
RULES FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

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CANADIAN ARCHIVAL STANDARD

RULES FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

Prepared under the direction of the

PLANNING COMMITTEE ON DESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS

a committee of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists, representing:

L'Association des archivistes du Québec

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FOREWORD

The Bureau of Canadian Archivists is pleased to endorse *Rules for Archival Description* for use by Canadian archivists. *RAD* establishes for the first time a national set of rules for the description of archives, a goal the profession has sought for so many years.

Standards are not new to the work of archivists. Technical standards have existed for some time in the field of archival conservation. Records management guidelines have resulted in a more coherent and consistent approach to information management. Now the profession has a set of rules that will enable archival institutions to produce more uniform descriptions of their holdings.

Descriptive standards are important for several reasons, not the least of which is improved service to our users, who stand to benefit the most from their implementation. Applying agreed upon standards to our descriptive practices will facilitate the exchange of information between archives at the local, national, and international level.

The Bureau of Canadian Archivists is committed to the ongoing development, use, and maintenance of *RAD*, in cooperation with the Canadian Council of Archives.

André Martineau,
Secretary General
Bureau of Canadian Archivists

PREFACE TO THE 2008 REVISION

Nearly twenty years have passed since Kent Haworth's extensive preface to the first edition of *Rules for Archival Description (RAD)* in 1990. Over this period Canadian institutions and the archival profession have made a significant investment in *RAD*, resulting in increased standardization of archival descriptions and improved access by users to archival holdings.

The initial publication and subsequent implementation of *RAD* reflects the substantial effort of the members of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists' (BCA) Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards. Today Archives Canada, the national archival database network, aggregates more than 55,000 *RAD*-compliant fonds and collection-level descriptions, promoting the discovery of, and access to, archival material held in Canadian repositories. Following the development of *RAD*, the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA) charged a committee of experts with monitoring and promoting issues related to archival descriptive standards within the context of the Canadian archival system. Established in 1996, the Canadian Committee on Archival Description (CCAD) is responsible for the continuing maintenance, review, interpretation, and revision of *RAD*.

Maintaining and updating *RAD* represents a significant effort. Since 1990, and in collaboration with the Canadian archival community, the standard has been enriched by regular rule revisions as well as the addition of an index and several chapters that provide guidance on the description of specific media.

In 2001, the Canada-U.S. Task Force on Archival Description (CUSTARD) was initiated to explore the potential for harmonizing archival descriptive standards within North America. At the time, the initiative revealed what were felt to be significant divergences in approach between Canadian and U.S. practice. At the conclusion of CUSTARD in 2003 a collaborative draft document formed the basis for the U.S. standard, *Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACs)*, and a comprehensive revision of the Canadian standard referred to as draft RAD2.

Over the course of 2004 there was comprehensive consultation on the draft RAD2 document. Not unlike the CUSTARD project, this consultative process revealed widely divergent opinions from within the Canadian archival community. Following a careful review of feedback received, CCAD put forward to the CCA a number of options for proceeding with the development of *RAD*. The approved option saw the Committee move forward to draft a series of revisions to *RAD* based on those aspects of draft RAD2 that received the most consensus from the Canadian archival community.

The 2008 revision to *RAD* is the result of this effort, and reflects the responsibility of CCAD to directly respond to needs expressed by the Canadian archival community. The revision sees the addition of a number of rules as well as a new chapter. The revision means to make the standard more flexible and reflective of the range of descriptive practice in Canadian archives. For example, *RAD* now includes rules that provide guidance for those approaches where the series constitutes the highest level of description. These rules make the standard more permissive, and will ultimately allow more Canadian institutions to participate in the national archival database.

The revision also includes rules that guide the description of collections and discrete items. Archival material varies with respect to provenance. Rules have been added to provide guidance for the description of collections of material assembled on the basis of a common characteristic. A new chapter includes rules for the description of discrete items that do not form part of a larger body of materials. The addition of these rules will support archivists to consistently describe the range of material that make up the holdings of Canadian archival repositories.

Finally, CCAD is very pleased that the 2008 revision incorporates a Statement of Principles. The principles serve as a conceptual framework for the standard that represents a contemporary approach to archival description. They mean to guide descriptive practice and inform the evolution of standardization in Canada. The sum of the changes implemented in the 2008 revision allow archivists and institutions greater flexibility, latitude and the exercise of judgement in describing archival materials, while at the same time firmly grounding practice within a framework of explicit principles.

The 1990 publication of *RAD* represented a substantial and cooperative effort by the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards. The 2008 revision to *RAD* reflects ongoing dialogue by the Canadian profession on the nature and evolution of contemporary descriptive practice. As a national archival descriptive standard, *RAD* continues to require the input of, and feedback from, the archival professional community. In addition to identifying areas of consensus, recent community consultations also revealed a number of areas with greater divergence of opinion. These points of divergence will form the basis for future discussion, consultation and revision of the national descriptive standard.

Sharry Watson
Canadian Committee on Archival Description

PREFACE TO THE 1990 EDITION

And if the Archivist is here provided with a general guide rather than a detailed set of rules at least we should be sure that no theories are enunciated which are not applicable to archive work in any country, nor on the other hand any first principles omitted. In most sciences and arts it will be found that special cases can be satisfactorily met by any one who combines a sound theory with ordinary common sense and both with practical experience. It is that combination that we wish to commend to the Archivist.¹

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY

The presentation of *Rules for Archival Description (RAD)* to the Canadian archival community represents three years of concentrated effort on the part of the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards to realize several recommendations made by the Bureau of Canadian Archivists's Canadian Working Group on Archival Descriptive Standards.² The Canadian Working Group recognized that the development of detailed standards and rules for the description of archives is one of the most complex matters for archivists to undertake. At the same time, the Canadian Working Group believed that the standardization of archival description was both possible and desirable for both users and keepers of archives.³ Efforts in this direction were already well advanced by Michael Cook and Margaret Procter⁴ in Great Britain and Steven Hensen⁵ in the United States of America. Although the process of descriptive standards development has taken a different course in Canada and some of our rules differ their efforts have made our own enterprise that much less problematic because we had the advantage of examining their work, and the work of others who have struggled before us with the development of rules for the description of archival materials.⁶ In Québec, the

¹ Hilary Jenkinson, *A Manual of Archive Administration* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1922), p. 19.

