

ARCLIB BULLETIN

ISSUE NO. 1, JUNE 1993

WELCOME!

Welcome to the first issue of ARCLIB Bulletin, the creation of which was decided upon at the AGM in Portsmouth last year. We hope it will offer an extra link between members, providing an opportunity to record group or individual activities.

It can also act as an ambassador for ARCLIB, being distributed to ARLIS/U.K. and Ireland and to CIIG, as well as to colleagues abroad, and indeed anyone who shares our interests in the library in the context of architectural education.

At present we intend to issue the Bulletin twice yearly, and so we start with a look back to Autumn 1992 and activities since then. Also included are notices for the coming months: proposals for elections to the committee and papers for this year's annual meeting.

Anyone who would like to pass on notes of their activities, useful contacts, or suggestions of any kind are welcome - very welcome indeed -

to send them to Keith Parker at King's Manor, York, YO1 2EP or to any committee member. If contributions can be sent on disc as well as hard copy this would be helpful.

Happy reading!

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

BELFAST CONFERENCE

Members should by now have received details of this year's conference, to be held at Belfast in September. It looks a very interesting programme and we hope for a good attendance. The event is being publicised beyond ARCLIB members and you are welcome to encourage friends and colleagues who may be interested - as well as coming yourself, of course!

ELECTIONS TO ARCLIB COMMITTEE

The AGM at Portsmouth recommended that two committee members retire by rotation every year. The ARCLIB committee then discussed the election procedure at the committee meeting held at the RIBA on Tuesday 8 December 1992.

It was agreed that committee members should serve for three years and then resign or stand for re-election. Two of the six posts would therefore become due for election each year. Cathy Tranmer and Karen Latimer are to stand down this year but are eligible for re-election.

A nomination form is included on the last page of this bulletin.

UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS HOLDINGS

Members should all have received their copy of the preparatory document, the format of which is designed to make it easy for everyone to add details of their periodicals holdings. These will then be entered into a database, which already contains entries for Oxford, Cardiff and Portsmouth, to form the basis for the union list. Many thanks to those members who have already sent in replies. If you have not done so, please send your entries to Ian Mayfield at Portsmouth as soon as possible.

DISSERTATIONS DATABASE

A common list of dissertations is more difficult to produce since unlike the periodicals list it cannot be based on a common core of holdings. However it is proposed that a start be made by gathering together as far as possible all of the data which already exists in electronic form of some kind - whether in a word processor or some kind of database. If you have a record of your dissertations - postgraduate diploma and above only please - stored electronically, please contact Ian Mayfield on 0705 843239 to discuss prospects for incorporating this information into the union database.

CONTENTS

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	1
LOOKING BACK: AT HOME	
Portsmouth Seminar 1992	2
Committee News	4
OVERSEAS	
Venice conference: Catherine Tranmer	5
ERASMUS trip to Greece	7
China beckons	9
LOOKING FORWARD: TOPICS FOR BELFAST	
RCHME imaging project: Diana Hale	9
Pevsner indexes: Bridget Cherry & Michael Good	11

LOOKING BACK.....

In this section of the Bulletin we take a look back at events which have taken place during the last year or so. First, we report on events close to home: last year's annual seminar at Portsmouth and subsequent committee meetings. These are followed by a look at our overseas links: Catherine Tranmer reports on the Venice conference and we have an account of an ERASMUS visit to Greece.

Annual seminar, Portsmouth, September 1992: a résumé

The theme of the seminar was electronic bibliographic databases relating to Architecture and Construction. The best-known architecture databases, Avery Index and the Architecture Database from RIBA, had been demonstrated at the Kingston seminar two years previously, so on this occasion attention was devoted to other products. The original aim was, where possible, to offer hands-on experience of the databases being presented, but a combination of numbers and the inevitable technical hitches meant that members had in most cases to be content with demonstrations. Despite this, those present reported the sessions to have been useful and interesting, and the seminar as a whole enjoyable.

Notes follow on the various databases presented at the seminar. These are drawn from notes made by members at the time, and so vary somewhat in the degree of detail available.

BRIX: David Rowell, Building Research Establishment

The BRIX database, available to the information community via the European Space Agency's IRS service, was originally conceived as an in-house database to serve BRE staff. The less-known FLAIR, containing 26,000 records relating to fire, remains a purely in-house facility. Like any database which stated life in the service of a particular organisation, BRIX very much reflects the needs and activities of that organisation; this is seen with regard to subject coverage and to the ways in which the information is organised within the database.

BRIX is, amongst other things, a BRE archive: there are records of BRE publications dating back to the 1920's and also many pre-1960 journal articles. With regard to subject coverage, BRIX includes material on any subject on which the BRE has worked; in theory this gives it a pretty broad scope, though some areas will be patchily covered. Core areas include materials (especially timber), energy, structures, construction practice, fire and environmental services. Coverage of overseas information is enhanced by exchange arrangements between BRE and similar bodies in other countries, though the overseas programme at BRE funded by the Overseas Development Administration has been stopped for some years.

Access to the database should in practice be regarded as free text. There are controlled terms, but these are only as useful as analysis of the material allows and because the database spans a number of years there is a problem of consistency. The future of the database was considered under a variety of headings, most of which were somewhat speculative. For example, the future subject profile, and the question of whether effort should be devoted to improving the controlled

vocabulary, were questions to be resolved. Also in question was whether it was practicable to produce a CD-ROM version; collaboration with one or more other agencies might enhance prospects. This gave rise to questions from the audience as to why it was that no means had been found to draw together the disparate threads of construction industry information: the lack of an agency with a specific brief in this area was seen as a major factor. The ensuing discussion about the user needs covered questions of user interfaces and 'value-added' information as well as problems of collaboration. David referred members to the recent publication "IT 2000 for the Construction Industry", available from the Building Centre.

ICONDA: David Rowell

David Rowell, although not a representative of the ICONDA Agency, was involved in the earlier stages of the creation of the database and kindly agreed to lead a session on ICONDA.

Prime movers behind the creation of the database were CIB W57, the Information Transfer Committee of CIB; IRB (the institute for scientific construction information based in Stuttgart) and the PSA in Britain. Organisations from Belgium, France, Hungary, and Yugoslavia as well as the CSIRO in Australia were also involved in the inception of the project.

