger CALCOEN, "Mercator in de verzamelingen van de Koninklijke Bibliotheek Albert Ier, pp. 1-111.
 - Els OTTE & Dirk IMHOF, "Mercator in de verzamelingen van het Museum Plantin-Moretus", pp. 113-132.
 - Alfred VAN DER GUCHT, "Mercator in de verzamelingen van de Koninklijke Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Waas", pp. 133-151.
 6. Hossam ELKHADEM & Jean-Paul HEERBRANT, *Bibliotheca Mercatoriana*, Bruxelles 1994, Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, 102 p.
 7. Eenheid Op Papier. De Nederlanden in Kaart van Keizer Karel tot Willem I, Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, 1994, 125 p.
 8. Mercator des navigateurs aux astronautes, Bruxelles, Services fédéraux des affaires scientifiques, techniques et culturelles, 1994:
 - Hossam ELKHADEM, "Aperçu de l'histoire de la cartographie en Belgique", pp. 5-22.
 - Julien DEWINTER & Maurice SIOT, "La carte au fil du temps", pp. 23-41.
 - Anne OSTERRIETH, "Satellites d'observation de la terre et cartographie", pp. 43-62.
 9. Mercator van zeevaarders tot astronauten, Brussel, Federale Diensten voor Wetenschappelijke, Technische en Culturele Aangelegenheden, 1994:

- Hossam ELKHADEM, "Overzicht van de Geschiedenis van de Cartografie in België, pp. 5-22.
 - Julien DEWINTER & Maurice SIOT, "De Kaart door de Eeuwen Heen", pp. 23-41.
 - Anne OSTERRIETH, "Aardobservatiesatellieten en Cartografie", pp. 43-62.
10. Marcel WATELET, ed., Gérard Mercator, cosmographe, Anvers, Fonds Mercator, 448 p.
 11. Paul BOCKSTAELE, al., Mercator en zijn boeken, 3 december 1994 - 30 januari 1995, Sint-Niklaas, Mercatormuseum, 1994, 114 p.
 12. Catalogus librorum bibliothecae clarissimi doctissimique viri, pia memoriae, Gerardi Mercatoris, Sint-Niklaas, Mercatormuseum, 1994, 43 p.
 13. Marguerite SILVESTRE & Michel-Benoît FINCOEUR, Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques Vandermaelen sous la direction de Hossam ELKHADEM, vol. I, Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, 1994, 563 p.
 14. Claire CHANTRENNE & Bart OP DE BEECK, Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques Vandermaelen sous la direction de Hossam ELKHADEM, vol. II, Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, 1994, 333 p.
 15. Gerardi Mercatoris, Atlas Europae, facsimile, met bijdragen van James R. Akerman, Peter M. Barber, Arthur Dürst, Mireille Pastoureau & Marcel Watelet, Antwerpen, 1994, 92 p. + 17 cartes.
 16. Lisette DANCKAERT, "Bruxelles à Stockholm. Krigsarkivet, dépositaire de plans anciens", Revue belge de géographie, Fasc. 53, 1993/3, pp. 93-102.

17. Bernard JOURET, "Considérations conceptuelles sur la nouvelle carte de base à 1:10.000 de l'Institut Géographique National Belge", *Revue belge de géographie*, Fasc. 53, 1993/3, pp. 103-123.
18. Bernard JOURET, *Les projections : systèmes de représentation plane de l'ellipsoïde ou de la sphère*, Bruxelles, Institut Géographique National, 1995, 60 p.

Exhibitions

"Mercator, des navigateurs aux astronautes / Mercator van zeevaarders tot astronauten", Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier, 9 novembre 1994 - 7 janvier 1995.

"Gerard Mercator en de geografie in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (16de eeuw) / Gérard Mercator et la géographie dans les Pays-Bas méridionaux", Antwerpen, Museum Plantin-Moretus, 30 avril-24 juli 1994.

"Mercator & zijn boeken", Sint-Niklaas, Mercatormuseum, 3 december 1994 - 30 januari 1995.

"Eenheid Op Papier, de Nederlanden in Kaart van Keizer Karel tot Willem I", Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, 3 oktober - 4 december 1994.

Important Acquisitions of the Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier

- Gérard Mercator, *Atlas*, Duisburg, 1585/1595.
- Gérard Mercator, *Atlas sive cosmographicae ...*, Duisburg, 1595.
- Gérard Mercator, *Graecia*, 1589 ; *Islandia*, 1595 ; *Italia*, 1589.
- Gérard Mercator, *Brandenburgensis & Pomerania*, 1585.
- Gérard Mercator, *Asie mineure*, 1578.
- Arnold-Florent Van Langren, *Flandria et Zelandiae*, XVIIe siècle.

(The map is rare and it does not figure out in the classical catalogues of map collections.)

- Amérique septentrionale, Paris, 1777. (Dr. John Mitchell's map is an important source for the History of U.S.A. This is the French version of Map of the British Colonies in North America. The map has been employed in 1782 and 1783 in the negotiations related to the Triad of Paris.)

- An Islamic celestial globe, diameter 23 cm, 32 cm High. Lahore, 1250/1834 AD. It depicts the 48 ptolemaic constellations.

Colloquia

- "Voyages et voyageurs à Byzance et en Occident du VIe au XIe siècle", Université Libre de Bruxelles / Université de Liège, 5 mai - 7 mai 1994.

- "Des traditions cartographiques", Université Libre de Bruxelles, 24 septembre 1994.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 370-375.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF DENMARK 1992-1994

SUSAN VEJLSGAARD

Map Department, Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen

Map curators group

Since the last conference in Barcelona, the Danish map curators group has held two meetings only. Our main problem is, that there are not many map curators in Denmark and it is therefore of the utmost importance that we have the possibility of attending the LIBER meetings.

Education in map curatorship

Being few map curators also affects education policies. Were we to have a training programme for map curators, it would have to be in co-operation with other countries, as we have discussed within LIBER before.

Acquisitions, collection-development and exploitation

Pilot project: Historical Maps of Elsinore. A CD-ROM

The National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark, The Royal School of Librarianship, The Royal Library and perhaps, the local archives of Helsingør and the Danish National Archives, are planning to scan old maps, cadastral maps and charts of Helsingør, and to supply these with information from the archives. The end-product will be a CD-ROM and a bibliography on maps of Helsingør.

Picture recording project in the Royal Library

In 1992 the Royal Library started a project within the Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs, scanning items from one of the special collections with a digital (JVC) camera. The images are stored both on hard-disc, CD-ROM, and

on a back-up tape. The quality of the images, i.e. their resolution, is as of now, high enough for publication in newspapers, reports, etc. In future, we hope the resolution will correspond to that of printed books. The bibliographical recording of the items is done in a MARC format and the records can be retrieved in our OPAC system, REX. The pilot project comprises about 4,500 prints and 10,000 photographs and is to be completed by 1995. In future the scanning method will most likely be applied to cartographic material as well.

From answers I received from other corresponding members in Denmark I have gathered, that most map collections have equipment for displaying maps and atlases on CD-ROM. In Aalborg, where the chartered surveyor's education takes place, the university library has made GIS available to the readers. We are awaiting a report on this. Odense University's cartographic documentation centre is also working with GIS programs in a research project, for the purpose of making a cartographically based database.

New developments in electronic media/communications

One of the most important projects within the National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark is the digitizing of cadastral maps. The area administered by the National Survey and Cadastre will be digitized by 1997, i.e. all of Denmark except for Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. The cadastral register has already been digitized and other place-related information will be added by and by. To date, one fourth of Denmark's cadastral maps is available in digital form.

Conservation and restoration

The archive of the National Survey and Cadastre is systematically unrolling all its previously rolled maps for horizontal storage.

Special developments

In 1994 the archivist of The Archives of Cadastral Maps - Denmark, Hans Ejner Jensen, retired. His successor, Peter Korsgaard, is a historian. His job has been re-defined, not only comprising the cadastre but all archives of the National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark.

A new Head of The Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs at the Royal Library, has finally been appointed.

Ingrid Fischer Jonge, who is an art historian, will enter upon her new job on October 1st 1994.

A new Chairman for The Danish Cartographic Society, Casper Sorensen, was chosen. He owns a map producing agency, and one of the items he will work on within the society is: The value of information in maps. Contents, design and

presentation of geographical data, especially in connection with computer technology.

On December 2nd 1992 the Director of the Royal Library could inform his employees, that funds for the building of an extension to the present building had been granted by the government. In spring 1993 an architects competition was launched within the European Union and Scandinavia for plans of a new library building, which will double the existing area to a total of 25,000 square metres. The winners, architects Schmidt, Hammer & Lassen from Aarhus, have sketched an attractive solution, combining the functional with the aesthetic. The petname of the new building is 'the black diamond', its walls being made of polished, dark granite. The skeleton was meant to be ready in 1996, when Copenhagen will be cultural capital of Europe. At present, however, we expect the building to be ready for the IFLA conference in 1997, and, of course, for the LIBER GdC conference in 1998!

In addition to an extension to the library, we were also granted funds to build a new stack building of 8,000 square metres. In the long run the library is planning to extend the stack capacity further, which, apart from giving us more space, will serve the purpose of uniting the major part of the stacks in one location.

Also for the Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs, the new building is a true asset. We are to be housed in it, and are thus already deep into The Logistics of Moving a Map Collection, to quote Jim Elliotts paper of 1986.

Apart from becoming a "Specialist Centre" of appr. 2,200 square metres with our own reading room, we will also get a 300 square metres exhibition area. This will provide, among other things, a permanent home for the globes of the Map Department, i.e. the 18 out of the 27 globes that can be exhibited in their present state, as most of the remaining globes are badly in need of restoration.

Conferences and symposia

To celebrate the 150 year anniversary of the present Danish cadastre on January 1st 1994, the National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark gave a reception. Besides the papers given on the historic aspects, a special edition of the journal *The Surveyor* was dedicated to the anniversary, describing the technical and administrative changes that the field of cadastral maps has undergone during the past 50 years. In the conference-room an exhibition on the new cadastral survey of Denmark from 1804-1844 was laid out.

From the 20th to the 21st of April 1994 a seminar was arranged by The Danish Cartographic Society and the Society for Photogrammetry. The theme was Today's maps in the future. The papers mainly dealt with digital maps and GIS and their impact on both producers and users.

On October 3rd 1994, a debate meeting took place in Copenhagen,

concerning the foundation of a Danish Society for Geographic Information Systems, DK-GIS. For those not familiar with GIS, there were demonstrations of how GIS can be used for various purposes, and talks about future possibilities for the use of GIS.

Exhibitions

The Map Department of the Royal Library has contributed with maps to several exhibitions during the past two years.

From a map curator's point of view, the most interesting exhibition was on Danish historical charts in the Naval Museum, displaying material from 3 institutions. Of particular interest were the oversized manuscript charts by the great Danish hydrographer, Jens Sorensen (1646-1723).

Publications

Rare Globes: A culture-historical exposition of selected globes made before 1850 - especially connected with Denmark / by Ib Ronne Kejlbo. - Copenhagen : Munksgaard, 1994. - [300p.] : 60 ill., partly in col.

In 1989, the Department of Maps, Prints, and Photographs acquired the large collection of Sylvest Jensens aerial photographs. A book on aerial photography, with contributions by staff members of the department was published last year: Set fra Luften : Sylvest Jensen og den danske bondegård = [Seen from the air : Sylvest Jensen and the Danish farm] / red. Claus Bjorn. - Kobenhavn : Det Kongelige Bibliotek og Landbohistorisk Selskab, 1993. - [126p.] : col. ill. - ISBN 87-7526-133-2. - Dkr. 188,-

Bjorn Westerbeek Dahl, a prolific writer on the history of cartography, has published a book on the mapping of Vejle County, by request of the Society for the History of Vejle County: Kortets historie i Vejle Amt : fra renaissancens byprospekter til 1800-tallets generalstabskort = [a history of the mapping of Vejle County : from the town views of the Renaissance to the survey maps of the 19th century] / af Bjorn Westerbeek Dahl. - Vejle : Vejle Amts Historiske Samfund, 1993. - [135p.] : col. ill.

A bibliography on literature about GIS available within the Danish library system was published by Aalborg University: GIS bibliografi :selektiv bibliografi vedrorende Geografiske Informationssystemer = [GIS bibliography : selective bibliography concerning Geographic Information Systems] / Hans Kiib (red.) ... [et al.]. - Aalborg : Institut for Samfundsudvikling og Planlaegning, Aalborg Universitet, 1992. - [74p.] : ill. - ISBN 87-89088-70-0.

Other publications by Aalborg University: GIS Research - selective bibliography on researchers and teachers involved in GIS at the Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University.

GIS i Danmark = [GIS in Denmark] / red. Thomas Balstrom ... [et al.]. - Kobenhavn : Teknisk Forlag, 1994. - [512p.], ill.

The book contains an introduction to the most basic technological principles in GIS and an exposition of its possible applications. 48 professional users of, and researchers in, GIS in Denmark present in this book their thoughts, experiences and visions of a tool being in ever-expanding use all over the world.

The Ministry of the Environment's committee on GIS has issued a catalogue of digital maps produced by the departments of the ministry. Several of the maps come from the Geological Survey of Denmark: Katalog over Miljoministeriets geografiske data = [catalogue of the geographical data of the Ministry of the Environment] / udarb. af Miljoministeriets GIS-gruppe. - Kobenhavn : Skov-og Naturstyrelsen, 1993. - [37p.].

In 1993 The National Survey and Cadastre - Denmark issued a CD-ROM comprising topographical maps of Denmark on the basis of their analogue maps of Denmark on the scale 1:25,000. Also their digital maps are for sale, in the scales 1:25,000 - 1:1,000,000. The sets of data are not standard products, but are tailor-made for the customer.