² Hereafter referred to as the Canadian Working Group. For a history of the profession's long held resolve to develop national standards for the description of archival material for all media see *Toward Descriptive Standards* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1985), pp. 1-3.

³ *Ibid.* p. 8. For an account of the benefits of standardization for archivists, users and sponsors of archives, see *Developing Descriptive Standards: A Call To Action*, Occasional Paper No. 1 (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1987).

⁴ Michael Cook and Margaret Procter, *Manual of Archival Description*, 2d ed. (Great Britain: Gower Publishing Co., 1989).

⁵ *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts: a Cataloging Manual for Archival Repositories, Historical Societies, and Manuscript Libraries*, 2d ed., comp. Steven Hensen (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1989).

⁶ Acknowledgments here also must include Elizabeth Betz and Wendy White-Hensen for their pioneering work in non-textual media. See *Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections*, comp. Elizabeth Betz (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress,

Association des archivistes du Québec recognized the importance of standardizing the format of finding aids in 1982 when it established an ad hoc working group and in 1984, *Les instruments de recherche pour les archives* was published as a means of accomplishing this objective.⁷

While it was prudent enough not to attempt to produce standards and rules in the limited period of a year (the length of its mandate), the Canadian Working Group did recommend the appointment of six committees to develop standards of description for textual archives, architectural drawings, photographic and other graphic material, moving image material, sound recordings, and machine readable archives. In addition, the Canadian Working Group also made several other significant recommendations affecting the descriptive practices of archivists, including the development of authority files, the use of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (second edition) rules for the formation of personal, geographic and corporate names, and the investigation of issues and problems related to the subject indexing of archives. At its last meeting, the Canadian Working Group recommended that a standards committee be established to ensure that their specific recommendations would be carried out and to direct generally the work of descriptive standards development on behalf of the profession.

The membership of the Committee on Descriptive Standards comprised two representatives from the Association des archivistes du Québec (AAQ) and two representatives from the Association of Canadian Archivists (ACA). At its first meeting on 16 January 1987 the members of the Committee agreed to expand its membership to include the Secretary General of the Bureau and a representative of the National Archives of Canada as an observer. At the same time the Committee also changed its name to the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards to more properly reflect its mandate as a planning and coordinating body. These functions were formalized in its mandate statement as follows:

continue the development of archival descriptive standards as required by the Canadian archival community; publish and disseminate archival descriptive standards as well as encourage their use through training programmes and publications; and assist in the establishment of mechanisms to maintain and revise the archival descriptive standards as required.

The Planning Committee then established several working groups, the first of which was the Working Group on Description at the Fonds Level (hereafter referred to as the Fonds Level Working Group), appointed in March 1987 to produce a report that would include rules for description at the fonds level. At the same time working groups were established to develop rules for description of particular classes of material found in a fonds, e.g., textual records, moving image materials, graphic materials, and sound recordings.

1982), *Archival Moving Image Materials: a Cataloging Manual*, comp. Wendy White-Hensen (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, [1984]).

⁷ Louis Cardinal et al., *Les instruments de recherche pour les archives* (La Pocatière, Qué.: Documentor, 1984). For a note on the history of these efforts see Jacques Ducharme's comments in his essay on finding aids in Carol Couture and Jean-Yves Rousseau, *The Life of a Document* (Montreal: Vehicule Press, 1987), pp. 199-209, especially fn. 1, p. 207.

When the Planning Committee reviewed the "Report of the Working Group on Description at the Fonds Level"⁸ and the responses of the archival community to it, it realized that general rules, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, Second Edition, 1988 Revision⁹, rules governing all levels of description for all media, analogous to chapter one of *AACR2R*, had to be drafted. With a chapter on general rules in place, the Fonds Level Working Group report could become a chapter on rules for the description of multiple media fonds. In addition, the other working groups responsible for the construction of rules for the description of particular media, could then work within the framework of description established by the general rules for description. Accordingly, the Planning Committee itself drafted General Rules for Description (chapter 1), and in consultation with the Fonds Level Working Group, revised their draft rules to produce Rules for Multiple Media Fonds (chapter 2). As can be seen from the table of contents subsequent chapters will contain rules for description of various media at the fonds, series, file and item levels. These chapters will be published and distributed once they have been reviewed and recommended for use by the archival profession in Canada.

RULES FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

In order to develop rules for the description of archival materials a thorough analysis of the process of description and of the way archivists arrange archival materials is necessary. Inevitably attention must be focussed on the fundamental principles guiding archivists in their descriptive work. With the exception of appraisal, perhaps no other aspect of archival work so demands our analysis of archival theory and principles as does archival description.