The primary aim of the project was the creation of a single international construction database in order to promote world wide dissemination of knowledge. A consortium approach was seen as a way of keeping input costs down; contributors accessing the database on-line paid access costs like any other user.

Coverage includes building, civil engineering, architecture, and town planning, though the strongest emphasis is on technical aspects of building. Countries contributing now include Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom, U.S.A... and Yugoslavia. Input is very uneven in quantity, however. Thirty-eight countries use the database, via on-line hosts STN and ORBIT. The U.K.'s input is diminishing with the demise of the PSA who have until now been the U.K. contributor, but BRE will in future input some material.

As with any collaborative project of this kind, there have been problems of consistency of input. Required formats have been International Communications Format or MARC, but standards have been uneven. English has been the required language for the database (though not, of course for the documents it includes). The thesaurus, FINDEX, is not well regarded; CIB has been trying to get funding from the EC for a

ACOMPLINE and others: Annabel Davies, London Research Centre

Annabel Davies gave an introductory talk, with on-line demonstrations, on the databases available from the London Research Centre: ACOMPLINE, URBALINE and RESLINE. Within her allotted hour she also managed to fit in an account of METROPOLITAN, the CD-ROM vehicle for ACOMPLINE and URBALINE.

ACOMPLINE and URBALINE can in many ways be taken together since they cover similar subject content and are accessed in the same ways. Access is via the European Space Agency's on-line host IRS, the PFDS gateway, or direct to the London Research Centre. The two databases may either be searched separately or together. In both cases subject coverage includes urban and regional planning, social policy, housing, environment, voluntary and community action, and local government. The difference lies in the type of source material covered by each database: ACOMPLINE, with around 17,000 references, covers books, journal articles, theses, and reports from government, pressure groups and local authorities. URBALINE's 150,000 or so references are taken from press reports, brief news reports in journals, and press notices. Material in both databases is predominantly from the U.K.

RESLINE is a database of local authority research, produced by the Department of the Environment. There are approximately 3,000 references giving details of current research projects and associated documentation. Access is via the London Research Centre Library.

METROPOLITAN is a CD-ROM product which offers access to ACOMPLINE and also includes French (URBAMET) and Spanish (URBATERR) databases on urban affairs and planning. There are around 270,000 references, covering roughly the last 10 years. At £350 for the original disc this is one of the cheaper CD-ROM products available, though those members present with experience of METROPOLITAN reported some dissatisfaction with the software.

(Since Annabel's talk, a new version of the disc, re-named URBADISC, has been introduced (January 1993). This offers some improvements in search software and also includes URBALINE as well as ACOMPLINE.)

RIBAS.ti CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION SERVICE: Michael Taylor, RIBA

Michael Taylor from RIBA Services discussed and demonstrated their latest development in information provision for architects, the Construction Information Service (CIS). CIS is based upon the existing RIBAS.ti Technical Information Microfile which was set up after a gap in the provision of technical information was identified. Core information is provided and subscribers can also opt to take the building and/or engineering supplements.

CIS is a simple to use CD-ROM system which can be used on a stand alone basis or can be networked. Michael Taylor did not have costs for networking available at the seminar, however. To use CIS you need a CD-ROM drive linked to an IBM or compatible machine with an EGA, VGA or high resolution monitor. Data can be printed from the screen using a laser printer. There is some variation in legibility depending

on the type of screen used and also on the quality of the original. Data is held on approximately fifteen compact disks and can be searched by keyword, source or document number.

The advantages of a CD-ROM system over other forms of information retrieval were stressed. It gives faster access to a large range of documents and a much greater degree of flexibility. The potential for carrying out detailed and sophisticated searches was demonstrated using truncation and cross-referencing techniques. Users can scan a summary sheet prior to selecting a complete document, and tables and details can be enlarged in a window on the screen and printed out.

Future developments include adding the information contained in the planning and occupational microfiles as well as some historical material. Michael Taylor informed delegates that there was a 20% discount available to ARCLIB members. Anyone interested in purchasing CIS should contact Michael Taylor at RIBA Services Ltd, 39 Moreland Street, London EC1U 8BB. Tel. 071-251-5885.

IBSEDEX: Stephen Loyd, BSRIA

Stephen began by outlining the current definition now given to "Building services" in the context of IBSEDEX. The term is now taken to include not only mechanical and electrical services in building but also green issues, health, and facilities such as security and fire protection.

Ibsex is the database of the Building Services Research and Information Association (BSRIA). BSRIA was established in 1958 and today has a corporate membership of 750 organisations; these form four separate divisions consisting of consulting engineers (design), contractors (installation), manufacturers, and building owners. Main funding comes from membership income but is supplemented by contract research work and the sale of other services. The database was established in 1978 and with the aid of a grant from DTI to add retrospective records has grown to its present size of about 85,000 records. Growth is around 5,000 records per annum, added twice-weekly. Language coverage is predominantly English (62%), with a 34% Western European languages and 4% Eastern European and Japanese. Entries are standard bibliographical references with keywords added. Unlike some databases, the material is weeded regularly, reflecting the importance of access to current material; however, some link to older material is still maintained. There is a thesaurus, based on an alphabetical list of CIT terms but also incorporating "blue papers" outlining a hierarchy of terms.

The service is available as hard copy, diskette or on-line; it may be used to answer technical questions as well as finding bibliographical references, and thus serves as a comprehensive index for the building services industry. Printed products are International Building Services Abstracts, the periodical Engineering Services Management, and a series of bibliographies on specialist topics.

On-line, the database may be accessed via the European Space Agency's IRS service (file 88) or directly to BSRIA itself. The latter is updated more frequently and therefore offers a more up-to-date service. Charges for direct access take the form of a one-off annual payment of £100 for members and £150 non-members. Members are able to order material on-line, 95% of which can be supplied by BSRIA.

Other electronic products include a database for ASHRAE (the US. equivalent of BSRIA), who have yet to set up a similar service of their own; relevant information is sorted from IBSEDEX and the resultant sub-set sold on by ASHRAE to their members. BSRIA also produce a full text database of ASHRAE transactions, plus abstracts; this is available on diskette or CD-ROM. A Buildings and Health Database is produced on diskette as a sub-set of IBSEDEX on diskette, using IDEALIST software; and a new database (due October 1992), also on diskette, this time using ARCHIVIST software, will take the form of an index to CIBSE Journal from 1978 onwards.