Danmark pa CD-ROM : Danmarks topografiske kortvaerk = [Denmark on CD-ROM : topographical maps of Denmark] / Kort-

og Matrikelstyrelsen. - Målestok 1:25,000 og 1:100,000. -København :
KMS, 1993. - 5 disks. - Annual update. - For use on an IBM-
compatible PC, running DOS4.01 or higher. - Dkr.25,000.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF ESTONIA 1992-1994

EVE TANG

National Library of Estonia, Tallinn

Estonia presents its progress report for the first time. Having read the progress reports from the years 1990-1992 I noticed that presently we have the same problems as Hungary and Poland had then. Estonia is in the process of setting up a new political and social system, and libraries as part of this system must carry out new functions.

During the Soviet period large scale maps, representing the territory of Estonia, as well as maps published in the Baltic countries before 1945, showing them as independent countries, were hidden or banned, and copies in libraries and archives were not available for public use. A large number of maps were destroyed. Nevertheless, today the National Library of Estonia (NLE) possesses a large and valuable map collection, and so do the library of Tartu University, the library of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, the Historical Museum and several archives and specialized institutions. Since 1990 map collections of all public libraries have been made accessible to the general public.

The map collection of the NLE is one of the most complete depositories of printed maps and atlases. It is located in the Department for Fine Arts and consists of over 10,000 maps, atlases and town plans, representing many countries around the world with an emphasis on Estonia and the Baltic states. During the Soviet period the NLE received the all-union deposit copies of all maps published by the Board of Geodesy and Cartography of the U.S.S.R. Presently the NLE gets, according to the Legal Deposit Copy Act, three copies of all maps published in Estonia or published by Estonian publishing houses abroad. Despite our complicated economic situation the NLE continues to buy rare Estonica.

In 1993 'Eesti Kaardikeskus', the national map producer, initiated activities to compile a topographic map series of Estonia on the scales 1:10,000 and 1:50,000. The first sheet was published in the spring of 1994. Currently there is no special education for map curators and there is no working group for map curators.

The automation of cataloguing processes is progressing slowly. Map curators are still using fiche catalogues as before. NLE anticipates to digitize its collection of rare maps and in the near future will collect digitized maps elsewhere

produced. The hard- and software have already been selected but we are still coordinating our plans to create a larger multimedia project, which will include art and music as well as maps.

A considerable part of the map collection is in bad condition. Three major causes can be distinguished: mechanical, chemical and biological degradation. A number of maps have already been restored in the NLE. Some maps have been treated with special chemical solutions and some have been improved with the leaf casting method. The restored maps were shown at an exhibition in November 1993, which was devoted to the 75th anniversary of the NLE. The most popular exhibition in the last few years was *The world with changing frontiers* which ran from May to August in Tallinn. On exhibit were Estonian maps from the years 1918-1945 which were highly classified during the Soviet period.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 378-381.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FINLAND 1992-1994

PIRKKO KORTTINEN

Helsinki University Library, Bibliographic Department

Helsinki University Library, Bibliographic Department

I shall start with the topic that is nearest and dearest to me: cataloguing. In my previous reports I have stated that after many years plans for starting anew with cataloguing were made in the Bibliographic Department of Helsinki University Library. In August 1993 planning became production as all lacking pieces had been found. The last piece was funding. The cataloguing staff is 1 part time librarian with good experience in cataloguing and a full time geographer with profound knowledge of cartographic materials. This kind of team has proved to be very efficient. During the first phase of the cataloguing project, August-November 1993, the amount of catalogued maps was not as important as the variety of them. A report was prepared about the cataloguing and indexing decisions. During the second phase, January-February 1994, the amount of catalogued maps increased and the decisions laid down in the report were tested. The third phase, May-October 1994, is more or less normal production. By this date about 2,200 maps have been catalogued.

We catalogue on sheet level. The maps are described according to the Finnish cataloguing rules for cartographic materials. The records get geographic names as keywords and are thematically indexed according to the Finnish General Thesaurus. The fact that the map records are in the same database as books and serial publications has forced us to compromises in the indexing of the maps in order to make the retrieval easier. The cataloguing format is FINMARC for maps and the software is VTLS, the Virginia Tech Library System. The database is FENNICA, the Finnish national bibliography database. From Fennica the map records are transferred into the LINDA database, the union catalogue of the Finnish university libraries. Libraries can copy LINDA records for their own databases. Later on the public libraries will also be able to get our map records too. The amount of Finnish map sheets that are catalogued is about 1,000 a year. I have emphasized the importance of this cataloguing project very much, but

many research libraries, especially legal deposit libraries, have waited long for us to restart cataloguing of depository cartographic materials in order that they can copy records and use the data for their own purposes.

Retroconversion of map data has now started in Helsinki University Library. We have started with about 3,000 map records from the printed Finnish national bibliography 1972-1976. The work takes place in Kotka, a small town in Southeastern Finland, in the Catalogue Conversion Centre of the Bibliographic Department. The conversion is made by keyboarding the data from catalogue cards directly into the FENNICA database. The work started in the beginning of August 1994. For the time being one person is doing the work. The restarting of cataloguing of maps made it necessary for the Collections Department to take in use the storage room that was reserved for these maps and to create a call number system for the catalogued maps.

The Nordenskiöld Catalogue

The fifth volume of the catalogue of the Nordenskiöld Collection will be printed at the end of 1994. This volume consists of a geographical index of the atlases of the collection. The index contains about 30,000 geographical names. It is the first printed geographical index with hierarchical systematics. It can be used as an independent reference work as well as an index for the Nordenskiöld catalogue. With the fifth volume the printed catalogue is completed. For the time being there are no plans for conversion to a database.

ISBN

The Finnish map producers joined the ISBN system in 1988. The numbering of maps with a standard number system created for books has proved to be problematic. What shall one do with maps that are updated every year but are not map series? A meeting held in October 1993 with the National ISBN Center and representatives of the map producers helped to find a common language but did not solve all the problems. If you have similar problems I would be interested in hearing of them and your possible solutions.

Archives

In the National Archives of Finland an online cataloguing system for archival materials has been developed and will be installed in near future. The database uses ORACLE software. Cataloguing guidelines have been made according to the ICA (International Council of Archives) guidelines. The cataloguing format is FINMARC for archival materials, which has been recently developed. The system will later contain also map records previously catalogued in a separate

database. The maps in the map collection of the National Archives are traditionally catalogued on the level of archive as well as on the level of the document. The old card catalogue of maps will be recatalogued in the new database.

Map producers

The change of governmental offices into business enterprises, as happened with the main map producers The National Land Survey of Finland and the Map Centre, that I reported in our last meeting, is reflected in their map production.

New maps and new editions of old maps, such as outdoor maps etc. are printed in more bright colours and with flashy lay-outs in order to sell better.

The Atlas of Finland

The 5th edition of the Atlas of Finland was completed in September 1993. The folios have been published since 1977, but most of them have been published during the last years. The Geographical Society of Finland and the National Land Survey of Finland are the joint publishers of this edition. The prolonged time of publishing was caused partly by the often fundamental and time consuming scholarly treatment of numerous themes, and partly because of the necessity to adapt the editorial work to the revolutionary development of the techniques. As earlier it was necessary to have a great size for the atlas, but in order to make it easier to handle this edition is published as 26 thematic folios containing in all 46 separate thematic subject areas. The thematic treatment of the contents in this edition, much more extensive than in the earlier ones, has demanded a great variation of the map scales. In addition to numerous local examples in a large scale, 12 maps on the scale of 1:1 million, are simultaneously published as wall maps. Most of the maps, however, are in scales between 1:8 and 1:16 million.

Digital maps

The National Land Survey of Finland started the so called LIS-project in late 1980s. The result of this project is The Geographic Data Directory System, which contains information of about 140 different databases of geographic data.

The directory system in future will also be available through INTERNET. Information about all Finnish digital map databases can be found in this system. As examples of digital map production in Finland I can mention the files of the Geological Survey and the Basic Map on CD-ROM.

The Geological Survey of Finland does no longer publish new sheets of the Geological map 1:20,000 in printed form. It has also made plans of publishing some of its material on CD-ROM. The National Land Survey of Finland has

published a CD-ROM version of the topographic map 1:20,000. The series of 13 discs was completed in September 1994. The 13 discs comprise the material of about 3,700 map sheets.

A new act concerning legal deposit copies has been under preparation for some years but has not been promulgated yet. This law will also comprise electronic publications.

The Geographic Data Centre of the National Land Survey is very active in the geographic data directory project of CERCO/MEGRIN, GDDD, Geographic Data Description Directory and in CEN preparing a standard for Geographic information.

RAPPORT NATIONAL FRANÇAIS 1992- 1994

MONIQUE PELLETIER

Département des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris

Commission Documentation du Comité Français de Cartographie

Je commencerai par rappeler qu'en France les carto-thécaires se réunissent régulièrement au sein de la Commission Documentation du Comité Français de Cartographie. Un document récent précise les missions et objectifs de cette Commission créée en 1981 et présidée actuellement par Pierre-Yves Duchemin.

- Recenser tous les établissements ou institutions qui gèrent ou conservent des collections de documents cartographiques, ce qui implique une collaboration active au Répertoire des carto-thèques françaises édité par le Laboratoire Intergéo du CNRS, dont la dernière édition remonte à 1990.
- Promouvoir l'échange de données bibliographiques entre établissements ou institutions. La Commission est reconnue par l'Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR) comme le groupe d'experts chargé, en s'appuyant notamment sur les recommandations contenues dans l'ISBD(CM), de rédiger les normes concernant la description et l'indexation des documents cartographiques. Commission est également concernée par les formats d'échange de données bibliographiques informatisées; elle réfléchit aux problèmes de compatibilité entre les différents formats MARC existant dans le monde. C'est ainsi qu'a plusieurs reprises elle a envoyé à l'IFLA des propositions pour le développement du format d'échange UNIMARC.
- Faciliter la communication entre des professionnels, souvent isolés

dans des administrations ou dans des structures dont les préoccupations sont différentes des leurs. Par rotation, la Commission tient ses réunions trimestrielles dans des établissements différents, ce qui facilite le dialogue et les échanges.

- Offrir un plate-forme de dialogue aux producteurs et aux utilisateurs de cartes, ce qui est facilité par le fait que la Commission fonctionne au sein du Comité Français de Cartographie.
- Promouvoir la connaissance et l'utilisation des collections cartographiques en publiant une feuille d'information décrivant succinctement les principales collections et leurs possibilités d'accès (horaire d'ouverture, conditions de consultations).
- Collaborer étroitement avec les organismes internationaux tels que l'IFLA, LIBER, ou l'ACI.

Il faut noter que les réunions annuelles sur l'histoire de la cartographie organisées par le Comité Français de Cartographie ne font pas partie des activités de la Commission, même si ses membres y collaborent régulièrement. La réunion de 1993 avait pour thème 'Formation et Fonction du cartographe'. Les actes ont été publiés dans les numéros 138 et 139 du Bulletin du CFC. En 1994 un séminaire a été organisé sur 'Cartographie et pouvoir'. Le rapport et les débats sont édités dans le numéro 141.

La Commission a participé activement à l'élaboration de la norme AFNOR NF Z 44-081 sur la forme et la structure des vedettes géographiques, publiée en 1993, qui ne semble pas avoir d'équivalent dans d'autres pays. Elle prépare actuellement la publication du fascicule d'application de la norme Z 44-067 sur la description bibliographique des documents cartographiques et de la norme NF Z 44-081 déjà mentionnée.

Notons aussi que l'AFNOR met en chantier une codification des noms de pays, étendue aux noms anciens. Quant à l'Institut Géographique National, il a entrepris de réviser la fascicule consacré aux exonymes (formes françaises de noms étrangers) pour l'Europe.

Dans le cadre des travaux de la Commission Nationale de Toponymie du Conseil National de l'Information Géographique (CNIG), une réflexion francophone (France et Québec) est en cours sur la structure des données concernant les toponymes. Seront notamment prises en compte les solutions adoptées pour la base BN-OPALINE.

Département des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale de France
Pour le Département nous pouvons signaler les activités suivantes, réalisées, commencées ou projetées depuis 1992.

- La reprise d'une périodicité régulière pour la publication de la Bibliographie Nationale Française, Atlas, Cartes et Plans, sous la direction d'Olivier Loiseaux.
- Le développement du fichier d'autorités-auteurs pour les cartographes français dans la base BN-OPALINE en collaboration avec le Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre (SHAT). Cette activité prépare les opérations de rétroconversion des fichiers dont il sera question ci-après. Elle est assumée par Monique Pelletier (BNF) et Marie-Anne de Villèle (SHAT).
- Le développement du fichier d'autorités des noms géographiques pour les toponymes africains du XIXe siècle en liaison avec le catalogage des collections cartographiques de la Société de Géographie déposées à la BNF. Ce travail est assuré par France Duclos et Olivier Loiseaux.
- La reprise des travaux sur les atlas français du XVIIIe siècle, par Catherine Hoffmann qui a succédé à Mireille Pastoureau; avec, parallèlement, l'entrée du volume déjà publié dans la base BN-OPALINE, opération prévue dans le cadre de la rétroconversion et confiée à Eve Netchine.
- La rédaction du cahier des charges pour les opérations de rétroconversion des fichiers manuels, sur la base des études menées par Pierre-Yves Duchemin. Notre collègue fit désormais partie de l'équipe chargée de la direction des collections spécialisées où il suit les développements de la base BN-OPALINE et coordonne les opérations de numérisation des images. Au sein du département, c'est Olivier Loiseaux qui sera chef de projet. Le travail de rétroconversion sera effectué par strates chronologiques. Il comprendra deux étapes:
 - l'enregistrement et le codage du contenu des notices, et la

vérification des entrées, particulièrement des entrées géographiques.

- La participation aux opérations de numérisation des images, lancées sur l'ensemble de la BNF. Pour les cartes, il est prévu de numériser une partie des microfiches monovue de la collection d'Anville.