The archival community, nationally and internationally, has yet to arrive at a consensus on the principles governing its descriptive practices. Nevertheless, RAD is formulated in a way that takes into account the nature of archives and the common assumptions presently guiding archivists in their descriptive practices.¹⁰

The principles governing descriptive practice may be defined as the theoretical and practical underpinnings of any descriptive process, while descriptive standards can be characterized as general, officially agreed upon, and widely accepted frameworks that define the way the descriptive process should be carried out and which must be based on overriding and agreed upon principles. Rules governing description can be viewed as a set of instructions, as specific as possible, that embody standards in a particular context with the object of producing consistency in the descriptive process. The practical

⁸ "Report of the Working Group on Description at the Fonds Level to the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists," March 1988. This report was circulated to the profession for comment in the fall of 1988.

⁹ *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, Second Edition, 1988 Revision, Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler, editors (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1988). Hereafter referred to as *AACR2R*.

¹⁰ *Toward Descriptive Standards* refers to "commonly accepted assumptions" which must be considered when discussing descriptive standards.

context in which the rules are applied depends on an understanding of the relationship between principles and standards.¹¹

Archivists adhere to certain axioms which govern the way they arrange and describe a fonds, and these axioms will perforce determine the rules for the description of archives.¹² These axioms have guided the Planning Committee and its working groups in the formulation of rules for the description of a fonds and its parts. One axiom holds that records created or accumulated by one records creator must be kept together and not intermixed with the records of other creators, often referred to as *respect des fonds*.

A second axiom follows from the observance of *respect des fonds*: the way archives are described depends on their arrangement. Implicit in the archivist's observance of *respect des fonds* is the assumption that the way a creator "automatically and organically created and/or accumulates records" will affect the way archivists arrange a fonds. A fonds cannot be described until it has been arranged. The authors of *Toward Descriptive Standards* underscored this vital link between arrangement and description when they stressed that "archival description must proceed from a thorough understanding of the concepts and practices of archival arrangement, which give all processes of administrative and intellectual control of archives their distinctive character."¹³ Similarly, levels of arrangement will determine the level of description and the authors of *Toward Descriptive Standards* recommended that archivists recognize five levels of arrangement (repository, fonds, series, filing unit, and item) and seven levels of description (inter-institutional, repository, thematic group, fonds, series, filing unit, and item).

Another axiom governing descriptive practice, also recommended by the authors of *Toward Descriptive Standards*, requires that all descriptive work must proceed from the general to the specific.¹⁴ In order to place the description of a series that is part of a fonds in context, one must have a description of the fonds of which the series is a part. Users must know the context in which the records they are consulting have been created. It is incumbent upon archivists, therefore, to have intellectual control of their holdings first at the fonds level, before proceeding to lower levels of description.

These axioms have guided the Planning Committee and its working groups in writing *RAD*. To ensure its successful implementation, it is vital that archivists understand the foundations and structures on which it is built and the philosophy and principles underlying it. *RAD* is based on the framework of *AACR2R* with appropriate modifications

¹¹ I am indebted to Michael Gorman for delineating this framework in an essay entitled "Principles, Standards, Rules and Applications" in Ralph W. Manning, ed., *AACR2 Seminar Papers* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1981), pp. 89-97.

¹² Some would argue that the "principles" referred to here are really only assumptions because there is, as yet, no unanimity amongst archivists about their universal nature. This points out the need for an international congress of archivists to produce such a Statement of Principles such as those enunciated by librarians in Paris in 1961.

¹³ *Toward Descriptive Standards*, p. 57.

¹⁴ Jacques Ducharme refers to this principle as the "principle of universality; that is, that archives must be described as a whole before one can undertake a detailed description of the parts." Cited in Carol Couture and Jean-Yves Rousseau, *The Life of a Document* (Montreal: Vehicule Press, 1987), p. 199.

to reflect those archival principles governing the arrangement and description of a fonds and its parts. After examining alternatives for the description of archival materials in a standardized format, the Fonds Level Working Group recommended in its report to the Planning Committee the adoption of *AACR2R* as a framework for archival description.¹⁵ The Planning Committee endorsed this recommendation and accepted the approach taken by the Working Group to analyze each area in *AACR2R*, to evaluate its applicability to archival description and to modify the rules, explaining the reasons for any modifications. In its response to their report, the Planning Committee emphasized to the Fonds Level Working Group that any *AACR2R* rules could be modified to respect archival principles and in subsequent meetings with them a consensus was arrived at on the presentation of the rules as they appear in *RAD*.

In order to understand *RAD* it will be useful for archivists unfamiliar with the evolution of bibliographic standards and rules to understand the larger framework in which *RAD* and *AACR2R* reside. *AACR2R* represents an integrated approach to the description of materials normally found in libraries (as its table of contents for part I illustrates) and it is a generalist code of practice, "not specifically intended for specialist and archival libraries," but one which can be used as the basis for the description of materials like those found in archives, with appropriate modifications.¹⁶ *RAD* provides archivists with a set of rules which "aim to provide a consistent and common foundation for the description of archival material within a fonds, based on traditional archival principles."¹⁷

It is essential, therefore, that archivists using these rules in their descriptive work remember that they are an extension of *AACR2R* to cover materials in archives that are part of a fonds. In some cases *RAD* modifies or augments an *AACR2R* rule; in other cases the rules are equivalent to *AACR2R*. Because *RAD* is based on *respect des fonds* it does not provide specific rules for the description of collections or items that do not form part of a recognizable fonds. Collections are, unlike fonds, artificial accumulations of materials and often lack a natural, organic unity. However, the rules can be applied to the description of collections and discrete items and *RAD* provides archivists with guidance in this matter in the introductory rules (see Rule 0.1). If archivists wish to describe published materials they should consult the relevant chapters in *AACR2R* for guidance.