The session closed with a practical, hands-on session using the Buildings and Health database. Although it is probably fair to say that members found the software difficult to use, the session as a whole was a useful insight into the role of BSRIA and the potential for ARCLIB members of the services available.

QUANTARC: Richard Hartley, Building Centre/Quantarc

QUANTARC, like the RIBA service described the previous evening by Michael Taylor, is not a bibliographic database but one offering access to actual documents. To begin with it contained only manufacturers catalogues but it has since expanded considerably and now includes technical material including British Standards, building regulations and other HMSO publications; at the time of speaking, TRADA publications were "soon" to be included.

Based on compact discs, the system can be searched by product, trade name, manufacturer's name, CI/SfB etc. The material retrieved is a full-colour representation of the original printed document: each document is scanned into the system with a high standard of colour resolution. Quality of any printed output is obviously dependant on the quality of the printer. The software can be customized by the user to create job files linking documents to particular jobs, and further information on products can be ordered from manufacturers by an electronic mail link.

Quantarc is a high-quality product aimed primarily at practices and its price reflects this. Manufacturers (rather than QUANTARC themselves) have shown resistance to the idea of discounted prices for educational institutions. Members present, most of whom were highly impressed by QUANTARC, regarded this as a short-sighted attitude in view of the potential future market represented by today's students.

DOWNLOADING AND RE-FORMATting RECORDS FROM ON-LINE AND CD-ROM SEARCHES: Ian Mayfield, University of Portsmouth

In this session Ian briefly discussed the various ways in which downloaded records could be handled, referring in particular to the advantages of transferring the records into an in-house database rather than simply printing them or storing them in a word processor. He described the services at Portsmouth, based on a virtual site licence for the bibliographic database package Pro-Cite. The Electronic Current awareness service (ECAS) uses a built-in link to Pro-Cite from ISI's Current Contents products (a weekly diskette-based current awareness service) to provide staff with regular updates to personal databases maintained using Pro-Cite.

Retrospective searches downloaded from on-line and CD-ROM database are also transferred to Pro-Cite on request for members of staff. Routines have been established for so transferring records from all of the CD-ROM databases in use at Portsmouth; this involves the use of a package complementary to Pro-Cite called Bibliolink, but in most cases it is first necessary to make adjustments to the structure of the downloaded records using search and replace facilities in a word processor (WordPerfect). These routines vary from quite straightforward to extremely difficult. Ian demonstrated the procedure, using dissertation records from The York Institute as an example. It was suggested that an union database of architecture dissertations might be assembled in using these techniques, though research would be needed to establish what software packages, if any, were in use by ARCLIB members.

Footnote: Since the seminar, ESA/IRS have removed both BRIX and IBSEDEX from their suite of databases. There appears to a possibility that BRIX may be re-instated: if you would like to support the case for this, write to Mr R Kiley at IRS Dialtech, Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AW

Committee news

Since the A.G.M. at Portsmouth last September two Committee meetings have been held. In December 1992 the Committee enjoyed the hospitality of the RIBA and in April 1993 a welcome was extended by the Architectural Association. Brief notes on these meetings follow; full minutes may be obtained on request from any Committee member.

December 1992, RIBA

A principal task was to determine a procedure for election to the Committee. Details of the agreed arrangements are given elsewhere in this bulletin. Other matters discussed included plans for the Union periodicals catalogue and dissertations

database; and a preliminary look at proposals for this year's meeting in Belfast and the international meeting to be held in Edinburgh in 1994 when ARCLIB will be host to colleagues from all over Europe.

With the exception of election arrangements, all of the above items were discussed further at the April meeting, fuller details of which are given below.

April 1993, Architectural Association

Main items on the agenda were as follows:

Union list of periodicals: a periodicals list has been circulated to members so that they can fill in their holdings. Ian Mayfield was thanked for his work on the project. There was discussion of the possibility of getting someone to collate the information once all the replies have been received.

Newsletter: the short and long-term dissertations possibilities for compilation of the newsletter were discussed in detail. It was agreed that it might be necessary to pay someone to do this work.

Dissertations database: There has not been much progress on this; however anyone who has details of their dissertations in electronic form of any kind are invited to contact Ian Mayfield (0705 843239) to discuss the possibility of transferring records into the embryo database.

Directory of members: a draft questionnaire was circulated to members.

Elections to Arclib Committee: Information on, and nominations for, elections to the Committee to be included in the newsletter.

Seminar 1993, Belfast: the draft programme was discussed. The programme will be sent to ARCLIB members and other potential delegates during May.

Seminar 1994, Edinburgh: the topic for the meeting, to be held on 13-16 September 1994, will be networking. A call for papers will go out shortly. It is hoped to attract delegates from throughout Europe.

The meeting also discussed correspondence including letters concerning: possible discount on Gustavo Guili's books; increase in the cost of the ICONDA CD-ROM; a suggestion from David Yeomans on setting up a pool of videos; and thanks from Michael Good for the response of members to his questionnaire. Ian Mayfield reported that there were still problems with the E-mail list; if these persisted the list might be moved to Oxford Brookes University.

The next Committee meeting will be held at Queen's University Belfast on September 7 1993.

Venice Conference: EUROPA 1993

Last November European colleagues assembled in Venice at the invitation of CNBA, the Italian equivalent of ARCLIB. We include below a report on this meeting prepared by Catherine Tranmer. Anyone wanting a second view of the proceedings can find an account by Ruth Kamen in ARLIS news sheet No 100, Jan-Feb 1993, pp 4-5.

Europa '93: l'Informazione per l'Architettura

Report to the British Council on the international seminar held in Venice 9 - 10 November 1992

The purpose of the seminar, which was organised by the Coordinamento Nazionale Biblioteche di Architettura (the national architecture libraries' group), was to progress ideas on co-operation between European architecture libraries and to formulate a programme of co-operative projects for which funding could be applied for from the EC. This was building on the seminars held by the French 'documentalistes' from the schools of architecture in 1990, 1991 and 1992. British architecture school librarians had attended in 1990 and 1992, and had made contacts which have proved valuable to their academic staff and students. Three British architecture school librarians and the librarian of the Royal Institute of British Architects attended the Venice seminar. Two of us were funded by the British Council in Rome at the request of Mariagrazia Ghelardi (the Librarian at the school of architecture in Florence, and Chair of the CNBA) - myself as Chair of ARCLIB (the Architecture School Librarians' Group), and Ruth Kamen as Librarian of the RIBA, producer of Architectural Periodicals Index.