- L'étude du redéploiement sur le site Richelieu après le départ des Livres Imprimés, des Périodiques et de la Phonothèque sur le site Tolbiac, départ prévu pour la fin de 1996. Ce redéploiement devrait permettre de développer quatre secteurs du Département des Cartes et Plans:
 - La salle de lecture: accueil du matériel pour la lecture des microformes, création d'un espace pour la consultation des collections de la Société de Géographie.

 - Les bureaux.

 - Les magasins, notamment ceux réservés aux grands formats, pour lesquels sont prévus un classement verticale pour les plus grands et un classement horizontale pour les autres, ces deux classements se faisant v'a plat et excluant la conservation en rouleaux. Un bon exemple de ce type de conservation est donné par les nouveaux magasins des Archives d'Etat de Turin. C'est Marie-France Dumoulin qui étudie plus particulièrement les projets concernant les magasins.

 - Les espaces techniques consacrés aux opérations de préservation et de restauration. L'atelier des Cartes et Plans continue de travailler à la restauration des globes. La restauration d'un grand globe céleste de Blaeu est en cours.

Comme vous pouvez le penser le départ de Pierre-Yves Duchemin, en partie effectif à partir du 1er avril 1994, a posé de difficiles problèmes au Département, puisqu'il se situait au moment même où étaient projetées les opérations de rétroconversion. Pour l'acquisition des documents cartographiques étrangers,

Pierre-Yves sera remplacé à partir du 1er octobre 1994 par Eve Netchine. Pour la base BN-OPALINE, le correspondant du Département devient Olivier Loiseaux qui garde néanmoins ses fonctions pour le dépôt légal et les opérations qui en découlent, notamment pour la publication de la Bibliographie Nationale Française, Atlas, Cartes et Plans.

La création de la Bibliothèque Nationale de France le 1er janvier 1994 par fusion de la Bibliothèque Nationale et de la Bibliothèque de France a eu pour conséquence la mise en place de nouvelles structures et, notamment, d'une Direction des Collections Spécialisées à laquelle est rattaché le Département des Cartes et Plans. Cette direction sera entièrement maintenue sur le site Richelieu.

Signalons aussi que la loi sur le dépôt légal du 20 juin 1992 précise dans son article 1 les catégories de documents informatiques soumises au dépôt: "les progiciels, les bases de données, les systèmes experts et les autres produits de l'intelligence artificielle, [...] dès lors qu'ils sont mis à la disposition du public par la diffusion d'un support matériel, quelle que soit la nature de ce support" (définitions données en annexe). Elle est entrée en application le 1er janvier 1994.

Pour le moment ces documents sont tous collectés par un service général de la BNF, le Service du Dépôt Légal des Documents Informatiques. Les conditions de consultation des futures collections restent encore à déterminer. Espérons que le Département des Cartes et Plans pourra offrir les documents cartographiques à ses utilisateurs.

Service des Cartes et Plans des Archives Nationales et autres carto-thèques

Pour les Archives Nationales, il faut noter que Cécile Souchon est maintenant la nouvelle responsable du service Cartes et Plans et qu'un adjoint a été nommé auprès d'elle.

Plusieurs responsables de collections de cartes souhaiteraient pouvoir utiliser BN-OPALINE. Ils attendent une réponse aux demandes qu'ils ont introduites auprès de la BNF.

Expositions

Trois importantes expositions ont permis la présentation de documents cartographiques:

- Indes merveilleuses: l'ouverture du monde au XVI^e siècle. Exposition organisée par la Bibliothèque Nationale (Mireille Pastoureau) et la Chancellerie des Universités de Paris à la chapelle de la Sorbonne, du 5 mars au 15 mai 1993. Avec catalogue.

- **A la rencontre de Sindbad: la route maritime de la soie. Musée de la Marine, 18 mars - 15 juin 1994. Avec catalogue.**

- **Les plans de Paris du XVIe au XVIIIe siècle. Paris, Bibliothèque Historique de la ville de Paris, 7 juin - 25 septembre 1994.**

Hologramme

Enfin, l'Atelier Holographique de Paris vient de publier un hologramme de la copie manuscrite du globe de Behaim conservée à la BNF. Cet hologramme a été réalisé à partir d'une maquette construite avec les fuseaux du document d'origine, reconstitués par photographie et traitement informatique. L'Atelier Holographique vient de breveter cette méthode qui pourra être utilisée pour la publication de fac-similés de globes anciens.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 388-392.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF GERMANY 1992-1994

LOTHAR ZÖGNER
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

Map Curators Group

As map collections of diverging size, functions and character (libraries, archives, museums, and institutional collections) are represented in the working group, an important principle of its programme and the yearly meetings must be to cover the various interests.

The Map Curators Group again held its meetings in connection with the Annual Conferences of the German Cartographic Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie). In 1993 there was a meeting within the framework of the ICA Congress in Cologne, giving opportunity to guests from abroad to gather information about the activities of the Map Curators Group. The two-day meeting at Trier (and Luxembourg) in 1994 dealt with a broad range of actual problems, e.g. safety conceptions for the map reading room, retroconversion and recataloguing, the role of digital maps in the map collection. This topic opened up a very contrary discussion because of the individual needs in the map collections. A workshop on digital maps is planned.

A new edition of the Directory of map collections in Germany is being prepared. It will contain descriptions of about 700 collections, and will be published in 1996. The Biographisches Lexikon der deutschen Kartenmacher will be finished at the end of 1995. The series Kartensammlung und Kartendokumentation will be reactivated, and shall serve as a platform for the Map Curators Group.

Education

The only training course in the field of map curatorship was offered by the Berlin Institute for Library Science and Education of Librarians. The seminars on 'Maps in Libraries' in the winter terms of 1993/94 and 1994/95 consisted of 15 two-hour lessons each, and dealt with the following subjects:

- administering maps (with practical demonstrations in the Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek, including an introduction into the map database);
- map production and map trade (visits to institutions);
- retrieval and interpretation of maps for particular themes (practical exercises).

Cataloguing / Database

The shared database for printed maps published before 1850 of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen contains presently 170,000 records (September 1994). Meanwhile the project part of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek as well as of the Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen has come to an end. The Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin continues its work on the project covering also the holdings of its East Berlin component. The database is jointly managed by the DBI (Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut) and the Staatsbibliothek, both located in Berlin. From 1994 onwards the database is available as an OPAC hosted on the DBI computer. This host can be reached via Datex-P, the package switching network of the Federal Postal Administration, as well as via Internet. The database was has received 600 searches in July 1994.

News from Map Collections

The maps of the former Stadtarchiv (City Archive) in East Berlin were integrated with the map collection of the Landesarchiv Berlin (State Archive Berlin). The total collection now comprises about 80,000 maps dating from 1650 to the present. The new rooms with a comfortable reading room were opened in March, 1994, with an exhibition of Berlin maps.

The Jewish Museum in Berlin acquired the remarkable Loevenhardt Collection with about 400 valuable Palestine maps. The museum published, in 1993, an inventory in connection with an exhibition catalogue (see below).

The Kölnische Stadtmuseum (Cologne City Museum) started arranging and cataloguing their cartographic items.

Bad news had come from the map collection of the Sächsische Landesbibliothek at Dresden. 170 old world maps were stolen, in September 1993, by an impudent predatory attack. Fortunately, the convolut could be

detected and given back by the police in April 1994.

The Mercator Anniversary

Three symposia in preparation of the 400th anniversary of the death of Gerard Mercator took place at Duisburg (University).

- 1992: Mercator und die Wandlungen der Wissenschaften im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert (Mercator and the changes of sciences in the 16th and 17th centuries) - published.
- 1993: Mercator - ein Wegbereiter neuzeitlichen Denkens (Mercator - a pioneer of modern thinking) - published.
- 1994: Mercator und die geistigen Strömungen des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts (Mercator and the intellectual trends of the 16th and 17th centuries) - will be published.

On the occasion of the anniversary the University of Duisburg was awarded the name of 'Gerhard Mercator Universität'.

The Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum Duisburg is displaying its great Mercator exhibition from September 1994 to January 1995 (catalogue: Gerhard Mercator, Europa und die Welt). The Mercator Verlag at Duisburg published a reduced facsimile of Mercators' World Map *Ad usum navigantium*, Duisburg 1569, with an explanatory text.

The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek is preparing an exhibition "400 Jahre Mercator - die Geschichte des Atlas".

Conferences

The 6th Kartographiehistorische Colloquium of the Working Group for the History of Cartography of the German Cartographic Society was held in Berlin in October, 1992. The 7th Colloquium from 6th to 8th October 1994 at Duisburg was engaged in the theme "Gerhard Mercator und seine Zeit" (the proceedings will be published).

The German cartographic community hosted the 12th Annual International Symposium of the IMCoS (International Map Collectors' Society) in September 1993. The meeting was held in the Gutenberg Museum at Mainz and in the Wissenschaftszentrum Bonn and comprised lectures and exhibitions organized by

the Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

Exhibitions

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress organized two exhibition projects together with German libraries: In connection with the Sächsische Landesbibliothek at Dresden an exhibition about 'Germans in America - The Immigration as shown in maps' was presented in autumn 1994. An exhibition about Johann Georg Kohl has been prepared together with the University Library of Bremen, and displayed at Washington, Bremen (1993) and Dresden (1994) (with catalogue: Johann Georg Kohl: Progress of Discovery = Auf den Spuren der Entdecker).

The 16th Conference of the International Cartographic Association in Cologne in May 1993, offered an extensive exhibition of about 1,500 actual maps and atlases from 50 countries, organization and attending catalogue by the Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (copies available from AKM Congress-Service, Clarastr. 47, CH-4005 Basel).

World Maps of the 19th century, especially under the aspect of the exploring and the political changes in that century, were displayed by the Badische Landesbibliothek at Karlsruhe 1993 (Imago Mundi Moderna, with catalogue).

With some 300 maps, globes and models the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin organized an exhibition on the cartographic recording of the Mars planet: Der rote Planet im Kartenbild: 200 Jahre Marskartographie von Herschel, Beer und Mädler bis zur CD (catalogue).

The 'Year of Europe' 1993 and the opening towards Central and Eastern Europe was motive for an exhibition of the Map Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin on "Flüsse im Herzen Europas - Rhein, Elbe, Donau" (with catalogue). It was displayed at Bonn (1993), Bremerhaven and Regensburg (1994).

Publications

Bibliographia Cartographica: International Documentation of Cartographic Literature. - München: K.G. Saur. - ISSN 0340-0409 Vol. 19 (1992), 1993. - XVIII, 396 p.; Vol. 20 (1993), 1994. - XVIII, 359 p.

Andree, Stieler, Meyer & Co.: Handatlanten des deutschen Sprachraums (1800-1945) nebst Vorläufern und Abkömmlingen im In- und Ausland. Ein bibliographisches Handbuch / Jürgen Espenhorst. - Schwerte : Pangaea Verl., 1994. - 432 p., ill. - ISBN 3-

930401-33-9

Kartographisches Taschenbuch 1992/93. - Bonn: Kirschbaum Verlag, 1992. - 346 p., - ISSN 0936-5745. - With list of cartographers, organizations, institutions etc. in Germany, Austria, Switzerland.

Verzeichnis deutschsprachiger Namen der Antarktis / J. Sievers unter Mitarbeit des Ständigen Ausschusses für Geographische Namen. - Frankfurt (Main) : Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, 1993. - 30 p. - ISSN 0344-5879. - (Nachrichten aus dem Karten- und Vermessungswesen; Sonderheft.)

Erd- und Himmelsgloben: Sammlungskatalog, Staatlich Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon Dresden, Zwinger / Wolfram Dolz. - Dresden 1994. - 128 p., ill.

C.F. v. Wrede, Krieges Carte von Schlesien 1747-1753 / with introduction and index by K. Lindner. - München: Edition H. Lengenfelder, 1992. - XXXVI, 193 p., 24 col. microfiches. - ISBN 3-89219-500-5. Map in 195 sheets, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

Reise nach Jerusalem: Das Heilige Land in Karten und Ansichten aus fünf Jahrhunderten; Sammlung Loewenhardt. - Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1993. 168 pp.; ill. - ISBN 3-88226-575-2.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 393-397.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF HUNGARY 1992-1994

KLARA PATAY

National Széchényi Library, Budapest

There follows a short survey of the map collections and map producing institutes, introducing their works and results in the period concerned:

National Széchényi Library, Map Division (Országos Széchényi Könyvtár) H-1827 Budapest; fax +36-1-2020804

Founded as a National Library in 1802 it has been collecting, with the biggest plenitude all books in any way related to Hungary (whether by author, area covered, printinghouse or language). Similarly, the Map Division, which is a separate department since 1939, collects all types of related documents, in two copies if possible. Presently it is the largest and most unique hungarica-collection in the country. Moreover it possesses an important collection of maps concerning the history of European map production. Its holdings now comprise more than 200.000 units.

For acquisition four channels are used. The handing in of deposit copies represents more than 70% of acquisitions, the rest are purchases (some 20 %), exchanges and donations. Between 1992 and 1994 44 missing maps were acquired. In Hungary, with more and more firms and companies being privatized, but with the legislations still outdated, there is an increasing problem of acquiring deposit copies.

The department's material is processed up to date. This results in the publication of a quarterly bibliography of maps. During reconstruction, started in 1992, 60 % of our atlas collection (some 2,880 volumes) has got more complete treatment.

There are five staff members of which four are research fellows with a 4 day working week. There were no reorganisations or changes in the number of staff recently. The map librarians mainly attend national conferences and give lectures on the history of map. Two staff members went abroad: one of them to Berlin (to attend the 6th Cartographic Colloquium), the other went to the U.S.A. for research. Their papers were published in national and foreign periodicals and

year-books. A larger work in our publication plan is a catalogue of the manuscript cadastral sketches and maps made during the second half of the 19th century. Recently another work, sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation, was produced. All maps, atlases and manuals printed before 1900 in Germany or in the German language, which are in possession of the library were collected, evaluated and statistically processed. Three times a year the Map Department compiles a temporary exhibition. One shows the nicest copies of new acquisitions of the previous year, the others mainly focus on anniversaries (as Mercator this year) or on thematic selections from our holdings (i.e. town plans of Vienna, Danube-maps, etc.)