The levels of detail of description reflected in rules 0.29 and 1.0D are intended to provide institutions with some flexibility when choosing a particular level of detail for a finding aid. The contents and format for a particular type of finding aid (union list, repository/thematic guide, inventory, or list) are thus determined by the depth (or level of detail) of description required by an institution. Implicit in the provision of levels of detail of description is the necessity for institutions to define the purpose of their finding aids (both existing and projected) and establish the minimum level of detail required for descriptions appearing in each type of finding aid. It must be emphasized that *RAD* does not prescribe products, that is, it does not provide guidance on the types of finding aids archives should develop, or the form in which they are presented or distributed to users.

¹⁵ "Report of the Working Group on Description at the Fonds Level," p. 9.

¹⁶ *AACR2R*, Rule 0.1.

¹⁷ *Rules for Archival Description*, Rule 0.1.

That is a matter of institutional policy.¹⁸ Similarly, many rules provide for options in the application of a particular rule. Institutions are expected to develop their own policies and procedures for the application of an option as instructed in Rule 0.5.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Both the profession and Canadian archival institutions have invested heavily in the development of these rules, recognizing as they do the benefits which will derive from their application. The Planning Committee has made every effort to make the development of rules for description for Canadian archivists a collaborative process. Members participating in various media working groups have been chosen because of their own expressed interest and demonstrated expertise with a particular media and we are grateful to them for contributing their talents to this collective endeavour. The community at large has been kept informed of the progress of the Planning Committee's work and is encouraged to respond, as they have done so in the past, to future Working Group reports as they appear.

While the profession has accepted responsibility for the development of the rules, archival institutions have also contributed generously to this project both singly, through the support of their staff's attendance at working group meetings and their requests for leave to prepare working papers and other documents, and collectively through the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA). The Canadian Council of Archives' survey of Canadian archives revealed arrangement and description as the most important of short-term provincial priorities.¹⁹ In the face of this acknowledged urgency the Planning Committee has appreciated the moral support and patience of the National Archives and many provincial/territorial institutions who have postponed significant institutional decisions respecting pressing descriptive projects until *RAD* is released.

The Planning Committee also acknowledges the interest shown in our work by our colleagues in the library profession. Their willingness to share their experiences in the development of descriptive standards and rules may help us to avoid making similar mistakes in the process of standards development and implementation. We are particularly grateful to the Canadian Library Association (CLA) and to the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED) for giving us the rights to copy from both the English and French versions of *AACR2R/RCAA2*.

The development of *RAD* has been, and continues to be, a challenging task. The Planning Committee appreciates, from its own experience, that *RAD*'s implementation by institutions and use by archivists will require as much patience, careful study and reflection as that exercised by the Planning Committee and all its Working Groups in

¹⁸ This distinguishes *RAD* from both Michael Cook's *Manual of Archival Description* and Steven Hensen's *Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts*, which both propose formats for the standardization and presentation of finding aids. Both Cook and Hensen give considerable attention to the provision of examples in a particular format. Cook gives two models for listing at different levels (list and paragraph modes) and Hensen displays archival descriptions tagged in accordance with the USMARC-AMC format.

¹⁹ The Canadian Archival System: A Report on the National Needs and Priorities of Archives, Summary Report - August 1989 (Ottawa: Canadian Council of Archives, 1989), p. 19.

their development. The degree of success archivists will have in applying these rules to their descriptive work will depend upon the collective efforts of the Planning Committee, its Working Groups, and those in the profession who have taken the time to respond to the challenge of this endeavour. We can only hope that as archivists assess the rules they will apply, as Sir Hilary Jenkinson once commended, their "practical experience" combined with "sound theory" and "ordinary common sense."

Kent M. Haworth,
Chairperson
Planning Committee
on Descriptive Standards

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

PURPOSES OF ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

Archival description serves “to identify and explain the context and content of archival material in order to promote its accessibility.”²⁰ The Bentley research group identified three specific purposes of archival description, and the methods by which these are achieved.²¹ The purposes are:

1. To provide access to archival material through retrievable descriptions;
2. To promote understanding of archival material by documenting its content, context and structure; and
3. To establish grounds for presuming the authenticity of archival material by documenting its chain of custody, arrangement, and circumstances of creation and use.

The following principles form a foundation for this standard, and assist institutions to achieve the purposes of archival description.

PRINCIPLES OF ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

These principles guide the development of a descriptive practice that employs the system of rules contained in this standard. Principles are grounded in fundamental archival theory as well as the tradition of Canadian archival practice. They are informed by earlier statements on description, and various national and international descriptive standards.²²

The “Preface to the 1990 Edition” of *RAD* states:

The principles governing descriptive practice may be defined as the theoretical and practical underpinnings of any descriptive process, while descriptive standards can be characterized as general, officially agreed upon, and widely accepted

²⁰ International Council of Archives (ICA), *International Standard for Archival Description (General)*, 2nd ed. (Ottawa: International Council of Archives, 2000), p. 7.

²¹ Wendy M. Duff and Kent M. Haworth, “Advancing Archival Description: A Model for Rationalizing North American Descriptive Standards,” *Archives and Manuscripts*.25, 2 (1997), p. 204.

²² See *Toward Descriptive Standards: Report and Recommendations of the Canadian Working Group on Archival Descriptive Standards* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1985), pp. 6–9, pp. 55–59, pp. 63–64; U.S. Working Group on Standards for Archival Description (WGSAD), “Archival Description Standards: Establishing a Process for their Development and Implementation,” *American Archivist* 52, 4 (Fall 1989), pp. 440-43; Duff and Haworth, pp. 198-99, pp. 203-4; *Rules for Archival Description* (Ottawa, Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1990); ICA, “Statement of Principles Regarding Archival Description,” *Archivaria* 34 (Summer 1992), pp. 8-16; ICA, *ISAD(G)*, pp. 7-12; and *Describing Archives: A Content Standard* (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2004).

frameworks... The practical context in which the rules are applied depends on an understanding of the relationship between principles and standards.²³

If it is to be widely adopted and used, a descriptive standard must rest on a solid intellectual foundation. These principles, widely understood and accepted by archivists, provide a theoretical and practical framework for the rules that follow.