The seminar took place in the hallowed surroundings of the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia, a former convent with substantial amendments by the school's previous director, the prestigious Venetian architect Carlo Scarpa. Simultaneous translation was provided in English, French and Italian, which whilst being an apparent boon to non-linguists, was quite tiring and often out-of-synch.

Whilst the French seminars had been relatively informal and acted more as a talking shop on European co-operation, the Venice seminar had as a main agenda item the proposal that the Italian project ARCHINET should form a basis for a European network between architecture libraries. Based on the library network at IUAV, which is sponsored by Olivetti, this would have the potential to link libraries electronically and to provide access to their computer catalogues, creating thereby a 'virtual library' in architecture.

It would also provide a potential base for a large database into which libraries could deposit not only their book records, but records of journal articles, dissertations, early works and non-book materials. Most of the papers at the seminar were given by those either creating databases at present, (some with national or international partners), intending to, or who had identified an urgent need in particular areas.

It was fairly clear from correspondence before the seminar that individuals would be asked to contribute 'projects' for co-operation internationally, and ARCLIB had decided at its annual seminar in September, to offer the following for common development:

- Union catalogue of periodicals in our subjects
- The compilation of a directory of architecture school libraries
- The construction of a database of architecture dissertations

Most conferees were attending this seminar because they believe that there are great advantages to be gained from international co-operation. Whilst the French seminars had

attracted participants from Italy, Spain, the UK, Switzerland and Belgium, Venice brought in, in addition, participants from Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and the first east European country, Slovenia. The most immediate need that people expressed was for common databases - to locate much needed materials quickly, and to provide a network which could supply them. This was particularly pressing in the case of journal articles, which are covered by a multitude of indexing databases, with different standards, languages, software etc. The problems in achieving anything like this are enormous, and one could not have seriously expected to solve them at a two day event such as this, but as with many conferences, the value of this one probably lay more in meeting and making personal contacts than in the formal papers presented.

The initial welcoming speeches included a contribution by Antonino Di Guardo, the Director of the Library at the IUAV, which is an architecture school with university status, having c. 15,000 students. He described the history and growth of the library, now the largest architecture library in Italy, and the most advanced. The library was re-organised during 1985-88, and during 1992-94 will be re-catalogued. There is a stock of 70,000 books and 2,000 journal titles, (mostly on closed access), but space for readers is lacking. Since 1990 the library has been involved in , the national libraries' service project to create a common archive of the Italian libraries system, and this aims also to co-ordinate acquisitions. He described the aims of the CNBA, to co-operate with foreigners (including running conferences and study days), to harmonise staff training and to work for the preservation of antiquarian books. but regretted that only 5 out of 10 architecture schools are members of CNBA. He saw the Venice school as eventually being the central architecture library for Italy with a database of all resources in the country, (and potentially the base for an international network), but noted the need to have government support for this. In the era of the 'global village' we have to build a global library in our subject! This theme was taken up again by several later speakers.

Mariagrazia Ghelardi, Librarian at the Florence school and Chair of CNBA, spoke about the programme, which she initiated, of ERASMUS sponsored visits by architecture school librarians to architecture schools in Europe in order to compile an overview and directory of library resources. Visits to the UK, Italy and Greece have already taken place, and others are planned.

In the papers that followed, we heard about several national and international projects to create or assist sources of architecture information. These included, in Italy, Bibliodata (index of architecture periodicals, not yet automated), a census of antiquarian books, the existing IUAV network and the projected ARCHINET system, an image database for construction drawings. From France we heard about the URBAMET database which has joined with databases from Spain and the UK to produce a CD-ROM, one of two truly internationally co-operative databases discussed, and about the subset of URBAMET, ARCHIRES, the product of a co-operative indexing project by the French architecture schools and the Institut Francais d'Architecture. We also heard about the new art library planned for the former Bibliotheque Nationale building (after this moves to the new Bibliotheque de France building by Perrault), which will incorporate image databases as well as book and article sources, and about plans

by the Ecole des Beaux Arts to computerise their catalogues and produce an image database on CD-ROM. From the UK we heard about the activities of the British Architectural Library and its periodicals index, available in paper and online. From Germany, the producers of ICONDA, the second truly internationally co-operative database, described its content and production.

Available in a variety of computer formats, ICONDA goes the furthest towards providing an international database but although its content now includes more architecture, its emphasis is still mainly on construction. It differs in concept from URBADISC (URBAMET et al on CD-ROM) in that it pools in one file contributions from many organisations worldwide, whilst URBAMET keeps individual contributions in separate files, and these work in different ways.

One paper which was particularly thought-provoking was by Roberto Vinci, of ICITE, who felt that database producers had a responsibility to weed out the mediocre or repetitive material which does not contribute to the sum of knowledge, that there was too much information around, and that we should all be pursuing, rather than complete coverage, the provision of better quality information on the 'less is more' principle.

Having heard the papers describing the present picture, we then moved on to try and formulate some future action towards pooling resources, producing common databases etc. At this point the seminar appeared to run into trouble, since several database producers with up-and-running systems were apparently being asked to volunteer to allow access to their data for the common good. Since some producers rely on income gained from sales of hard copy, online services or CD-ROMs, this was clearly going to cause some problems. Progress was however made when one Italian construction database agreed in principle to go into ICONDA. The meeting to encourage database producers to co-operation was held in private and was not reported in full, but we understood that further work on co-operation and rationalisation would continue after the seminar. Hopefully there will be some developments by September 1994, when the next scheduled international conference of architecture school librarians takes place in Edinburgh, hosted by ARCLIB.

The seminar was stimulating, if a little intensive. It did have some very enjoyable aspects, including a reception in Carlo Scarpa's Olivetti Gallery in Piazza San Marco, and visits (unfortunately missed by those including me who had to get back to work) to the Armenian Library which necessitated a boat trip, and to an exhibition, again sponsored by Olivetti, on Diaghilev and Russian symbolism. (The seminar itself was sponsored by a Venetian bank and a commercial company - there was no seminar fee - an interesting contrast with the situation in the UK). I did manage to visit some buildings, including the usual tourist sights, and also the Church of the Redentore, one of Palladio's masterpieces. Hopefully I shall return to see more of the city than was possible in the day and a half available for sightseeing. The organisers, the CNBA, should be congratulated on organising such an enjoyable and instructive seminar.