The national library, as all other libraries and archives in the country, pays special attention to preservation. In the restoration labs 16 atlases (amongst others copies with full parchment cover), 32 manuscripts and 11 printed maps were restored. Our restorers move with the times with regard to the use of new methods, tools and materials (i.e. preservation pencil, goretex, etc.) For reasons of protection items are not allowed to be xeroxcopied.

Presently, we cannot really talk about a fully existing and operational computerised information data processing or archiving system in the Map Collection. As a matter of fact, the development of such a system has been in progress since 1988, by the installation of an integrated system, called DOBIS-LIBIS. With this, our Library has attained the very first place in Hungary where automatization is concerned. This system is capable of automatizing all library data processing procedures and - at the same time - the program is freely upgradable. Presently three of our departments share this system, but unfortunately not the Map Collection, nor other specialised collections are integrated.

A Local Area Network (LAN) is also operating which is connected with Internet. We have also a CD-ROM tower with 28 CD-ROMs, which are accessible through the LAN. Several smaller databases -based on Mikrois- have been installed and which are accessible through Internet. Other libraries and archives use different systems, like Aleph, Voyager, Marquies, etc.

**National Hungarian Archives (Magyar Országos Levétár), H-1014 Budapest,
Bécsi kapu tér 2/4; fax: +36-1-1150693**

The National Archives are the largest official archives in Hungary. Since its formation in 1867 it has had a map collection, however, never as a separate, independent department. Its holdings comprise some 40,000 map units (one third manuscript, the rest engravings or prints) and about 20,000 architectural plans and designs; all of them from the 16th to the 19th century. In addition an inestimable amount of maps, plans and designs are hidden among the documents and records.

Annual acquisition are not worth mentioning, 10-15 units only (as gift or by purchase). All holdings are furnished with stock registers and with indexes of place names. Architectural designs have author indexes too. Approximately half of the maps have been prepared for computer processing.

The staff counts three people; one of them (a cartographer-archivist) has a day a week off for research. They attended several trade and archival conferences in Hungary. There were no exhibitions and publications compiled or edited in this period. Some 220 pieces were restored.

The Archives are supplied with II F international academic X.25. computer system, partially connected to the nationwide network; but the Map Room hasn't been linked, yet. Each county archive (20) holds some 1,000-1,200 manuscript maps, which are processed and -since 1965- published in catalogues.

War History Institute and Museum, Map Room (Hadtörténeti Intézet és Múzeum Hadtörténelmi Térképtára), H-1250 Budapest, I. Tóth úrpad sétány 40. Pf. 7; fax: +36-1-1561575

The Military Archives and Museum was formed after the First World War. It became the Hungarian legal successor of the Military Archives of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy in Vienna. All maps and their copies concerning Hungary came into the inheritance of the Archives.

In the course of time the institute has been repeatedly reorganized and renamed. The War Institute came into existence as a subordinate section of the Military Archives in the 1950s. The first duty of the Map Room is to collect all military maps (mainly series). With the enlargement of the field of collection the holdings -that embrace about 400,000 units- have been enriched with single-sheet maps, aerial photographs and photocopies, making it the largest map collection in Hungary. All the maps have been processed.

In the period concerned the Map Room's acquisition included some 2,000 map-series sheets and approximately 7,000 obsolete military maps. Because of hardly existing financial resources purchases are negligible.

The staff of five have three research fellows with a day off a week. They attended the conferences organized by the National Defence's institutes, and others organized by archives and universities. The Map Room compiled 10 exhibitions, and also took part in the composition of national and foreign travelling shows. 60-70 pieces a year were restored. Their highest priority was the photographing of Hungarian and manuscript maps, which has been done with colour xerox-copying of sheets of the first military survey. Five catalogues were published as part of a series.

They started their cataloguing automation in 1992 with loading a register of about 270,000 entries. This is a project planned for 10-15 years. IBM computers with proper software are used.

Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing (Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet), H-1051 Budapest, Sas u. 19; fax: +36-1-2694560

The Institute was founded in 1967. In the beginning, activities covered organization, directional and supervision tasks, as well as central surveying data and a map library. Through the years it has been reorganized several times and its activities have been gradually extended. The Satellite Geodetic Observatory has been established in the mid-1970s, the Remote Sensing Centre in 1981 and the Department of Land Information Systems in 1988.

The continuous tasks of the Institute comprise the partial supervision of the Land Registry Offices, assuring the cartographic reference services of topographic and cadastral maps, running a technical library, and edit professional periodicals and scientific publications. Nowadays, the Institute is involved in the production of digital maps, too, using PC 486's and Intergraph workstations.

Cartographia, H-1149 Budapest, Bosnyák tér 5; fax: +36-1-1633649

Cartographia was organized in 1954. It is the biggest map-making, -publishing and -printing institute in Hungary. Its main task is to produce commercial maps and official maps in scales 1:10,000 to 1,000,000. Since 1967 its activities have been extended to also producing the so-called topographical maps and executing photogrammetrical works for civil purposes.

The firm compiles geographical and historical maps for national schools, and also tourist, city, road, thematic and other types of maps, even map picture cards. Furthermore it provides millions of copies to other governmental organizations. The firm has also produced for well-known foreign map-publishing houses like Falk, Ravenstein, Hallwag, Freytag Berndt u. Artaria, etc.

Since 1993 it has been several times reorganized and renamed and presently it is run as a private corporation under the name of Cartographia.

Besides traditional maps the firm has for the past 2 to 3 years been producing computer-aided digital maps, using IBM PCs and Intergraph.

Agoston Tóth Mapping Institute of the Hungarian defence Forces (MH Tóth Agoston Térképészeti Intézet), H-1125 Budapest, Szilágyi Erzsébet fasor 20; fax: +36-1-2124223

Since its foundation in 1919, the institute's constant and unchanging task has been to furnish the National Defence Forces with different kinds of cartographic materials. Its organizational structure and its name have changed several times until quite recently. The present name dates from 1989, however, since 1990 the Institute has been divided in two independent parts.

The task of the Agoston Toth Mapping Institute is military mapping and researches in the field of military geography, which started in the beginning of

the 1980s. The other part became the Cartographic Centre of the Hungarian Defence Forces. Its duty comprises producing cartographic materials, that is, conventional and digital maps and related researches and improvements. The Centre now has four independent digital cartographic sub-systems ready or under construction, using Intergraph and Laser-Scan computer systems.

Geometria GIS Systems House (Geometria Térinformatikai Rendszerház), H-1015 Budapest, Felső-Zöldmáli út 128-130; fax: +36-1-2501231

Geometria, established in 1986, is an independent private enterprise for innovating and servicing in the GIS field and as such is the leading company in Hungary.

One of the most important elements of GIS' is a computer mapping database. Besides digitizing maps in small and large scale or only some sheets the firm has been creating special databases (such as public utility and communication networks, etc.), not only for national demand but and mainly for EC countries. The data are put in a conventional map form or stored in magnetic databases. They use Intergraph, DEC-stations, SPARC-stations, etc., and further workstations and IBM compatible PC's.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 398-406.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS-REPORT OF THE NETHERLANDS 1992-1994

JAN SMITS

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag

Werkgroep Kaartbeheer NVK (Working Group for Mapcuratorship)

Because of the diverging character of the map collections the Working Group found it hard to organize special meetings for its members. This is mainly due to the nature of the information we have to process and the changes which this information undergoes. Therefor the Working Group is now in a process of evaluating its field of work and the topics which will be of interest to most of its members. In the mean time cooperative collection development, education in mapcuratorship and a second edition of a guide to (amongst others) map collections are running projects (see below), for which the Working Group has done preliminary work in the past years and which are at the moment the responsibility of other groups or institutions.

To celebrate its 7th quinquennium (1958-1993) the Dutch Cartographic Society NVK organized a three-day seminar in November 1993 under the theme Cartography in the age of GIS. All working groups were requested to contribute to the seminar, which was attended by some 100 participants.

The seminar was opened with a paper by Jean-Philippe Grelot, Secretary-General of the International Cartographic Association. He emphasized as tasks for cartography at the one hand the extraction of available data for use in a GIS, and at the other hand the visualization of the data which are used in the GIS. "In the [social-economic] perspective users will have a more central role than the producers of maps. The users must be supplied with what they need, instead of that they must be convinced that they have to adapt themselves to that which the producers themselves have manufactured. They must be supplied with data with has the practical value which they intended." According to him cartography will keep as domain for its expertise and research the cartographical construction (i.e. fundamental cartographical data) and the cartographical visualization (i.e. cognitive and communicative functions of maps).

visualization of three-dimensional and temporal spatial data, the quality of spatial information and education and training in cartography.

The Working Group for Mapcuratorship had invited Chris Perkins of the University of Manchester who read a paper with the title Map documentation and map curatorship in the GIS-age. His main conclusions were that differences in the level of service of institutions will increase depending on their possibilities to incorporate modern practises.

Furthermore mapcurators will be forced to evaluate their role in the information process, they will have to think about new standards and they will have to quantify the time needed to meet individual needs. Further details can be read in Chris Perkins's paper for the 9th conference in Zürich.

The Working Group for the History in Cartography emphasized the present incompatibility of history and GIS, as to the fluidity and erasibility of data. They tried to imagine what would be necessary to secure research in the history of cartography in the coming centuries and tried to sketch which qualitative developments are desirable in the history of cartography itself. Though the interest in the history of cartography in general has seen a magnificent increase in the past few decennia, the quality of the publications has not grown proportionally, sometimes due to the adagio 'publish or perish'. The authors plead to create quality standards which will result in better publications. The proceedings of this conference were published in a 132 p. report.

Cooperative collection development

Due to the change in government policies as to their tasks and to the constraints of budgets the university map collections and the Royal Library have held initiating meetings concerning cooperative collection development. These meetings started on the instigation of the Working Group for Mapcuratorship.

The meetings were first instigated by the fact that some governmental bodies formulated different policy-goals for some of their departments which could mean that large collections of maps might become obsolete or could be outright destroyed. However soon the cooperative collection effort became the main purpose of these meetings.

The meetings formulated as ultimate aim "to create an overall collection within the agreeing institutions which covers the available cartographic products produced in the world to the widest extend possible". As it will not be possible to collect all documents agreements have to be made as to which institutions collects which part of the available documents.

One of the problems in this endeavour is that though we are succinctly aware what contents certain collections have the information is too meagre to come up with collection profiles as to their contents, their actual acquisition and their wishful acquisition (i.e. that which they would like to collect if they had the

resources). Furthermore data concerning the documents are not gathered into one accessing system like with books and periodicals which almost all are (or will be by retroconversion) accessed in the Pica-system.

The mapcurators have identified three kinds of documents on which to concentrate: periodicals, single maps and map-series, and literature concerning cartography, the documentation thereof or the history thereof. In first instance their efforts are concentrated on tuning their collections of periodicals as this is an easy surveyable field. Therefore they produced a list of periodicals to see whether some subscriptions should be terminated as they are well available, which subscriptions should be started by which institute and which subscriptions are put on hold when financial resources will become available. Resulting from this the libraries have to agree which institute will deliver (in copy or by Electronic Document delivery) which periodical.

Some collections produced lists of map-series and the group is now in the process to find a way to combine these electronically (through CCK, Pica or any other system) to evaluate how cooperative agreement can be realized in this field. As long as there is no single system used for accessing the documents single maps will be excluded from these agreements.

GO-H (education in mapcuratorship)

As said in the previous report the course ran for the fourth time in succession in 1992-1993, and with success. Because of market-circumstances the contents of this modular course has been adjusted in such a way as to be of use to all who work with visual documents. It is now called "Course for management of visual documents" and consists of the following modules:

A1 History of cartography; 15 h.

A2 Cartography; 15 h.

A3 Drawings and prints; 15 h.

A4 Photographical documents; 10 h.

A5 Audio-visual documents; 15 h.

B1 Description (ISBD) and cataloguing technique (mainly cartographic

materials); 35 h.

B2 Accessing collections of artifacts and visual materials; 15 h.

C General managing aspects (this consists of 'collection development and acquisition', 'description, cataloguing technique and access (in general)', 'conservation', 'public services', 'automation' and excursions); 35 h.

The study-load is at least twice as much as the above mentioned contact hours because of exercises and literature. The modules of the course are now distributed over a two year period. The results of examinations are valid for four years. To obtain a full certificate one must take examinations in 3 to 5 A-modules, 1 or 2 B-modules and the C-module, which are altogether between 120 and 130 contact-hours. However it is also possible to follow modules individually for those who want to take a refresher course. This means that the amount of participants vary from module to module.

There are also the following short courses:

'Management of collections of photographs' (sometimes given as an 'in-company course'); 18 h.

'Management of collections of technical drawings'; 12 h.

'Management of graphical records'; 12 h.

A course for 'Management of collections of archival maps and -drawings' was under contemplation, but the Councillor Committee could not envisage a market for this special product. In future in several modules probably more emphasis will be put on digitized information and digital/optical image recording media.

The Education Committee GO-H sees the incorporation of other forms of visual documents into her courses as a welcome initiative and hopes that cross-pollination will bring much advantage to the different kinds of collections.

To cover the wide range of subjects the Councillor Committee GO-H consists of 12 people and the courses have more than 20 lecturers to teach the different subjects. Councillor Committee members and lecturers are drawn from many societies or are professionally involved with schooling.