P1.0. Archival description should be undertaken with attention to requirements for use. Descriptive practice must recognize specific use requirements. To ensure effective access to archival material, decisions related to description and the choice of access points should reflect the archivist's obligation to all users. The rules in this standard should be applied in a way that results in descriptions and access points suited to both institutional and research needs.

P2.0. The description of all archival material (e.g., fonds, series, collections and discrete items) should be integrated and proceed from a common set of rules. Archival material has traditionally been understood to consist of documents automatically and organically created and/or accumulated and used by a person or organization in the course of that creator's activities or functions. Understanding the contextual relationships that exist between a whole and its parts is an important factor in attributing value to aggregations of material. However, archival material varies with respect to provenance, and many institutional holdings fall outside the scope of the traditional conception.

In fulfilling a particular mandate or collections development policy, a repository often acquires collections of documents assembled on the basis of a common characteristic, as well as discrete items that do not form part of a larger body of materials. The value of these records may be related to characteristics independent of knowledge of their creator, or their context of creation, accumulation and use (e.g., subject or form).

If this range of material is to be described consistently within an institutional, regional, or national descriptive system, the rules must apply to material created by, and acquired from, a variety of sources. It follows that the rules in this standard should be used to describe all archival material, including fonds, series, collections and discrete items.

P3.0. *Respect des fonds* is the basis of archival arrangement and description. The archival principle of *respect des fonds* states that the records created, accumulated, and/or maintained and used by an individual or corporate body must be kept together in their original order, if it exists or has been maintained, and not be mixed or combined with the records of another individual or corporate body.

This principle is composed of two parts – provenance and original order. The principle of provenance means that the records created, accumulated and/or maintained by an individual or organization must be represented together, distinguishable from the records of any other creator. The principle of original order means that the order of the records established by the creator should be maintained by physical and/or intellectual means

²³ Kent M. Haworth, "Preface to the 1990 Edition," in *Rules for Archival Description* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1990), p. xvii-xviii.

whenever possible to preserve existing relationships between records and the evidential value inherent in this order.

P3.1. Description applies to all material, regardless of form or medium. The principle of provenance demands that no records are excluded from description because of their particular form or medium. However, different media will require specific rules to accurately describe their unique characteristics. Rules for archival description must accommodate all media (and the relationships between them) within the body of records of one creator.

P4.0. Creators of archival material must be described. A description of the functions and activities of the creator(s) that produce archival material is important to understanding the context in which they were created. Standardized access points to descriptions should indicate the primary creator and relationships between successive creators (e.g., parts of a corporate body having undergone reorganization). This standard contains rules for presenting this information consistently.

In the context of this standard it is understood that the archivist does not always possess knowledge of the creator(s), nor is a given creator always responsible for more than one unit of material. However, when information relating to creators is known, it must be clearly reflected in (or linked to) the description, enabling retrieval by provenance.

P4.1. Description applies equally to records created by individuals or families, and by corporate bodies. Documents that are the product of the functions and activities of organizations may differ in extent, arrangement, subject matter, etc., from those that result from the activities of individuals or families. However, principles of arrangement and description should be applied equally to materials created by individuals or families, and organizations.

P5.0. Description reflects arrangement (i.e., levels of description are determined by levels of arrangement). Arrangement is the intellectual and/or physical processes of identifying accumulations of documents in accordance with accepted archival principles. Description involves the creation of accurate representations of archival material. Archivists capture, collate, analyze, and organize information about material that serves to identify it and to explain its context and the systems that produced it.

The description of any unit of material will reflect its unique pattern of arrangement. For instance, records arranged as a fonds or collection might be described using multiple levels to represent both the whole and its parts. In the case of a discrete item, the description would reflect only a single level of arrangement.

P5.1. Levels of arrangement and description constitute a hierarchical system. The arrangement of archival material constitutes a hierarchical system of levels that reflect the intellectual and/or physical ordering of the records. This standard recognizes the following levels of arrangement: fonds, series, collection, file and item. Each level of arrangement has a corresponding level of description.

Levels of arrangement may be related to one another in a part-to-whole relationship. For example, a fonds may be composed of series, which in turn may be composed of files, etc. The significance of each part of the whole is tied to its

place in the hierarchy. Multilevel description then, involves the preparation of multiple, interrelated descriptive records, of both the whole and its parts.

This standard, however, also recognizes that not all levels of arrangement are required or possible in all cases, and thus not all levels of description are required. Conversely, in some situations additional levels may be required (i.e., a fonds or series may require further subdivision). Ultimately, levels of arrangement and description depend on the provenance and nature of the material, as well as the management needs of the institution preserving it.

P5.2. Descriptions should proceed from general to specific. The representation of multilevel descriptive records must progress from the general to the specific. Description at the highest level should be presented before that of lower levels. It follows that descriptions at lower levels should not be presented without the description of the larger aggregation(s) of which each forms a part.

P5.3. Information provided at each level of description must be appropriate to that level. Information provided at a given level of description must be relevant to that level. For example, it is inappropriate to provide detailed information about the contents of files in a description of the fonds or the series. Likewise, it is undesirable to repeat information given at higher levels of a multilevel description. To avoid repetition, provide common information at the highest appropriate level.