Catherine Tranmer
January 1993

ERASMUS in Greece

You may have already heard something of the visits to European architectural libraries arranged under the ERASMUS scheme - indeed you may have been visited. Last year Catherine Tranmer was among a group that visited the libraries of Greece. There follows an account of that tour, written in French by the leader of the party, Martine Lieutard, and translated by Keith Parker. Preparations are already under way for the next round of visits, but if anyone would like to put their name forward for future groups, please send a note to Keith Parker.

Co-operation, the keyword of the moment for Europe... but if we are to work together, we need to know each other better, and this was the idea behind our visit to the architectural schools of Greece in June 1992.

We have exchanged information and documents with our Greek colleagues, and they have been invited to join the group of documentalists which has already been formed.

I. Architectural studies in Greece

Architectural education in Greece is provided by the University, in faculties of technology, which include a department of architecture. Studies last for 5 years: 2 years form a common course with Civil engineering students, and the other 3 are devoted to architecture, with specialist options.

A. The National Polytechnic School, Metsovion, Athens (founded in 1919).

Address: 42 Patission Street, Athens 247

The course lasts for 10 semesters, and there is no practical element. A dissertation study is required at the end of the course. The following departments provide teaching in architecture: "Architectural composition", "Town planning and development", "Interior architecture", (design?) and "Plastic arts", "Technology". 800 students were registered in 1991/92.

B. Aristotle University, Thessaloniki (founded 1925).
Address: Department of Architecture, School of Technology (founded 1955), University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki

Courses last for 10 to 12 semesters. No parts of the course are compulsory and there is no specialisation, but a final dissertation/study is obligatory. Architecture is taught in the departments of:

- Town and country planning and regional development
- Architecture and design
- Architecture and technology
- History and the preservation of monuments

700 to 800 students were registered in 1991/92, with around 100 students starting each year. Entry is by competition, with 1 student in 10 being successful. There is at present no post-graduate education.

II. The libraries of the departments of architecture.

A. Athens.

There is no single library specialising in architecture. Bookstock covering the fields taught by the architecture department is divided between a central library (the library of the National Technical University of Athens) which is on two sites (one in Athens and one at Zoografou) and three departmental libraries (History of architecture, History of art, and History of town planning).

There are plans to remedy this unsatisfactory situation by creating a new library to collect all the architecture bookstock on the new campus at Zoografou, but financial difficulties are holding the project back at the moment.

Staff. Mrs Maria Kalabiliki is in charge of the central library, and is the only member of staff to have attended the School of Librarianship. None of the other 16 members of staff (13 in the central library at Athens, 3 at Zoografou) have any professional education. The departmental libraries are each the responsibility of a member of the teaching staff.

Opening times. Weekdays from 8.00 to 1830; the library is closed at weekends.

Budget. In 1991/92 the library received 40 million drachmas (about £125,000) of which 7 million (£21,900) is for book purchase. A committee consisting of the librarian and a representative from each department divides the budget between the various departments, with 30% being allocated to departments, in proportion to the number of teaching staff in them. The bookseller who supplies the library is chosen by tender. Book selection is done by the committee, by lecturers' requests (not very many) and by students' requests.

Computerisation. For the last 2 years the library has had hardware and software (Aphel, an Israeli system) which will permit the management of the ordering system, the automation of the catalogues and of the loans system (a barcode record is planned). But lack of staff (3 posts have been requested for the computerisations) has prevented the system from being implemented up to now.

Collections. Periodicals:

1800 titles in all, 300 in architecture.
Bookstock: total not known.

There are no other kinds of documents.

The library of the Department of the History of Architecture holds a collection of photographs of the historic monuments of

Greece. Students theses or studies are held by the department which supervised the work.

Catalogues The card catalogues are in three sections:

- authors
- major topics
- subject (according to the classification used in that particular library)

The central Library at Athens uses an alphanumeric classification, drawn up in Greece but based on the Library of Congress scheme. The library at, which is more recent, uses Dewey.

Document handling (accessioning, cataloguing, processing, indexing) is carried out by the central library which then distributes the documents to the various libraries. If the central library does not hold a desired document, the reader is referred to one or other of the departments (for example: Architecture d'Aujourd'hui is kept in the library of the Department of the History of Architecture). Periodicals are not indexed in-house. While the library subscribes to Art Index and Science Citation Index it does not receive Architectural Periodicals Index, which leads to an imbalance in the use its resources.

Loans Books are on closed access, and there are no anti-theft devices. Stolen books are estimated to be about 5% of stock. Books are shelved in glass-fronted cases, from which readers can locate the books they wish to consult. Loan records are manual, occupying 3 staff members in the mornings, 4 staff members and 3 students in the afternoons. Loan slips are arranged under the borrowers names. This means that books on loan cannot be traced without checking the entire borrowers files. Interlibrary loan is not available.

Networks There are no links between Athens and Thessaloniki. Athens does not belong to any documentary network, or have access to any databases. There seem to be few links with teaching staff.

B) Thessaloniki

For about 10 years each department has been building up its own central library, in architecture each studio had its own library, and in addition there is the University's central library. A short time ago work began on organising a new location, comprising a new specific area for the periodicals collection, plus a reference collection of about 800 volumes, and an area for the rest of the stock (mostly books). These rooms are in the same building as the department of architecture and the interior and furniture designs are the work of architects in the department.

Staff Mrs Anne Botseki is in charge of the library; she is unqualified, having learnt her library skills from practical experience. From April 1992 she has had an assistant, a librarian trained at the Thessaloniki School of Librarianship. A third member of staff joined them in June 1992.

Opening hours the Library is not yet open. It is expected that a rota system will allow the 3 members of staff to offer fairly generous opening hours - 9.00 to 20.00 on weekdays, from Autumn 1992.

Budget in 1992/92 funds amounted to 8 million drachmas (about £25000). Books to be acquired are chosen by the department (a committee, of which the Librarian is not a member!).