CCK

The CCK has become operational at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (the National Library of the Netherlands) at the end of 1992. However, due to the software bugs there are still some problems for network-users. Therefore the Koninklijke Bibliotheek decided to port the CCK to another hardware platform in 1994, probably using another RDBMS which is better suited and offers more possibilities in future when the system will be extended in functionality. The planning is that the porting will be finished before the end of 1995. In the meantime each year some 4,000 descriptions and several thousand thesaurus-records will be added. In September 1994 the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library) started with the conversion from Pica to CCK of the 15,500 descriptions which were made between 1984 and 1989. The conversion is done by keying in the descriptions with the use of hardcopy Pica-output and the addition of new subject-, area- and name headings.

Pica

The OPAC has not been installed yet. At the moment three university map collections add descriptions of cartographic materials to the database.

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Sectie Kartografische Documentatie (Royal Library, Department for Cartographical Documentation)

The section has made an inventory of the cartographical holdings within the scholarly collections. Up till now some 3,300 single maps and some 2,500 book publications and atlases (containing ca. 100,000 maps) have been identified. These are registered in a database which will function as basis for describing them within the CCK-system. The department keeps striving at describing as much as possible maps which are incorporated in books and periodicals, but will also describe atlas-sheets.

The publisher of the National Bibliography will publish the bibliography of maps published in the Netherlands in 1993 in the spring of 1995. This will be a private enterprise without financial aid from the library. As far as can be estimated the bibliography will contain between 3,000 and 3,500 descriptions of maps published between 1991 and 1993.

For the Cartographic Information Centre the section investigated the desirability of publishing a 'producers catalogue', i.e. a list of those cartographical products which are currently available. In first instance only analogue material is included. The producers showed much interest in supporting this initiative. In a later stage digital (end)products will be evaluated and in what way producers can aid in accessing them.

Another investigation concerned the possibility of accessing Internet/WWW

sources and internal sources through the Royal Library Gopher ALEXICON. It is our aim to make in future all databases of the department, including the CCK, available through this WWW/gopher-service.

The department has tried to rewrite the EUROCARD-proposal, but due to constraints in personnel and time this activity has not seen much progress recently.

The Working Group for Mapcuratorship has requested the Koninklijke Bibliotheek to provide for the publication of a 2nd edition of the Guide to map collections. However the Koninklijke Bibliotheek has combined this with a possible 2nd edition of the Guide to topographical-historical atlases. It is planned that in the spring of 1995 a Topographic Image Almanac will be published, containing descriptions and data of some 300 organisations (libraries, archives and museums) with collections of maps, prints, photographs, etc. The almanac will be constantly electronically updated.

Algemeen Rijksarchief (General State Archives) The Hague.

After many years of discussion the Dutch Parliament in 1994 finally adopted the proposed legislation for a new Record Act, which will be effective from 1995 onwards. This new act will have great implications for the management of archives, including maps and drawings kept by the administration of ministries and central and local agencies. According to the new act the period after which government documents have to be transferred to the State Archives and become public has been reduced from 50 to 20 years. Not only the transition period but also the definition of documents has been changed and enlarged so that all information produced by the government, irrespective of the record material, is being regarded as official records. This includes microfilm, magnetic and/or computer tapes and digital information.

In this respect the State Archives have taken the following measures and projects in order to cope with the influx of approximately 400 km of record material, maps and drawings from the period prior to 1975:

- an automated archives management system ARCHEION was developed and successfully implemented in 1992 in the State archives at The Hague and the 11 State Archives in the provinces. Archeion is a database system with information needed for the management of 160 km of records and 500.000 maps already in custody. The ARCHEION-system, also implemented at the General State Archives of Belgium at Brussels, is further being developed and extended with an information system for retrieval of data concerning record-groups, institutional data and record descriptions of

record-groups, institutional data and record descriptions of individual items. This pilot-project, called ATHOS, will start in 1994, and, if successful, will be implemented in all state archives. In the near future a local area network between state archives becomes possible.

- in 1992 a project PIVOT was formulated, developed and implemented to create a new selection-method for the reduction of state records after 1945 before transferring them to the archives. This also has implications for the visual records, like maps and drawings, kept by government agencies from 1945-1975.
- new guidelines with criteria for material conditions and accessibility of records, including maps, to be transferred from the administration were issued.
- the storage capacity was increased with 30 km by installing movable shelving and reinforcing 4000 drawers of map cases. A new climate-system with high air re-circulation and purification capacity was installed.

The reproduction on micro-film of important archives of maps, combined with the publication of the inventories, continued in 1992-1994.

In 1993 a new revised inventory was published of the maps and drawings of the Ministry of Colonies from 1814 till 1963. This archive contains 10,000 maps and drawings of the former Dutch colonial possessions in Asia (in particular in present-day Indonesia), Africa (Cape-colony and Ghana) and South America. This important map-collection has been reproduced on 12,000 micros and has been published with the inventory.

In addition the following archives of maps and map-collections, kept at the General State Archives, have been reproduced and made available as micro-publication for research:

- Hingman-collection of Dutch domestic maps 16th-19th century (10,700 micros);
- Leupe-collection of maps, plans and drawings from Dutch Colonial Archives, the Dutch East-India Company, 1583-1814 (9,000 micros):

- Archives of the Corps of Engineers (Genie), War Department, architectural plans of buildings 1700-1940; plans of fortified towns 1600-1940 (18,000 micros).

Recent acquisitions are 2,500 maps of the Ministry of Defence, concerning the pilot service 18th-20th century; rare atlases of the Dutch Trading Company 18th-19th century; 3,000 cadastral plans maps of the land survey service in the province Zuid-Holland 1900-1930.

In view of the newly adopted Record Act the problem of selection of recent maps and drawings belonging to archives of state agencies has become urgent, as it is impossible to acquire and preserve all modern maps and drawings, given the great quantity of sheets produced after 1945. In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior a project was started for the selection of maps according to new formulated criteria. The first results are positive.

Exhibitions

- Uit de schatkamer van Blaeu. Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam, 11-12-1992/18-4-1993. With catalogue
- Vier eeuwen Amsterdamse buurten in kaarten. Gemeentearchief Amsterdam, 26/2-8/4-1993. Catalogue in: Caert-thresoor, 1993, no. 1
- Atlas Ottens. Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, 6-11-1993/30-1-1994. No catalogue
- Haarlem in kaart. Frans Hals Museum, Haarlem, 17-11-1993/2-2-1994
- Gerard Mercator en tijdgenoten. Jan-Kopshuis, Wageningen, 18/5-14/8-1994. No catalogue
- Inde Witte Pascaert : kaarten en atlassen van Frederick de Wit, uitgever te Amsterdam (ca. 1630-1706). Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 23/9-4/11-1994. With catalogue

Publications

Catalogus digitale aardkundige bestanden [= Catalogue of digital geophysical data sets] / P.G. Lentjes ... [et al.]. - Wageningen : SAG, 1994. - 136 p. ; 24 cm. Contains descriptions onto the lowest level of 60 geophysical datasets of 4 official research institutes which occupy themselves with research of groundwater, soil, geology and environment.

Bibliografie van de geschiedenis van de kartografie van de Nederlanden = Bibliography of the history of cartography of the Netherlands / Peter van der Krogt ... [et al.]. - Utrecht : HES, cop. 1993. - 418 p. ; 24 cm. - Systematic bibliography with indexes of authors, personal names and areas.

Globi Neerlandici : the production of globes in the Low Countries / Peter van der Krogt. - Utrecht : HES, cop. 1993. - 647 p. : XVI pl. ; 30 cm. - ISBN 90-6194-138-5 : Dfl. 900,-

Monumenta cartographica Neerlandica / Günter Schilder. - Alphen a/d Rijn : Canaletto, [1986-....]. IV : Losse kaarten en topografische prenten uitgegeven door Willem Jansz. Blaeu = Single-sheet maps and topographical prints published by Willem Jansz. Blaeu. - 1993. - 364 p. : ill., krt. ; 40 x 29 cm + 23 maps. in 37 sheets, in cover 57 x 41 cm. - ISBN 90-6469-660-8 : Dfl. 300,-

De stadsplattegronden van Jacob van Deventer / C. Koeman [en] J.C. Visser. Scales varying from [ca. 1:7.400] to [ca. 1:8.400]. - Landsmeer : Robas, [1992-]. 12 portfolio's ; 51 cm.

- Portfolio 1: Nederland : Zuid-Holland. - 1992. - 25 maps + descriptions

- Portfolio 3: Nederland : Noord-Holland. - 1992. - 24 maps + descriptions

- Portfolio 4: Nederland : Friesland. - 1992. - 22 maps + descriptions

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REPORT FROM RUMANIA

ION CIORTAN

Biblioteca Academiei Române, Cabinetul de harti, Bucuresti

I acknowledge the receipt of all the works regarding the LIBER organization for which we express our thanks. Although we lack the means to enlist as a new member of LIBER we hope to continue our fruitful cooperation.

We regret that our financial means do not allow us to invest in supplying the library with new apparatus (modern typewriters for cards or a computer), which would enhance the exchange of information concerning our cartographic collection.

I should also like to say a few words about the collection of maps in the Library of the Romanian Academy. It is a modest but valuable collection, especially for the study of the history of Rumania. Many maps on many occasions were nationally and internationally exhibited.

Le Cabinet des Cartes et Atlas

L'histoire du Cabinet des Cartes et Atlas est étroitement lié à l'histoire de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine. Les débuts de la constitution d'une collection des cartes géographiques et atlas ont été assez modestes. Cette collection ayant à l'origine des donations faites par des membres de l'Académie et d'autres personnalités marquantes du pays.

Parmi les premiers donateurs nous devons mentionner August Treboniu Laurian, V.A. Urechia, D.A. Sturdza, D.C.

Sturdza, Sheianu, et autres, personnes d'une vaste culture, qui se sont intéressées à la conservation de nos monuments culturels. En 1877, I. Ghica fait don à la Bibliothèque des cartes, parmi lesquelles la Carte des Principautés Unies, 1860-1865, Mappa Specialis Walachiae de 1788, etc. En 1879, V.A. Urechia fait don d'une série de cartes parmi lesquelles la Carte de la Moldavie dressée par Rhigas Velestinli en 1792. Ils sont également d'une grande valeur les cartes de la Roumanie dressées par des géographes célèbres tels que Mercator, Schmidt, Konrad, Bieltz, etc. En 1901, les collections de cartes et atlas augmentent par l'intégration dans ses fonds des collections de la Bibliothèque Centrale de Bucarest, qui comprenaient également du matériel cartographique. A Partir de 1904 aux termes de la loi du Dépôt Légal, qui modifiait la loi de 1885, la

Bibliothèque reçoit deux exemplaires pour tout ouvrage imprimé dans le pays, i compris cartes et atlas.

A partir de 1919 le matériel cartographique étant devenu relativement abondant, son organisation selon des principes modernes s'impose pour pouvoir le mettre plus facilement à la portée des intéressés.

Un service commun d'estampes et de cartes a été constitué aux fins de procéder à l'organisation des collections qui ne cessaient de s'enrichir. En 1944 le collection comprenaient 866 atlas et cartes en étui, 2.450 cartes sur feuilles et 88 cartes murales.

Depuis 1961, lorsqu'un nouveau bâtiment ajouté à la Bibliothèque fut mis en service, le Cabinet des Cartes et Atlas est devenu indépendant des autres sections, disposant d'un dépôt particulier pour la conservation des matériaux et d'une salle de lecture d'environ 10 places pour les chercheurs.

Organisé en collections différentes le fonds de cartes et atlas comprend à la fin de 1993 2.785 atlas et cartes pliées (conservées dans des portefeuilles et étuis), 16.636 cartes en feuilles volantes, 408 cartes murales, reliefs et globes, 4.000 plans de biens-fonds.

Toutes ces collections peuvent être consulté grâce aux 4 catalogues: alphabétique et descriptif sur fiches de format 16/20 cm; alphabétique pour le public sur fiches internationales; par matières; géographique.

Bien que les collections du Cabinet conservent un caractère national par excellence, elles comprennent néanmoins du matériel cartographique concernant tous les continents et pays de globe. Le matériel très varié comprend des cartes physiques, politiques, historiques, économiques, ethnographiques, administratives, routières, etc., ayant des explications en différentes langues modernes ou en langues classiques.

Le fonds national roumain ainsi que celui qui se rapporte à la Roumanie sont d'une valeur incontestable pour l'étude du passé du pays. Parmi les pièces du Cabinet nous mentionnons les plus représentatives:

- La Carte administrative avec tableau statistique de la Principauté de Moldavie, ... dressée par le colonel Bergenheim et le capitaine Galitzine en 1833.

- La Carte administrative avec tableau statistique de la Principauté de Valachie, ... dressée par le colonel Bergenheim et le capitaine Galitzine en 1833. Ces deux cartes conservées en original sont les premières cartes imprimées en Roumanie.

- Les premières cartes roumaines: la Carte de la Valachie, établie par le stolnic Constantin Cantacuzino et la carte de la Moldavie, établie par Démètre Cantemir, conservées en photo-copies, dont les originaux se trouvent à l'étranger, le premier au British Museum de Londres, le second à la Bibliothèque Nationale à Paris.

- Militärische Karte der Kleinen oder Österreichische Walachei ... formée de 108 feuilles manuscrites en couleur et accompagnées d'un texte descriptif, toujours en manuscrit, représentant la première carte détaillée, physique, économique et politique de la Valachie, 1790.

- La Carte de la Moldavie pour servir à l'Histoire militaire de la guerre entre les Russes et les Turcs, 1781, établie par le général Bawr de l'armée russe.

- Tabula Walachiae Cis-Alutanae par Fr. Schwanzium, 1722. C'est la première carte d'Oltenie correctement exécutée.

- La Carte de la Roumanie méridionale, exécutée à l'établissement graphique de Popp de Szathmary de Bucarest en 1864.

- La Carte du Théâtre de la guerre de 1828-1829, rédigée en russe, qui comprend la Valachie, la Moldavie, et la Dobroudja, V^a à l'échelle 1:420.000. C'est une carte détaillée qui contient aussi des données statistiques concernant la population.