P5.4. Relationships between levels of description must be clearly indicated. Any relationship existing between levels of description must be clearly indicated. In multilevel description, the whole and its parts must be represented in a way that indicates the nature of the relationships between them. Each level of description must be identified and linked in some way with the next higher unit being described.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1. These rules aim to provide a consistent and common foundation for the description of archival material based on traditional archival principles. The rules can be applied to the description of archival fonds, series, collections, and discrete items. The application of the rules will result in descriptions for archival material at various levels, e.g., fonds, series, file, and item levels, and will aid in the construction or compilation of finding aids of all kinds. The rules cover the description of, and the provision of access points for, all forms of material, e.g., text, graphic material, moving images, commonly found in Canadian archives at the present time. The integrated structure of the text makes the general rules usable as a basis for the description of uncommon material and material yet unknown.

In accordance with the recommendations made by the Canadian Working Group on Archival Descriptive Standards in *Toward Descriptive Standards*,² and the decision of the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards of the Bureau of Canadian Archivists to make the rules compatible with the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition (1988 revision)³ the rules extend its provisions and translate its language and terminology so as to make it usable for archivists and archival repositories and can be used independently.

Accordingly, the style used in the rules complies with the prescriptions of *the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* and, therefore, is in accordance with the *Chicago Manual of Style*⁴ and for spellings with *Webster's New International Dictionary*.⁵

² *Toward Descriptive Standards* : Report and Recommendations of the Canadian Working Group on Archival Descriptive Standards. – Ottawa : Bureau of Canadian Archivists, Dec. 1985.

³ *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* / prepared under the direction of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR, ... ; edited by Michael Gorman and Paul Winkler. – 2nd ed., 1988 revision. – Ottawa : Canadian Library Association ; London : Library Association Publishing Limited ; Chicago : American Library Association, c1988.

⁴ *The Chicago Manual of Style : for Authors, Editors, and Copywriters*. – 13th ed., rev. and expanded. – Chicago ; London : University of Chicago Press, 1982.

⁵ *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged* / editor in chief, Philip Babcock Gove and the Merriam-Webster editorial staff. – Springfield, Mass. : Merriam-Webster ; Harlow, Essex : Distributed by Longman Group, c1986.

Where Webster's gives as a permitted alternative a British spelling (e.g., *catalogue*, *centre*), it has been used in the rules; where the American usage is the only one specified (e.g., *capitalize*), it has been used in the rules. As in AACR2, agreement on terminology has similarly resulted sometimes in the use of an American term (e.g., *membership in*) and sometimes in as British term (e.g., *full stop*).

(0.1. and 0.2.)

STRUCTURE OF THE RULES

0.2. Although most archivists start to gather information about the material to be described during the accessioning process, the rules assume that the material already has been examined, arranged, and the information necessary for description compiled. The rules are, therefore, most usefully applied at the stage when arrangement has been completed and formal description starts.

Part I deals with the provision of information describing the material itself and part II deals with the determination and establishment of headings (access points) under which the descriptive information is to be presented and with the making of references to those headings. The rules define and standardize the description of archival material and their application will result in finding aids of various kinds. The format for the presentation of particular finding aids is a matter of institutional policy and will depend on the type and purpose of the finding aid being prepared.

The introductions to these rules are part of the rules and are numbered accordingly.

(0.3.)

0.3. In both parts the rules proceed from the general to the specific. In part I the specificity relates to the broad class of material being described, e.g., text, graphic material, sound recordings, moving images, to the level of detail required for each element of the description, and to the analysis of the parts of the unit being described, e.g., series, file(s), item(s).

(0.4.)

ACCESS POINTS

0.4. In part II the rules are based on the proposition that one or more *provenance*, *author* and/or *non-subject access points* are chosen to make accessible units of material at various levels of description.

(0.5.)

ALTERNATIVES AND OPTIONS

0.5. Some rules are designed as *alternative rules* or as *optional additions*, and some other rules or parts of rules are introduced by *optionally*. These provisions arise from the recognition that different solutions to a problem and differing levels of detail and specificity are appropriate in different contexts. Decide some alternatives and options as a matter of description policy for a particular finding aid or institution and, therefore, exercise them either always or never. Exercise other alternatives and options case by case. All institutions should distinguish between these two types of option and keep a record of their policy decisions and of the circumstances in which a particular option may be applied.

(0.7.)

0.6. The word *prominently* (used in such phrases as *prominently named* and *stated prominently*) means that a statement to which it applies must be a formal statement found in, or on, one of the prescribed sources of information (see 1.0A) for areas 1 and 2 for the broad class of material to which the unit being described belongs.

(0.8.)

0.7. The rules recognize the necessity for judgement and interpretation on the part of both the person who performs the description and the institution responsible for it. Such judgement and interpretation may be based on the requirements of a particular finding aid or upon the use of the material being described. The need for judgement is indicated in these rules by words and phrases such as *if appropriate*, *important*, and *if necessary*. Such words and phrases indicate recognition of the fact that uniform legislation for all types and sizes of finding aids is neither possible nor desirable, and encourage institutions to develop a description policy based on specific local knowledge. This statement in no way contradicts the value of standardization. Apply such judgement consistently within a particular context and record the institution's policy.

(0.9.)

APPENDICES

0.8. Matters of general application (abbreviations, capitalization, and the treatment of numerals) are dealt with in appendices. The instructions given in those appendices are rules and must be applied consistently. A glossary is given as the final appendix.

(0.10.)

STYLE

0.9. In matters of style not covered by the rules and appendices (e.g., matters of punctuation other than prescribed punctuation), follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*.
(0.11.)

LANGUAGE PREFERENCES

0.10. The rules contain some instances in which a decision is made on the basis of language and in which English is preferred. Users of the rules who do not use English as their working language should replace the specified preference for English by a preference for their working language. Authorized translations will do the same.
(0.12.)