Computerisation the University central library began computerisation in 1989. The library of the department of architecture has hardware (Macintosh) and software which has allowed a small catalogue of books to be started. It is hoped to link the library via a network to the University's central library. That library, however, is about to change its system, and it is not impossible that the new system will be incompatible with that in the architecture library.

Collections 120 periodical titles, 8000 books. Other kinds of document (slides, dissertations and studies) are held by the departments.

Catalogues a central card catalogue is kept by the University central library (which catalogues all acquisitions, even those chosen by the departments for their own libraries). One card set is kept by the central library, the other sent to the departmental library.

Catalogues are arranged in the same way as in Athens: author, major topics, subject (LC classification). Periodicals are not indexed in-house, but the library subscribes to API.

Loan arrangements not yet fixed (library not yet open). Photocopying is free. Interlibrary loan is only available through the University central library.

Networks there is no link with the library in Athens. Thessaloniki does not belong to any network or have access to any databases. On the other hand, links with the teaching staff are stronger, the library having derived from the various sectors of the department.

III Conclusions

A) Qualifications of library staff.

The librarians we visited have suffered up to now as a result of lack of professional qualified staff (only the librarian in charge of the central library at Athens having attended library school). On the other hand, we did notice at Thessaloniki that the staff of the Architecture Department wished to appoint qualified staff to the library. In addition, the person in charge of the library was very keen to acquire professional training, having already become very interested in her post and having adapted well to the task.

B) Perspectives

Both at Athens and at Thessaloniki there exists a definite will to create a real architectural library. In Athens, there is a plan to create one library to collect together, at Zoografou, the stocks which are at present scattered in 4 locations. At Thessaloniki, the library is due to open shortly and two qualified librarians have just been appointed. Problems remain, however. In Athens, it has not been possible to start computerisation: the hardware has not even been unpacked. In addition, a large part of the bookstock has just been damaged as a result of a fire. At Thessaloniki, periodicals are separated from books, the librarian is not involved in the selection of books, and when books arrive they do so at the

central library where they are accessioned and recorded. What is more, the central library does not seem to think it necessary to have a computer link with the architecture library. Besides these internal management problems there are those which spring from the history of the two faculties: there are no links between the two libraries; no exchange of information, no inter-library loan, no hint of co-operation.

C) Co-operation

The librarians showed a lively interest in the proposals for co-operation which these ERASMUS visits has led to: for example, their participation in European seminars of documentation staff, information exchanges (lists, catalogues, publications).

In conclusion, despite a willingness amongst teaching staff to share in exchanges of teaching programs and a similar interest amongst library staff for exchange of experience and material, the links between libraries seem problematical, especially at Athens where the resources allocated to the library seem inadequate.

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Sept 1992

China beckons.....

For those who may be looking to reach the parts not touched by ERASMUS, we have news via Elizabeth Johnston of the University of Greenwich. Elizabeth has received a letter from Yu Xiaoming of Shenyang University Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute.

Mr Yu writes that AULIA, (the Chinese equivalent of ARCLIB?), which has 73 members in universities and

colleges, is seeking overseas contacts and even members. Exchanges of publications and of personnel are sought. Keith Parker at York can supply copies of Mr Yu's letter to anyone who is interested.

LOOKING FORWARD

In this section we anticipate two of the papers to be given at the Belfast conference: below, Diana Hale introduces the RCHME imaging system which will be the subject of a paper Simon Grant, followed by an overview by Bridget Cherry and Michael Good of the Pevsner Indexes which Michael will talk about at the conference.

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England: The Historic Buildings of York - a prototype imaging system

Diana Hale

(This article first appeared in ITs News No 26, 1992, pp 13-15)

The National Monuments Record is responsible for maintaining, and disseminating information from, the architectural and archaeological archive held by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England. This archive consists of several million photographs, as well as written and drawn surveys of historical sites, buildings and landscapes. Until recently only textual information was available in a computerised form, apart from some mapping facilities and use of CAD systems. As part of RCHME's ongoing assessment of ways of improving the management of, and means of access to, this information it was decided to produce a prototype image and text retrieval system to test the potential of such systems for the archive. Specific objectives were to show the full range and depth of information held in the archive and to provide access to a wide range of users with differing levels of knowledge as a possible alternative to direct access to the physical material. By selecting material to produce a cohesive set of information it would also be possible to test the potential for product creation and marketing in this form.

A small project team was established and selected members of staff worked with consultants from Attica Cybernetics Ltd., an Oxford based multi-media publishing company, to produce a system over a short time span of two months. An industry standard 386PC with 400 Megabytes of hard disk storage and a standard 19" VGA colour display monitor running Microsoft Windows V.3.0. are used. Image and text retrieval facilities were written in Mediabase, a multi-media authoring package, produced by Attica Cybernetics. The cost of the completed system was £16,000.

The City of York seemed an ideal subject, of indisputable historic importance, with buildings ranging from the Roman period to the 20th century. Comprehensive records on York are held by RCHME, many compiled over a number of years during the course of detailed survey. While much of our material has been published in several authoritative inventory volumes, a large amount has not.

About 100 of the most important and representative buildings were chosen and related material selected. Over 300 images were scanned, including colour and black and white photographs, paintings, postcards, engravings and measured drawings, a small sample of the whole of our collections. To compliment the images, existing site records from RCHME databases and textual descriptions based on our inventories in addition to those from the official Statutory Lists of Historic Buildings were also incorporated. The latter comprise those buildings protected by law. The National Buildings Record, the architectural section of the National Monuments Record, houses the only publicly accessible set covering the whole of England. The data is brought together at one point from existing but physically disparate records which provide information on dates, architects, type of buildings as well as locational details such as street address and map co-ordinates.

As one of the intentions of the prototype was to explore different methods of access to the data a top level menu was designed providing five options for the user to select from using a standard mouse interface. A Photo Browse option brings up a series of images which change automatically every few minutes with a brief caption to indicate what is being shown, but with no interaction possible. Map Search and Street Search both employ the same principle of starting from a visual location of a site, with little previous knowledge needed to make a choice. An icon indicates where something is available as the mouse is tracked across the map or street scene. On selection of a site a description is then presented, which can be scrolled through. Key words are highlighted to indicate the presence of a relevant image which can then be viewed. The Date Search takes the form of a date line which could retrieve images for a particular time span, such as the 15th century and possibly list related historical events of a local or national importance.