On trouve également dans les collections du Cabinet des copies en couleur d'après les Plans topographiques de la ville Bucarest, à la fin du XVIII^{ème} siècle de Ernst et Purcel. En dehors de ce riche fonds national les collections du Cabinet des Cartes et Atlas renferment aussi des pièces étrangères de valeur dont nous mentionnons l'atlas Theatrum Orbis Terrarum de 1570 de Ortelius, l'Atlas Minor de Mercator de 1628 et bien d'autres cartes et atlas, oeuvres de géographes célèbres tels que Homann, Seutter, Kiepert, Delisle.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 411-413.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF RUSSIA 1992-1994

NATALIA KOTELNIKOVA
Russian State Library, Map Department, Moscow

The two years gone by after 8th Conference of the LIBER in Barcelona have been replete with diverse events.

These were concerned with the unification of the work of institutions possessing map stocks, like libraries, archives, museums, etc. Furthermore there was the revelation of important issues calling for common efforts for solutions.

The IFLA seminar "Preservation of maps and other spatial information" was a significant event for map curators and restorators. The seminar was held on the initiative of the IFLA Section of Geography and Map Libraries with the participation of the IFLA Section of Conservation in the Russian State Library from the 26th of September to the 2nd of October 1993. It was organized by the Russian State Library, the State Archives Office of Russia, the production mapping amalgamation "Cartography", some libraries, archives, and research institutes. Specialists from Russia, Latvia, Czech republic, Germany, France and other countries took part in the proceedings. The Seminar showed that the stockrooms of libraries and archives are insufficiently equipped to ensure proper conservation for long periods and scientific use of historically valuable documents. The lack of well equipped stockrooms, special outfit for copying large size and polychromatic materials, lack of space for creating 'insurance' stock and 'current' stock results in demands of users which cannot be met. Equipment for conserving and use of maps and other spatial information is required.

There is no system of training restorators in Russia. The state of the map material showed the necessity of drawing up a long term programme for preservation. Its goal should be the creation of 'current' stock on non-traditional information carriers. Furthermore a school for restorators, a system for interaction and coordination of work, information about scientific and methodological work in the field of ensuring the preservation and use of maps and other leaf documents was started. Information on the seminar was published in IFLA Journal (Vol. 20, 1994, 1 and 3) and Geomaps, Newsletter, N 35.

The Map Department of the Russian National Library in St.Petersburg is responsible for the compilation of a union catalogue of Russian maps, which was started in 1994. A working conference for participants took place in Moscow on the 24th of May 1994. Among those present were employees from the Russian National Library, the Russian State Library, the Russian State Archives of Ancient Acts, the Russian State Military Historical Archives, and the State Historical Museum. They approved a work program for the initial stage. This stage includes the collecting of catalogue-cards of printed Russian maps of the 18th century, training archivists and museum workers in the Rules of the compilation of the bibliographic description of old prints (Moscow, 1989), and staging a seminar on 'Peculiarities of the description of old maps' on the basis of experiences in the Map Department of the Russian State Library. It is planned that the union catalogue will be created in an electronic form. Descriptions will be sent to the Map Department of the Russian National Library, which will process them.

The Embassy of Greece in Moscow, the Organisation for the Registration of Lands and Cartography of Greece (ATKA Cartography), the Russian State Library, the Roskartografiya arranged the exhibition 'Hellenism in maps' in July 1993 in the Russian State Library. It showed copies of maps from Herodotus to modern times. Constantin Georgacopoulos published the catalogues: Ancient Hellenic cartographers (1993) and Hellenic in Southern Russia: Hellenes and Russians. Traditional ties (1993).

The Hermitage in St.Petersburg held an exhibition in connection with the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, which showed, amongst others, maps of the Russian National Library, and atlases by Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius and others. A catalogue was published (To the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, 1993), which includes the chapter Maps and atlases by L.K. Kildyushevskaya.

The Map Department of the Russian National Library edited Toponymy of St.Petersburg in the 18th century according to city plans" (V.V. Kukushkina, N.K. Shablayeva, 1993). It includes names of city districts, suburbs, villages, streets, squares, lanes, quays, etc.

L.K. Kildyushevskaya in St.Petersburg published the article Peculiarities of the recataloguing of foreign maps of Russia of the 16th-17th centuries.

The Map Department of the Russian State Library did much work in connection with the compilation of the Catalogue of ecological maps of Russia and contiguous states. Based on this publication some articles were published and some lectures were given at scientific conferences on the ecological cartography in Irkutsk and Moscow.

The Rules of the description of old maps by A.S. Zakharova, which are necessary for the compilation of the union catalogue of Russian maps, are in press.

INSPEL (volume 27, 1993, 2) included some articles by N.Ye. Kotelnikova and L.N. Zinchuk of the Map Department of the Russian State Library.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 414-422.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF SPAIN 1992-1994

MONTSERRAT GALERA / CARMEN LITER
Cartoteca de Catalunya, Barcelona / Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

For the period 1992-1994 the National Progress Report of Spain is based on information from 9 centres from different parts of the country:

- Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional, Museo Naval, Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, Cartoteca de la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid
- Barcelona: Biblioteca de Catalunya, Cartoteca de Catalunya
- Sevilla: Archivo de Indias, Cartoteca de la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía
- La Coruña: Archivo Reino Galicia

These contacts have meant on the one hand a good cover of the Spanish territory, on the other hand the presence of different kinds of centres as one of the objectives of the group: "to promote contact between mapcurators in all organizations in Europe concerned with the documentation of cartography (libraries, archives, producing agencies)".

Activities

The main activities of the above mentioned centres have been focused on promoting the diffusion and promotion of the respective map libraries. The relationship with the university world, the interchange and contacts among Spanish mapcurators and the time devoted to inform researchers have been the most important ways to carry out this project.

During these two years the number of users increased. The number of documents consulted (ancient maps, modern maps, books, photographs...) and the groups interested in visiting the centres have also seen a positive growth.

Two centres have been or are involved in new premises: the Museo Naval in Madrid and the Cartoteca de Catalunya in Barcelona.

- Museo Naval: During the recent Renovations of the Museo Naval, the storerooms destined for the bibliographic and cartographic materials have been enlarged. The cartographic records have been put in metal furniture and put in new files after a process of cleaning.

- Cartoteca de Catalunya: Part of the activities of this institution have been devoted to preparing the move to new premises destined to locate the CTC in future. As a section of the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, the CTC will share space in the same building with other services and sections of the centre. Contacts with architects responsible for the project began in September 1993. The staff of the CTC works together with the architects to decide on the work areas, circulation, the occupation and the possibilities of growth in future.

Education in mapcuratorship

Courses concerning mapcuratorship were given and organized by different institutions and centres:

- Madrid: June 1993, organized by the Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, given by M. Carmen García Calatayud.

- Valladolid: 25-26 November 1993, organized by the Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla León, given by Carmen Líte Mayayo and M. Carmen García Calatayud.

- Sevilla: Course about archivist practises given from October to June. 15 hours are spent on cartographic materials. Organized by the Junta de Andalucía.

- La Coruña: 10-14 May 1993, organized by ANABAD-Galicia, given by the staff of the Archivo del Reino de Galicia: Eva García Amador, Olimpia López Rodríguez and M. Carmen Prieto Ramos, 10 hours.

Courses on the History of Cartography organized by the CTC and the Department of Geography of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. They were given in February 1993 and February 1994. The themes were: History of the Cartography of the Netherlands and La cartographie française. 15 hours each one. The first was taught by D. de Vries, Jan Smits and Peter van der Krogt. The second by M. Pelletier, Phillipe Prost and Gilles Palsky. The texts of both courses are soon to be published by the ICC.

Automation

The process of automation in Spain is starting or already in practice.

- Biblioteca Nacional: The cartographic records are implemented in IBERMARC format. This format is included in the ARIADNA systems. At present the Bibliografía Española, Suplemento de Cartografía de los años 1980-87; 1988 are being prepared. The Suplemento for 1992-93 is in a preparatory phase.
- Biblioteca de Catalunya: The library uses the Program SICAB from 1992 onwards. As the cartographic section includes many prints and engravings, maps and atlases has been processed but part of the time.
- Instituto de Cartografía de Andalucía: 30,000 records can already be consulted. In 1994 a digital image has been associated with each record in the database.
- Cartoteca de la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid: The process of automation began in 1991. Until now 5,000 records have been processed.
- Archivo de Indias: This archive has the objectif to carry out the process of the automation of all its functions. The process began

with processing textual records. The cartographic records are due to be processed.

- Cartoteca de Catalunya: The CTC specialized library uses the Program SICAB. During the period 1992/94 1,200 titles have been processed.

Acquisitions

Cartoteca Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid: The collections of this centre have increased with a substantial number of maps referred to the Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid in different supports and scales. A collection of 23 thematic maps produced between 1986 and 1989 has been digitized.

Cartoteca de Catalunya: The projected policy based on an acquisition plan designed to obtain modern topographical cartography of the entire world has continued. The result has been the following: 35.000 sheets concerning 44 countries. Other cartographic collections have increased with 1,650 old maps (concerning the entire world, but especially Spain and Catalonia). Photographic archive: 12,500 photogrammetric negatives referring to Catalonia from the period 1955-1985.

The increase in the other centres has been linked to their specific functions (national libraries, archives...). To be mentioned particularly is the portolan chart by Juan Vespucci made in Sevilla in 1520, acquired by the Ministerio de Cultura in 1990 and deposited in the Archivo de Indias in 1992.

Conservation

The preservation and conservation of cartographic material in Spain in the two last years, especially in 1992, is mainly related to material lent to exhibitions prepared on occasion of the 500th anniversary of the Discovery of America.

Conference and symposia

- XI Simposio Internacional IMCO'S. Madrid. This symposium took place in Madrid, 7-10 October 1992. Papers were read by Mr. Hernando, Colonel Angel Paladini, Mrs Luisa Martín-Meras and Mrs Carmen Litér. 4 visits and an exhibition were organized.
- II Jornadas de Historia de la Cartografía Española. Madrid, 3-5 February 1994. 20 papers were read and discussed.

- 17th International ICA Conference, Barcelona, September 3-9 1995. Montserrat Galera has been nominated as a member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the historic exhibitions.
- 59th IFLA General Conference. Barcelona, 23-27 August 1993.

According to the decision taken in the LIBER-GdC meeting held in Barcelona in October 1992, our group presented a report about Retroconversion of cartographic materials in Europe during the 59th IFLA Conference, held in Barcelona in 1993. This report was based on the papers read during the 8th conference of 1992, and according to suggestions made by Pierre Yves Duchemin, who represented the IFLA Geography and Map Library Section, to organize an IFLA pre-conference seminar.

This seminar was held on 19-20 August 1993 as a Satellite meeting of the IFLA International Conference. Eight papers were read, two devoted to Spain (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona, and Centro de Documentación del Ministerio de Defensa, Madrid) and the others from other European and American countries: the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France and the United States.

In the paper session of the IFLA General International Conference, that gathered 84 people, 4 papers were read and discussed around the theme Retroconversion of map catalogues, three referred to Spain (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid; Archivo de Indias, Sevilla and Centro de Documentación del Ministerio del Ejército, Madrid) and the fourth to the British Library, Map Library.

The rest of the activities have been organized by the Spanish universities or by the professional Colleges:

Historia urbana de la Catalunya moderna a través de su cartografía. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 27-28 January 1993.

Estado actual de la cartografía en España. Perspectivas de futuro. La Laguna (Canarias), 1-5 March 1993.

Master de Documentación. Universidad Nebrissensis, Madrid, April/November 1993.

XVth International Conference on the History of cartography, Barcelona, 21-25 June 1993. Papers amongst others: "Two views of Barcelona (1553)"; "A project of a topographical map from a regional government:the Geographic Map of Catalonia (1914-1941)".

La cartografía como documentación básica para el planeamiento urbano. Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Administraciones Públicas, October 1993.

Jornades d'estudi de la documentació d'arquitectura i urbanisme.- Col.legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, Demarcació de Girona, 18-19 November 1993.

Curso de actualización en cartografía. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, March 1993.

La documentación cartográfica en el archivo. Asociación de Archiveros de Castilla y León, 25-26 November 1993.

La cartografía madrileña. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, March 1994.

Master en Arxivística. Documentació grafica. Mapes i planols. Universitat de Girona, February/March 1994.

Master en Arxivística. Documentació grafica. Mapes i planols. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, March/April 1994.

Cartografía y medio ambiente. Universidad de Sevilla, April 1994.

Las cartotecas: organización general y su función como centros de documentación. Universidad de La Laguna, 9-13 May 1994.

Master de Biblioteconomía. Universidad Pais Vasco, Vitoria, 18-22 May 1994.

The most common themes have been: organization of a university maplibrary, maplibrarianship in a general sense and concerned with Spain, the production of cartography in Spain, applied cartography, etc.

Exhibitions

A great number of cartographic exhibitions have been organized in Spain on the occasion of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The Spanish centres have either contributed by organizing the exhibition themselves or lending material belonging to their collections to other exhibitions. The Biblioteca Nacional, the Servicio Geografico del Ejército and the Archivo de Indias are the centres which provided most materials for the exhibitions held in Spain or abroad.

Here follows a selection of the cartographic exhibitions held in Spain in the period October 1992 till October 1994:

Congreso Internacional de urbanismo y conservación de ciudades patrimonio de la humanidad. Asamblea de Extremadura, Cáceres, 25 September - 5 November 1992.

Las propuestas para un Madrid soñado de Teixeira a Castro. Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Museo de la ciudad, October - December 1992.

Cartografia històrica original de la ciutat des del segle XVII al XX. Generalitat de Catalunya, Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, Demarcació de Girona, 22 October 1992 - 6 January 1993.

La imagen del mundo. 500 años de cartografía. Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid; Fundación Santillana, Santander, 14 December 1992 - 30 January 1993.

La ciudad hispanorromana. Ministerio de Cultura, Puerto de Tarragona, September - November 1993.