0.11. The ALA/LC romanization tables⁶ are used in examples in which romanization occurs. This usage is based on the recognition that these tables are used by the overwhelming majority of archival institutions and libraries in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Authorized translations will, in examples, substitute romanizations derived from the standard romanization tables prevailing in institutions in the countries or areas for which the translation is intended.
(0.13.)

EXAMPLES

0.12. The examples used throughout these rules are illustrative and not prescriptive. That is, they illuminate the provisions of the rule to which they are attached, rather than extend those provisions. Do not take the examples or the form in which they are presented as instructions unless specifically told to do so by the accompanying text.

Examples often have explanatory notes in italics added to them. Do not confuse them with notes to be added to the description by the person who prepares the description, i.e., the archivist (see 1.8). In part I of the rules, a note to be added to the description is indicated in the examples by Note. Do not add this word to the actual description.
(0.14.)

⁶ *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 118 (summer 1976)-. – Washington : Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1976- .

PART I. DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

0.21. This part of the rules contains instructions on the formulation of descriptions of archival fonds, series, collections, and discrete items. Those descriptions need (in most instances) headings added to them to make the descriptions accessible. For instructions on the formulation of such access points, see part II.

(0.21.)

0.22. The rules are based on the archival principle of *respect des fonds* and the framework of the General International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD(G)).⁷ They follow that framework exactly in the order of elements and their prescribed punctuation. IFLA has developed, and is developing, specialized ISBDs for specific types of material, also on the basis of the ISBD(G). Close correspondence will therefore exist between chapters in part I and the corresponding ISBD.

(0.22.)

STRUCTURE OF PART I

0.23. The basic rules for the description of archival material are to be found in chapter 1, which sets out all the rules that are of general applicability. Then follow rules for broad classes of material at all levels of description (chapters 2-8 and 11-12) and rules of partial generality (chapters 9-10 and 13). There are no chapters numbered 14-20; part II begins with chapter 21, the paragraphs of the Introduction to part II being numbered 20.1, 20.2, etc.

Chapter 1 is a general chapter containing those rules that apply to all archival material. For example, rule 1.1F deals with the statement(s) of responsibility for the material being described and subsequent chapters in part I refer the user to that rule for guidance on that topic. Where certain classes of material demand specific treatment of a certain element, the general chapter contains only brief guidance and the user of the rules will find specific guidance in the chapter dealing with the particular class of material being described. For example, rule 1.5 contains an indication of the type of information found in the physical description area; and detailed guidance on the physical description of graphic material will be found in rule 4.5, on the physical description of moving images in rule 7.5, and so on. Use the chapters in part I alone or in combination as the specific

⁷ *ISBD(G) : General International Standard Bibliographic Description : Annotated Text /* prepared by the Working Group on the General International Standard Bibliographic Description set up by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing. – London IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977.

problem demands. The majority of problems, however, can be solved, once the rules have been studied comprehensively, by a single reference to a single rule.

Within the chapters the rule numbering has a mnemonic structure. For example, rule 1.4B is concerned with the date(s) of creation for all types of archival material, rule 3.4B is concerned with the date(s) of creation for textual records, and so on. If a particular rule appearing in chapter 1 is not applicable to the material treated in a subsequent chapter, the rule is omitted from that chapter.

(0.23.)

METHODS OF PROCEDURE

0.24. It is a cardinal principle of the use of part I that the description of a unit of material should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with the broad physical class(es) of material to which that unit belongs, e.g., text, moving images, sound recording, microform. In other words, the starting point for description is the physical class of material into which the descriptive unit falls; for example, describe text in microform as a microform.⁸ In the case of units composed of multiple media and of discrete items, the description should be based in the first instance on the chapter dealing with multiple media (chapter 2) or discrete items (chapter 13) in conjunction with the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material that make up the unit being described.

When describing reproductions, there will be need in many instances to consult the chapter(s) dealing with the original form(s) of the material in order to complete the description.

(0.24.)

0.25. The ISBD(G) contains an area of description for details that are special to a particular class of material or type of publication. This is the third area of description, called the *Material (or type of publication) Specific Details Area*. In these rules, this area has been re-named *Class of Material Specific Details Area*. This area is used for cartographic materials (chapter 5), architectural and technical drawings (chapter 6), and philatelic records (chapter 12). Do not use this area for any other materials treated in these rules. Where it is applicable and appropriate, repeat this area.

(0.25.)

⁸ Traditionally, the archivist has focussed on the intellectual characteristics of the material being described. Although, in these rules, the starting point for description is the broad physical class(es) of material into which the descriptive unit falls, this in no way precludes the description of the intellectual content of the material.

OPTIONS AND OMISSIONS

0.26. Although the rules for description are based upon a standard (the ISBD(G)), it is recognized that certain types of material do not require every element of that standard. For this reason there are differences in the treatment of different kinds of material. For example, the accompanying material element is not used for textual records. (0.26.)

0.27. All notes described in the chapters of part I are optional (unless a note is specifically stated to be mandatory) in that their inclusion in the entry depends on the nature of the material being described and the purpose of the entry concerned. In addition, the wording of notes in the examples is not prescriptive (i.e., if desired, choose another wording provided that it meets the general requirements of brevity and clarity). (0.27.)

0.28. All measurements prescribed in part I are in SI.⁹ They are the normal measurements used at this time in archival and other cultural institutions in Canada. (0.28.)