From the Text Search option more detailed levels of information are available for both the buildings represented and for the individual images. Going in on this option an alphabetical list of all the buildings can be scrolled through, or a particular name could be keyed in. After selecting a building the user can browse back and forth through the records and images available for that site as desired.

A screen shows the indexed fields of information - function and type, dating, architect and patron, protected status and a summary of the records available - number of images, types of text. If the user clicks on the camera icon they are shown automatically in turn in a window on the screen all the related images for that building. Alternatively a more detailed record list, at the next level, allows selection of an individual record, ie image or descriptive text. Information relating to the specific image is provided at this level - negative number, copyright, date of photo etc. The Listed Buildings text is one of the text types retrievable at the record level. The use of other icons such as a footprint or trail allow retracing of the paths taken through the system. Searches can also be done on any of the indexed fields of information such as building type, by entering the relevant query - such as "house". There is an electronic notebook facility which could be used to make notes from the list. Another software feature is a word search - from the Text Search menu option a list of all the words appearing in the system is available and a selection can be made retrieving the relevant records with the match highlighted wherever it appears. Used with caution, as with any free text search, it can be useful.

Retrieval is here geared to some specific uses of images in relation to narrowly defined categories of architectural or archaeological interest, as appropriate to our organisational function. The fields of information are based on those emerging as core data standards for architectural records for work we and other organisations are carrying out at a European level through the Council of Europe. This is one aspect of the work we are doing in helping establish data standards for architectural and archaeological records at a national and international level which are of course essential for any future developments.

The selection of material was intended to provide a representative cross section of monuments through time from Roman to modern, with a variety of functional types - domestic to recreational, religious to military, represented in street views, exteriors, interiors, details such as stained glass or mosaic pavements. Images from different dates can aid the interpretation of historical change in the environment and we included a recent colour image for comparison in many cases for this reason. We have over 10,000 images of York Minster alone, including stained glass and excavation photographs, and had to select about 30. This is an important consideration and any aims of comprehensiveness or selectivity need to be carefully thought through, focusing on requirements of the compiler or the end user as appropriate.

As this was a prototype we also wished to test the effectiveness of the technology in dealing with a wide variety of original images, as found in our archives. We found that results in terms of image quality from different source material were not always predictable. The images were scanned with a broadcast quality analogue scanner then converted to digital form and adjusted as necessary. We used a variety of formats and sizes, all positive images, but including black and white prints, historical and recent; colour 35mm slides and large format transparencies; prints of watercolours and engravings; postcards; and PMT copies of measured drawings.

Transparencies, mainly images of stained glass, were very successful. Black and white prints sometimes improved on the original photographic print, such as masons' tracing floor in York Minster. A small postcard, originally printed from a hand tinted photograph of a street, worked surprisingly well. Drawings were less successful, highlighting a future need to be scanned as black and white, rather than as colour which was then converted to grey scales and displayed as black and white. The latter causes loss at each stage and results in breaking up or stepping of the lines of the drawing on the screen.

A wide range of users can be catered for through the provision of different means of entry to the system - browsing, lists, maps, images - as well as different forms and levels of information within the system - highlighted text, structured information, images alone or with one line captions, summary text related to the building or to the image, extended text, "official" text and more user friendly text. However more direct links between the images rather than hierarchically through text or for one building only would further improve the flexibility. The ability to bring together a number of images on one screen for comparison should be possible through the use of multiple windows and would be a useful enhancement.

We have found a satisfactory means of providing sets of information, and produced a potential product, but whether this is a solution to dealing with a large archive has yet to be determined. The response of those who have seen the system has been favourable, particularly with respect to its ability to bring together archival material from a diverse number of sources. The acceptability of such a system as a total substitute for the physical archive needs further assessment. It could make material available independently of one central location, and could certainly reduce handling of archival materials, saving on conservation costs.

The creation of the system has been an invaluable learning tool as well as providing us with much needed information to set standards and assess our imaging requirements. With an ever growing archive and increasing use of electronic means as the source of origin of visual material, a further review of

our overall requirements for the future is probably necessary. A full scale feasibility study would need to determine costings with some consideration of the whole range of options available. If funding is not yet available for this it is important to prepare ourselves for the future by at least determining minimum desirable standards and an electronic archiving policy.

The system is at present housed in the public search room of the National Buildings Record at Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 2JQ, and can be seen by appointment, telephone 071-973-3091. It will be the subject of a paper by Simon Grant at the Sixth ARCLIB seminar "From Document to Disc" to be held at the Queen's University of Belfast, 7-9 September 1993.

Pevsner Indexes: the Buildings of England database Bridget Cherry and Michael Good

Introduction and review

The Buildings of England' is a series of architectural guides published in 46 volumes by Penguin books. They are largely the work of one man, the architectural historian and writer Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, who between 1951 and 1974 visited and described the most notable churches, public buildings and private houses in each county of England. A continuing programme of new editions keeps the series up to date with recent scholarship and new developments. The result, as well as providing an unfailingly stimulating assessment of English buildings, constitutes a succinct architectural catalogue of unique comprehensiveness. In the words of A.J.P. Taylor:

"The Buildings of England' is a magnificent achievement, unrivalled in any European country. The series will be a precious gift to posterity."

One obvious weakness of the series lies in its indexes. Each book is laid out as a gazetteer, providing readers with access to its text under an alphabetical list of place names; this is backed with two indexes, one by place, and one by artists' name (mostly architects). This is helpful if the user knows the location of the building he wishes to read about, but for those whose starting point is typological rather than geographical (e.g. an interest in Norman fonts, Jacobean pulpits, eighteenth-century follies, Victorian railway stations etc.) there is no access to the descriptions of buildings along such lines, other than the short, historical introduction to each county at the beginning of each volume.

Thus an enormous amount of information of interest to the architectural and social historian, librarian, museum curator, planner and ordinary tourist is 'locked up' within the gazetteer. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner himself recognised the potential value of this information and instigated the creation of a classified card index for each volume, compiled by a professional indexer. However, through lack of funds it has not been possible to proceed further. The card indexes, which are in conventional manual form, are now on deposit in the library of the Society

of Antiquaries. They are available for consultation, but in practice are virtually unknown and unused.