Ciutats: del globus al satèl.lit. Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, February - March 1994.

Exposició cartogràfica Històrica des del segle XVII al XX. Museu de l'Emporda, Figueres (Girona), 29 April - 30 June 1994.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife a través de la cartografia. Museo Militar Regional de Canarias, Santa Cruz de Tenerife: V Centenario de la Fundación de la ciudad de Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1 May - 17 June 1994.

Visions urbanes. Europa 1870-1993. La ciutat de l'artista, la ciutat de l'arquitecte. Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, June - October 1994.

El testamento de Adán. Sociedad V Centenario del Tratado de Tordesillas, León/Lisboa, June - November 1994.

Mostra Cerdà. Urbs i territori. Institut Cerda, September 1994 - January 1995.

Publications

Atlas de la Comunidad de Madrid. Madrid, Consejería de Política Territorial, 1992.

Girona ciutat: Catàleg de plans de la ciutat de Girona des del segle XVII al XX / R. Castells Llavenera, B. Catllar Gosa, J. Riera Micaló. Girona, Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, Demarcació de Girona, 1992.

CD-Atlas de Catalunya. Barcelona, Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1993.

Cartografía marítima Hispana: La imagen de América / Luisa Martín-Meras. Madrid, Editorial Lunweg, 1993.

Biblioteca española. Cartografía. 1989- 1991. Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, 1994.

Atlas Nacional de España. Madrid, Instituto Geográfico Nacional. In course of publication, 22 fascicles have been published.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF SWEDEN 1992-1994

GÖRAN BÄÄRNHIELM,
Kungelige Biblioteket, Stockholm

There is no national mapcurators' group, as the number of mapcurators is so small, and most are employed with archives rather than with libraries. There is a network of geoscience librarians, which had a meeting at the National Land Survey at Gävle in May 1994. Current projects within this group mainly concern geoscience literature, classification, Internet, etc., but also a national database of maps. There is no organised education for mapcurators is available.

Automated cataloguing of currently published maps for the national bibliography is being done as before by the Royal Library. The retrieval system for the shared library catalogue (LIBRIS) now enables map search by scale and coordinates, so in effect it is a simple GIS. Other projects are run by the National Archives, the National Land Survey (computerizing its register of historical maps) and several regional Land Survey offices.

The new law on legal deposit includes electronic media, e.g. CD-ROM.

There are some spectacular examples of maps which have left Sweden:

- The Rålamb Silver Globe, a 16th century celestial globe, which has probably belonged to Tycho Brahe, appeared at an auction in London but was not sold, and is presumably still in the possession of the Von Heijne family.

- Four Vingboons manuscript maps, which had been in the possession of the Rålamb and Nordenfalk families since the 17th century and were published by Bagrow, appeared at an auction in Stockholm and were acquired by the Amsterdam Maritime Museum for SEK 1 Mill.

Digitizing projects for old maps are run by the National Archives, mainly testing equipment and methods, and the Land Survey, digitizing early 19th century cadastral and topographic maps for easy access mainly within the Land

Survey itself. The Land Survey is also shifting to digital production of the official base maps, and therefore printing of cadastral maps has been postponed for some years. One CD-map has been published by the Land Survey: the 1:250,000 general map of Sweden, a "pixel-map" with a place-name index. More will follow.

A copy of the rare Blaeu World Map of 1648 was restored at the National Archives a few years ago. A slide show on CD-ROM has been produced, but is not yet distributed. Another copy (unrestored) belongs to the Royal Library.

Ulla Ehrensvärd retired from her position at the Military Archives and was succeeded by Björn Gäfvert. The Military Archive itself has been recently dissolved as an independent institution, by governmental decree, and is now subordinated to the National Archives. The renovation of the Royal Library is continuing. The Maps and Prints department will move into new stacks during the spring of 1995, and the whole is to be finished in 1997.

The annual conference of the Swedish Cartographic Society is held every year in April. It is mainly concerned with modern mapping and technical questions, but there is also a Historic section with a half-day paper session. An exhibition on *Kartskatter på Krapperup* (Map Treasures at Krapperup) on the cadastral maps of a manor in NW Scania was held in 1992. A catalogue was published with the same name.

In 1997 the conference of the International Cartographic Association will be held in Stockholm and there will be an exhibition centred around early cadastral maps.

Sveriges sjökarteväsende 1643-1993 by Ulla Ehrensvärd and Hugo Frithz was published in 1993. It is an anniversary publication of the Hydrographic Office with reproductions of charts, also with English text.

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF SWITZERLAND 1992-1994

HANS-PETER HÖHENER
Zentralbibliothek, Zürich

The Map Curators' group held three meetings in 1992: on 27 January in Zürich, on the 15 July in Neuchâtel, and on 16 November in Basle. In 1993 there were two meetings, the first on 15 June in St.Gall and the second on 16 November in Zürich. In 1994 there was until now just one meeting on 14 March in Berne. The main reason for these meetings was the exchange of information and experiences. Further map libraries and exhibitions were visited. A principal theme was the organization of the 9th LIBER conference, which was mainly the task of the Map Department of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule). The Swiss Organizing Committee (SOC) visited several institutions, including various Federal Offices in Berne as well as the Geographical Institute of Zürich, in order to inform itself about the developments in digital maps.

On 4 and 11 May 1993 the ETH-Bibliothek held a training course for map librarians with the theme "maps in libraries", which was a great success. Other courses are planned for the future, the next being in the French part of Switzerland.

The meeting of the Map Curators' group on 16 November 1993 was a workshop with the theme "Digital maps", in which the participants showed great interest.

In the Swiss libraries, there are now new developments in the field of computer software. The Zentralbibliothek Zürich decided to implement the System ETHICS of the ETH-Bibliothek. From 1 November 1994 onwards the Zentralbibliothek will catalogue both its books and its maps in this system. Because the two libraries have very different subject catalogues, some problems have to be resolved. These two subject catalogues will remain separate inside the ETHICS system.

Only for maps there is a joint subject catalogue planned. The Swiss National Library (Schweizerische Landesbibliothek) in Berne decided to adapt VTLS (Virginia Tech Library System) and started cataloguing with it on 11 November 1993. At the Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Bern, an instruction was written

for the cataloguing of maps in the local automated system (SIBIL Basle-Berne). At the same library, the cataloguing of the Ryhiner collection of old maps was continued.

The Zentralbibliothek Zürich has been closed to the public since 1 July 1994, and will not reopen until 1 November 1994. In the meantime, all books will be brought back from the outside depots to the new stack rooms in the library itself. The map department acquired 30 new steel drawer cabinets, and now possesses 64 cabinets in total, which all stand in one floor of the new stack room. The reading room of the map department will provisionally be transferred to the Choir of the old Dominican Monastery (Predigerchor) and will be transferred again in the summer of 1995, this time to its final place in the newly-renovated part of the old library building.

ARBEITSGRUPPE KARTENBIBLIOTHE- KARINNEN / KARTENBIBLIOTHEKARE (BBS)

THOMAS KLÖTTI

Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekarinnen/Kartenbibliothekare (BBS)

Ursprüngliche Zielsetzungen

Am 28. November 1979 faßte der Vorstand des Verbandes Schweizerischer Bibliothekare (VSB, heute: BBS) den Beschluß, eine Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekare ins Leben zu rufen. Dahinter stand die Absicht, Katalogisierungsregeln für Kartenmaterialien (ISBD-CM) zu schaffen. Am 17. November 1980 wurde die Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekare in Zürich konstituiert. Folgende drei Ziele wurden angestrebt:

- Katalogisierungsregeln
- Beispielsammlung für Katalogisierungsregeln
- Gesamtkatalog für Karten

Die Katalogisierungsregeln (mit Beispielsammlung) erschienen 1985 in gedruckter Form und waren sehr schnell ausverkauft. 1986 erfolgte ein Nachdruck. Der Vertrieb des Faszikel BE-ISBD(CM) erfolgt durch die Druckerei der Basler Zeitung in Basel. Nach Abschluß der Übersetzung wurden die Katalogisierungsregeln auch auf französisch herausgegeben. 1990 folgten -als Teil der spezifischen Regeln für Non-Books (Eintragungen) - die Regeln für die Bestimmung und Ansetzung der Eintragungen (= Faszikel F der Katalogisierungsregeln VSB).

Themen und Projekte

An den Arbeitssitzungen der Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekarinnen/Kartenbibliothekare nehmen jeweils etwa 15 Personen teil. Die Zusammenkünfte dienen dem Erfahrungsaustausch und der Bearbeitung gemeinsamer Anliegen (Katalogisierung, Sacherschliessung, Fortbildung usw.). So wurde auch ein Verzeichnis der schweizerischen Kartensammlungen herausgegeben: 1992 erschien das Verzeichnis Karten in Schweizer Bibliotheken und Archiven (erhältlich bei der Kartensammlung der ETH-Bibliothek). 1993 wurde der zweitägige Fortbildungskurse Karten in Bibliotheken durchgeführt. 1995 wird dieser dann auch in französischer Sprache durchgeführt.

Digitale Karten

Die Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekarinnen/Kartenbibliothekare unterstützt die Durchführung der 9. Konferenz der Groupe des Cartothécaires de LIBER mit der Herausgabe des Katalogs Digitale Karten in der Schweiz sowie mit der Präsentation eines Posters und eines Standes. Die Vorbereitung auf diese Konferenz erfolgte unter anderem mit dem Workshop Digitale Karten, der 1993 durchgeführt und von 25 Personen besucht wurde. Dabei wurden folgende drei Fragen aufgeworfen:

- Was sind digitale Karten
- Was haben wir Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare mit digitalen Karten zu tun?
- Wie gehen wir damit um?

Mit dem Workshop wurde ein Gedanken- und Erfahrungsaustausch in Gang gesetzt, wobei Möglichkeiten dieses neuen Mediums in drei Demo-Sessions visualisiert wurden.

In der Schlussdiskussion zeigte sich, dass der Meinungs-austausch weiterzuführen ist, da aufgrund des vorliegenden Erfahrungsstandes noch keine konkreten Lösungen absehbar sind. Eine diesbezügliche Gelegenheit bildet die Konferenz der Groupe des cartothécaires de LIBER.

Digitale Karten in Schweizer Bibliotheken

Mit der Vorbereitung der 9. Konferenz betraten wir (das heißt die Mitglieder des schweizerischen Organisationskomitees) Neuland, da wir kaum auf eigene Erfahrungen zurückgreifen konnten. Wir verließen daher vorerst die Bibliothek und informierten uns über bestehende Projekte und Produkte. Wir gelangten dabei an kompetente Fachleute aus Wissenschaft, staatlicher Verwaltung sowie an kommerzielle Anbieter. Das Resultat war eindrucklich, ein interessanter Fortbildungsprozess wurde bei uns in Gang gesetzt.

Digitales Wiegenzeitalter

Im Hinblick auf die Fragestellung 'digitale Karten in Schweizer Bibliotheken' ist folgendes augenfällig: Es gibt bereits erste Produkte, die käuflich erwerbbar und als digitale Karte zu bezeichnen sind. Zudem gibt es in der Schweiz bereits eine immense Menge raumbezogener Daten, die in digitaler Form vorliegen.

Es ist erstaunlich, das bisher nur sehr wenige dieser 'Wiegenprodukte' (in Anlehnung an die Ära Gutenberg) den Weg in die Schweizer Bibliotheken gefunden haben. Einige wenige Bibliotheken die derartige Produkte -die auf Computerdisketten oder CD-ROMs vorliegen- an öffentlich zugänglichen Computern den Benutzern zur Verfügung stellen, müssen in dieser Hinsicht als Pioniere bezeichnet werden!

Elektronisches navigieren in internationalen Netzen

Für die Versorgung schweizerischer Benutzer mit digitalen raumbezogenen Daten gibt es jedoch auch andere Kanäle. Seit ich einen persönlichen Anschluß in meiner Bibliothek an das Schweizerische akademische Verbundsystem SWITCH und damit auch an das INTERNET erhalten habe, machte ich enorme diesbezügliche Lernschritte. Ich lernte elektronisch zu korrespondieren (mit e-mail) und schrieb mich zudem in fachspezifische listservs (z.B. Maphist, MAPS-L, Lis-maps) sowie News-Gruppen ein. Mit dem INTERNET ist der Zugang zu vielen Bibliothekskatalogen und Datenbanken möglich. Auf Bilder und bereits auch auf einzelne Karten stößt man dann beim Navigieren im World Wide Web.

Verzeichnis Digitale Karten in der Schweiz

Der gesamte Bereich digitaler Bilder und raumbezogener Daten ist in einem raschen Wandel begriffen. Gleichwohl haben wir mit dem Verzeichnis Digitale Karten in der Schweiz versucht, eine kurze Zwischenbilanz zu ziehen. Das Verzeichnis, das von der Arbeitsgruppe Kartenbibliothekarinnen/ Kartenbibliothekare herausgegeben wird, gibt Hinweise auf digitale Karten sowie

auf raumbezogene Daten privater, staatlicher und wissenschaftlicher Stellen. Wir hoffen, das es als Einstieg und als Arbeitshilfsmittel dienlich sein wird.

*European Research Libraries Cooperation:
The LIBER Quarterly, 4 (1994), 431-439.*

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 1992-1994

A.F. TATHAM
Royal Geographical Society, London

BRICMICS

The 'umbrella' organisation for the care and exploitation of cartographic materials in the UK and Ireland is The British and Irish Committee for Map Information and Cataloguing Systems (BRICMICS). This includes representatives from national libraries and archives, national map and chart production agencies, and professional and learned societies with an interest in the cartographic resources of the two countries. A sub-committee forms one of the Ordnance Survey's eight Consultative Committees. BRICMICS meets twice a year and, since the last LIBER report, has been active on several fronts. Some of these are reported under the appropriate headings below, but two can be mentioned here

Series Mapping: A project to compile a union list of topographic series held in a core group of UK collections has begun.