A computerised database is the obvious way to collate these county-based indexes, while implementing a number of improvements to their original specification, and providing for flexible usage and easy revision. As well as complementing the series, it could generate products of wider significance. Typological and chronological lists of buildings described in the Buildings of England would for example be useful to bodies such as English Heritage and the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments; classified lists of church furnishings would be relevant to the work of the Council for the Care of Churches, and Cathedral Diocesan Advisory Committees; an inventory of garden buildings could further the work of the National Gardens Register and the National Trust; a historical directory of architects would be of interest to the library of Royal Institute of British Architects; a list of patrons of buildings and subjects of church monuments would be a useful tool for genealogical research. By such means the scope of this project goes well beyond the interest of users of the series alone.

Penguin Books Ltd., have given the project their approval; many national organisations and institutions have expressed interest; and more detailed discussions on the design of the database have been held at the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the History of Art Department in Birkbeck College. Two articles describing the origins and technical aspects of the database have been published in the bulletin of the CHArt society. A steering committee oversees developments and decides policy with regard to finance, publicity etc. So far about £5,000 (from private sources) has been invested in hardware and software in order to conclude feasibility studies; gifts have been received from Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (£250), Pearson plc (£5,000) and Peterhouse, Cambridge (£50).

After successful trials on the counties of Durham and Suffolk, it was decided to proceed on a regional basis, starting with East Anglia (Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk). This

group is now complete, and has been purchased by English Heritage for use on an experimental basis. Seven more regions are now complete:

- East Midlands (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northants, Nottinghamshire);
- Thames/Chilterns (Bedfordshire/Huntingdon/Peterborough, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire);
- North West (Cheshire, Cumberland/Westmorland, Lancashire);
- West Midlands (Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire);
- South/South East (Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex);
- West Country (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire);
- North East (Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire)

Thus all 42 volumes - excluding those covering London - are now on computer. Experimental use of the data and associated retrieval software, which are held privately by Michael Good, will enable further improvements to be made before final publication of the database for the whole country. Searches have already been carried out on behalf of architectural historians such as Howard Colvin and Jill Allibone.

Records are input on a Tandon PCAs140 (backed up by an IBM PSII 30) running dBASEIII+; software is Clipper-compiled and thus DOS-executable. The finished data consists of 270,000 records requiring up to 200MB of fixed disk space (c.4MB per county), although printed or microfiche output is also feasible. A more suitable medium, however, would seem to be CD-ROM, and arrangements are in hand for publication of the finished database in this form by Oxford University Press in 1993.

BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND DATABASE: summary of main headings

I GAZETTEER:	The building names, street names, and numbers recorded under each town or village, with a site number for every entry in each Building of England volume	
II BUILDINGS:	religious buildings	classified by type and period
	furnishings in religious buildings	classified by type and period
	monuments in religious buildings	classified by period
	secular buildings	all classified by period and including non-domestic buildings (e.g. hospitals, hotels, museums, theatres etc) classified by type
	fittings in secular buildings	classified by type and period
	park/garden/estate buildings	classified by type and period
[miscellaneous headings]	constructional methods/demolished buildings/transferred fittings	
III PEOPLE	classified under:	a) architects/building tradesmen/craftsmen/engineers/masons/painters/planners(town or garden)/sculptors/stained glass artists
		b) benefactors/founders/patrons
		c) owners/residents
		d) subjects of monuments

System Details

Computerization of 'The Buildings of England' has now advanced to the point where c270,000 records are available for searching, i.e. all counties excluding London (the fourth volume which is as yet unpublished). Counties are grouped into regions as follows (in order of input):

- East Anglia (Cambridgeshire/Essex/Norfolk/Suffolk)
- East Midlands (Derbyshire/Leicestershire/Lincolnshire/Northamptonshire/Nottinghamshire)
- Thames/Chilterns (Bedfordshire/Huntingdon & Peterborough/Berkshire/Buckinghamshire Hertfordshire/Oxfordshire)
- North West (Cheshire/Cumberland & Westmorland/Lancashire)
- West Midlands (Gloucestershire/Herefordshire/Shropshire/Staffordshire/Warwickshire/Worcestershire)
- South/South East (Hampshire/Kent/Sussex/Surrey)
- West Country (Cornwall/Devon/Dorset/Somerset/Wiltshire)
- North East (Durham/Northumberland/Yorkshire)

The database consists of three inter-related sections, offering searches by site, type or name. The gazetteer file includes a full list of the names and addresses of those buildings described in the text, backed up by page-references and National Grid References. There are five type-files, covering religious buildings, their furnishings and monuments, public buildings, domestic buildings, fittings in domestic buildings, garden buildings, as well as several supplementary headings such as constructional methods and transferred fittings. Up to

150 sub-categories are used for church furnishings and public buildings, with a slightly smaller number for garden buildings; these are backed up by comprehensive lists of cross-references, to help users find the desired search term. Twenty broad dating categories provide a second level of classification: thus you may search for Norman church towers, Jacobean pulpits, Victorian railway stations, 18th-century follies, and so on. The personal name file includes the names of all artists mentioned in the text (architects, craftsmen, painters, sculptors, stained glass artists etc.) as well as names of benefactors/founders/patrons, owners/residents, and subjects of monuments. Dating in this section is more precise: thus you may search for examples of architects active in the 1840s, landscape gardeners working in the 1730s, or patronage in the 1890s, as well as for the works of named architects of monuments to a particular family.

The data is as yet unpublished - a first release on CD-ROM by OUP, excluding the four London volumes, is planned for 1993 - and is held privately by Michael Good, who will carry out searches to your specifications. A basic search can be quickly executed at a consultation charge of £10, to establish whether results warrant further attention: subsequent retrieval and designing of print specifications is charged at a rate of £15 per hour for individual and £25 for corporate users. Searches have already been carried out on behalf of architectural historians such as Howard Colvin and Jill Allibone, as well as for English Heritage.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ARCLIB COMMITTEE

I nominate the undersigned for election to the ARCLIB Committee.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

Please ensure that the nominee is willing to stand. Self-nominations are welcome.

Please send nominations, together with a brief personal statement from the nominee, by 30 June 1993 to:

**Karen Latimer, Deputy Science Librarian
The Queen's University of Belfast
Chlorine Gardens
Belfast
BT9 5HE**

If an election is necessary, voting forms will be sent to members in July.