Copyright: A long and sometimes delicate negotiation of an acceptable interpretation of the 1988 copyright legislation in respect of library use of Ordnance Survey material was successfully completed.

British Cartographic Society - Map Curators' Group (MCG)

Formed as a special interest group of the British Cartographic Society, MCG is the UK's national organisation for map specialists. It holds a two-day annual meeting and publishes a quarterly newsletter (see appropriate headings below). Membership is currently about 180. During the period under review, Ann

Sutherland (Edinburgh University Library) succeeded Andrew Tatham as Convenor.

The new Godfrey Award to be given annually, is being made by Alan Godfrey maps in association with the British Cartographic Society for a librarian who has, in the opinion of the judges, furthered the Use, Appreciation and Understanding of Maps in an exceptional way. The award is open to any librarian in Britain, Ireland, and the Isle of Man or Channel Isles, working in any type of library - public, academic, commercial, government etc. - and is not restricted to members of the British Cartographic Society.

The award is being made with the help of the MCG, whose Convenor will be one of the judges. It will consist of a wood carving - specially commissioned from Ralph Williams - plus a cheque for £ 250. This will be presented at the annual dinner of the BCS at their Symposium, in early September.

Education

Following discussions at the Liber meeting in Barcelona, BRICMICS has produced training proposals. These include closer regional co-operation between neighbouring map libraries and especially between those with full-time specialist staff and those which rely on part-timers or non-specialists. Also proposed is a self-training work-pack building on training methods already in use in those larger establishments which have internal training schemes such as the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and on the experience of other Liber nations.

Users and potential users are also offered educational opportunities, with staff from the Bodleian Library, for example, providing formal training sessions on CD-Rom mapping packages, while staff from the NLS and the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), to name but two, give talks about their collections to local groups and host visits to the collections.

A most important development has been the award of the first J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography. These were set up in memory of Prof. Brian Harley to enable scholars, of whatever discipline, to work in the London map collections. The first two recipients were Dr Mead T. Cain (New York) for work on the maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and Dr Claire Lemoine-Isabeau (Bruxelles) for work on the cartographic history of the Belgian territory.

Automation

The most ambitious automation project of recent years has been that at the MOD Map Library. The record for each map typically contains 60-70 fields of information including sheet corner co-ordinates. Data is being captured

retrospectively for all of the approximately 750,000 maps in the library which is the largest collection of current world-wide topographic mapping in the UK. Data capture began in 1989 and at June 1994 73% of the collection had been captured. It is estimated the project will be completed by the end of 1995. The MODMAP database uses a VAX processor and runs ORACLE and custom designed software. It has a powerful geographic search capability and can generate a wide range of text and graphic outputs.

Other continuing projects are at the Public Record Office (PRO) where the 'Bluecard' project, mentioned in the last UK report, now has summary catalogues to the British Isles, America, Africa, Asia and Australia available and at the British Library (BL), where the major retroconversion project has been progressing slower than hoped. The earliest completion date for the first phase, the conversion of the catalogues of printed and manuscript maps, is now 1996. In 1993, however, BL completed a 15,000 item database of manuscript cartographic material.

Planning for automation is underway at the NLS and National Libraries of Wales (NLW), and at the Bodleian Library, while schemes are in progress at Leicester and several other university libraries and at the British Geological Survey (BGS).

Acquisitions

Much co-ordinated effort has been put into acquiring mapping from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

BL purchased the papers of Sir William Petty which included 103 large-scale maps from the "Down Survey" of 1655-9, which was the first survey of any part of the British Isles to be conducted under official auspices and in a scientific manner. Supplementing the "Down Survey" are the twenty-eight surviving manuscript maps which formed the basis for Petty's *Hiberniae delineatio*. This was the first printed atlas of Irish provincial and county maps and a work of immense importance in fixing the image of the country throughout the eighteenth century.

Collection development and exploitation

Several institutions have published leaflets on special services, finding aids, etc. (see 'Publications' below).

At the PRO, work is in progress on the Valuation Office maps from the 1910 Finance Act survey and on catalogues of pre-1603 maps and Japanese material. Several collections have acquired hardware to handle the growing number of CD-Rom cartographic products. The BL photographic service is being reorganised, while the RGS has acquired an AO-format photocopier.

Almost all institutions report marked increases in user numbers, year-on-year increases of 10% being not uncommon. In the NLS and NLW, part of this was due to enquiries related to the EC's Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), but another contributory factor, there as elsewhere, has been the increase of single-site land contamination surveys. At NLS, an appointment system has been instituted for business enquiries of this nature.

Developments in electronic communication

LIS-MAPS, a listserv, is a forum for discussing news, ideas, issues, policies and practices related to map and spatial data librarianship. Topics can be broad ranging, including: acquisition; cataloguing; use; information retrieval; management of metadata; relationship to GIS and remote sensing; collaborative work; conservation.

This list was created in August 1993 as LIS-BRICMICS, a reflection of its original purpose of assisting the work of the British and Irish Committee for Map Information and Cataloguing Systems. It soon became apparent that the list could support the broader needs of the UK and Irish map and spatial data community. Following suggestions at the Swansea Map Curators' Group Workshop and subsequent discussion on the list the purpose of the list was broadened and the name changed to 'LIS-MAPS'.

Conservation

The increased use of large-scale Ordnance Survey mapping has prompted BL to begin an extensive programme of microfiche, microfilming and rebinding of such material. It has also reached agreement with the National Archives of Canada for the latter to conserve and film the BL's collection of Chas A. Goad's insurance plans of Canadian towns. The plans have been shipped to Canada for a five-year loan period. The National Archives of Canada will be granted full reproduction and duplicating rights in the fiche they create.

In conjunction with its Preservation Division, NLS has put a high proportion of folio early atlases into purpose-built boxboard enclosures, while an on-going programme of placing all early sheet maps into customised mylar folders is well underway and the examination and subsequent repair or relocation of the early roller map collection is almost complete.

Special developments

The Hydrographic Office has refurbished the Dalrymple Block which contains its archives and a new visitor's reading room. Four other major building programmes are at various stages of completion. The BL's new building at St.

Pancras has undergone various delays and the Map Library is unlikely to move to its new accommodation before 1996. Work continued on the PRO's second building at Kew, with completion due in 1995, while plans were drawn up for new accommodation for the National Library of Wales and for Phase 2 of the Causewayside development at NLS. The Royal Scottish Geographical Society moved to new premises at Strathclyde University, while the University of Leeds also moved its map library to a new building on the campus.

Staffing developments have been rather varied. NLS and RGS have made new appointments, while Bodleian have been able to upgrade two posts. However full-time posts at PRO and University of London Library were reduced to part-time while at King's College London, the specialist map curator was replaced by a librarian with no cartographic experience. Since there are many 'singleton' posts in universities and other collections round the country, it may be that we are seeing the start of a decline in numbers of full-time specialist staff. Indeed, some collections may be amalgamated as, for example, has that of the Royal Commonwealth Society with Cambridge University Library.

Conferences

On 16th October 1992, a seminar was held at the Royal Society, entitled 'The Future History of our Landscape'. An invited audience of about 70 interested individuals and organisations gathered to consider a response to the digitisation of large-scale mapping by the Ordnance Survey. There are two main issues involved. The first, central to the role of the Copyright (or Legal deposit) Libraries, concerns future alternatives to the present free deposit in analogue form (formerly on paper, now on microfiche), of all published updates (about 10,000 p.a.). At the meeting, OS agreed to continue the present deposit arrangement until 1997. [On this, see James D. Elliot's article in *ERLC: The Liber Quarterly*, Vol. 2 (1992), No. 2]. The second, of national concern, focuses on the need to provide future researchers with a central archive (or access to one) of OS topographic data in digital form. Both of these questions also have a public record dimension, of concern therefore to the PRO. The meeting endorsed the need to maintain an unbroken topographic record. It was decided that a high-level national group needed to be formed, and moves are currently in hand to set this up. Publication of the day's proceedings is due later this year.

Following the seminar, and using the machinery of OS's Consultative Committees, Tony Campbell initiated an audit of the historical use being made of OS large-scale mapping, in terms of the types of historical information used, the purposes and the range of users. This is due for completion later this year.

The second and third series of the University of London Warburg Institute lectures on 'Maps and Society' were held during 1992/3 and 1993/4. The lectures, organised by Tony Campbell and Catherine Delano Smith, continue to

be well supported and enthusiastically received. In Oxford, the Bodleian Library has started a termly series entitled 'The Oxford Seminars in Cartography', which are open to the public and have so far covered four very different aspects of cartography.

In Edinburgh, the 'Three-day event' has continued at a new slot on the calendar - in May, while the Annual Gathering of the Map Curators' Group, over two days prior to the BCS Annual Technical Symposium in September moves to different locations each year. In 1992 it was held in Aberdeen, last year in Swansea, and this year in Manchester. Both events provide opportunities for learning together and meeting friends of old and new. In both respects they are important features of the professional calendar. Aberdeen was also the venue for the colloquium 'Maps and Africa' organised by Dr J. Stone in April 1993. The papers have been published by the University's Geography Department (see below).

Exhibitions

Most institutions have some display space for small exhibitions. At the Chancery Lane building of PRO, a more extensive exhibition was put on for the IMCOS meeting in 1992, while at NLS, the 1992 European Summit was marked by an exhibition entitled "European treasures: our shared inheritance" which included several maps and atlases as well as printed books and manuscripts illustrating the long history of links and co-operation with Europe. At RGS, special exhibitions have been held on the fortieth anniversary of the first ascent of Mount Everest, on the Prince Maximilian expedition to the Upper Missouri and on the life of H.M. Stanley. Each of these have included cartographic materials. This autumn, the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of Gerard Mercator will be marked by a special exhibition and lecture. The Finnish Institute held an exhibition "Finland: 500 years on the map of Europe" in 1993. Assembled by the Museum of Central Finland in Jyväskylä, it showed through maps how Finland developed from a sparsely inhabited and remote Swedish province into a modern European state.

Publications

At the annual meeting in London in November 1993, the Board of *Imago Mundi* appointed Dr Catherine Delano Smith as Editor. She will take over editorship with the 1995 volume, succeeding Prof. Eila Campbell who has been Editor since 1971 (vol. 25). At the same meeting Prof. Campbell was succeeded as Chairman by Tony Campbell.

The Board reaffirmed its responsibility for accepting invitations for future international conferences on the history of cartography and for ensuring that a number of general guidelines are followed.

The BL Map Library played a major role in a six-part BBC TV series entitled "Tales from the Map Room", shown in May-June 1993 and repeated in April-May 1994. Tony Campbell and Peter Barber acted as advisers and also appeared in the series, which explored the nature and role of mapping in various historical and social contexts. Several other map libraries contributed to the series and to the accompanying book (see below).

Peter Barber and Christopher Board: *Tales from the Map Room: Fact and Fiction about Maps and their Makers*. London: BBC Books, 1993. ISBN 0-5633-6784-9.

P.D.A. Harvey: *Maps in Tudor England*. London: The British Library/Public Record Office, 1993. ISBN 0-7123-0311-1.

Ordnance Survey: *Indexes to the 1:2,500 and 6 inch scale maps : Scotland*. Kerry, Newtown : David Archer, 1993. ISBN 0-9517-5793-8.

R. Oliver: *Ordnance Survey Maps : a Concise Guide for Historians*. Worcester Park, Surrey: Charles Close Society, 1993.

R. Hellyer: *The 'Ten-mile' Maps of the Ordnance Surveys*. Worcester Park, Surrey: Charles Close Society, 1993. ISBN 0-8705-9812-1.

J. Stone: *Maps and Africa*. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University African Studies Group, 1994. ISBN 0-9509-9896-6.

Peter Whitefield: *The Image of the World : 20 Centuries of World Maps*. London: British Library, 1994. ISBN 0-7123-0338-3.

British Library Research and Development Department has published Report No.6114: *Operationalising a sheet-based cartographic information*

retrieval system. Editorial work on Maps and plans in the Public Records Office 4. Europe and Turkey is now substantially complete and publication is anticipated in 1995. The PRO has also published the following Records Information leaflets: No.91 (revised) Maps in the Public Record Office, 35 pp, 1993. No.128 Admiralty Charts in the Public Record Office, 6 pp, 1992. No.129 Records of the National Farm Surveys of England and Wales, 1940-43, 8 pp. 1993.

The Bodleian Library has published the following Maplists:

No. 1: A list of Ordnance Survey District, Special and Tourist Maps, 1861-1939, 26 pp. 1993.

No. 2: A list of Ordnance Survey catalogues, publication reports and other publications, 100 pp. 1993.

Trinity College Dublin has published:

New maps of Ireland published in 1992. 12 pp. 1993.

New maps of Ireland published in 1993. 12 pp. 1994.

National Library of Scotland has published two further leaflets:

Maps for Business and Professional Use. Map Special Services.

The Royal Geographical Society has published leaflets on its Map Room and its Library and Archives.

The British Cartographic Society Map Curators' Group publishes Cartographica four times per annum and the Third UK Directory of Map Collections is due for publication shortly.

The Royal Society will be the publisher of the papers from the Future History of the Landscape Seminar in late 1994.

Acknowledgements

I should like to acknowledge gratefully the assistance in the preparation of this report of many colleagues, but in particular of the following: Ken Atherton, Hydrographic Office; Geraldine Beech, Public Record Office; Andrew Cook, British Library - Oriental and India Office Collections; Robert Davies, National Library of Wales; Roger Fairclough, Cambridge University Library; Paul Ferguson, Trinity College Dublin; Paul Hancock, Ministry of Defence; Francis Herbert, Royal Geographical Society; Geoff Hutt, British Library; Graham McKenna, British Geological Survey; Nick Millea, Bodleian Library; Chris Perkins, University of Manchester; Ann Sutherland, Map Curators' Group; Anne Taylor, BRICMICS; Margaret Wilkes, National Library of Scotland.