0.29. Rule 1.0D contains a specification of two levels of detail of description. Consider each of these levels as a minimum.¹⁰ When appropriate, add further information to the required set of data. The two levels of detail of description allow archival institutions flexibility in their description policy, because they prescribe an entry that is in conformity with descriptive standards and yet allow some types of material to be described in more detail than others. Use the two levels of detail of description:

- either* a) by choosing a level of detail of description for all types of material being described in the institution at all hierarchical (part-to-whole) levels of description, e.g., a fonds, series, file, and item level
- or* b) by drawing up guidelines for the use of the two levels of detail of description depending on the purpose or type of finding aid for which the descriptions are made. (0.29.)

⁹ Système International d'Unités or International System of Units.

¹⁰ In practice, institutions may choose a level of detail that falls between the recommended levels in order to accommodate local needs.

GENERAL RULES FOR DESCRIPTION

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GENERAL RULES

1.0. GENERAL RULES

1.0A. Preliminary rule

1.0A1. Scope. These rules may be used to describe fonds, series, collections, and discrete items.

Where the description of a fonds, series, or collection as a whole constitutes the highest level of description, the descriptions of its parts constitute lower levels of description. Using these rules, archival materials are represented by a set of descriptions which show the unit as a dynamic whole, consisting of lower-level parts that may include series, files, and items. Each of these parts becomes (or has the potential to become) an object of description, resulting in multiple descriptions that need to be linked hierarchically to represent the part-to-whole structure.¹

Institutions also acquire discrete items that do not form part of a larger body of materials (e.g., a fonds). These rules also provide guidance for the consistent description of and access to discrete items, alongside other holdings. For the description of discrete items, refer to the rules contained in Chapter 13.

For the level of detail required at different levels of description see 1.0D.

1.0A2. Multilevel description. Use multilevel description for preparing descriptions of archival material whose arrangement is characterized by multiple aggregations, and when, in addition to the highest level of description, separate descriptions of some or all of its parts are required.

The following rules apply when establishing a hierarchy of descriptions.

1.0A2a. Description from the general to the specific. At the highest level of description, give information for the fonds, series or collection as a whole. At the next and subsequent levels, give information for the parts being described. Present the resulting descriptions in a hierarchical part-to-whole relationship proceeding from the highest level to the more specific.

¹ The rules in this chapter do not prescribe the number of levels to be described in a multilevel description. The decision to describe to a certain level is an institutional one that will vary from one unit of material to the next, depending on the nature, size, and importance of the various component parts. Nor do the rules require that, at a given level of description (e.g., at the file level), *all* the records at that level (e.g., all of the file) be described.

GENERAL RULES

1.0A2b. Information relevant to the level of description. Provide only such information that is appropriate to the level being described. For example, do not provide detailed file content information if the unit being described is a fonds; do not provide an Administrative history for an entire department if the creator of a unit being described is a division or a branch.

1.0A2c. Linking of descriptions. Link each description to its next higher unit of description, if applicable, and identify the level of description in the Scope and content (see 1.7D).

1.0A2d. Non-repetition of information. At the highest appropriate level, give information that is common to the component parts. Do not repeat information at a lower level of description that has already been given at a higher level, unless specifically instructed to do so in the following rules, or unless essential for clarity.^{1a}

1.0A3. Sources of information. Each chapter in Part I contains a specification of the chief source of information for each level of description at which the material is being described within the broad class of material covered by that chapter.

For each area of the description one or more sources of information are prescribed. Enclose in square brackets information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

For an aggregate level of description (e.g., for a fonds, series, file) the chief source of information will be collective in nature.

For an item, the chief source of information may be collective or may be unitary in nature. An example of a chief source of information that is unitary in nature is the chief source for a textual item which is the title page.

Prefer information found in that chief source to information found elsewhere. When the sources of information are placed in a ranking order, follow that order.

1.0A4. Form of presentation. Make the levels of description distinct by layout or typography.

^{1a} Institutions may, as a matter of policy, decide to repeat information at each level of description regardless of whether it is given at a higher level.

GENERAL RULES

1.0B. Organization of the description

1.0B1. At the level of the fonds, series, collection and file the description is divided into the following areas:

- Title and statement of responsibility
- Class of material specific details
- Date(s) of creation
- Physical description
- Archival description
- Note(s)

1.0B2. At the level of an item, the description is divided into the following areas:

- Title and statement of responsibility
- Edition
- Class of material specific details
- Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.
- Physical description
- Publisher's series
- Archival description
- Note(s)
- Standard number

Each of these areas is divided into a number of elements as set out in the rules in this and in following chapters.

1.0C. Punctuation

1.0C1. Precede each area, other than the first area, or each occurrence of a note or standard number, etc., area by a full stop, space, dash, space (. –) unless the area begins a new paragraph.

Precede or enclose each occurrence of an element of an area with standard punctuation prescribed at the head of each section of this chapter.

Precede each mark of prescribed punctuation by a space and follow it by a space, except for the comma, full stop, and opening and closing parentheses and square brackets. The comma, full stop, and closing parenthesis and square bracket are not preceded by a space; the opening parenthesis and square bracket are not followed by a space.

GENERAL RULES

Precede the first element of each area, other than the first element of the first area or the first element of an area beginning a new paragraph, by a full stop, space, dash, space. When that element is not present in a description, precede the first element that is present by a full stop, space, dash, space instead of the prescribed preceding punctuation for that element.

Indicate an interpolation (i.e., data taken from outside the prescribed source(s) of information) by enclosing it in square brackets. Indicate a conjectural interpolation by adding a question mark within the square brackets. Indicate the omission of part of an element by the mark of omission (...). Precede and follow the mark of omission by a space. Omit any area or element that does not apply in describing a particular descriptive unit; also omit its prescribed preceding or enclosing punctuation. Do not indicate the omission of an area or element by the mark of omission.

When adjacent elements within one area are to be enclosed in square brackets, enclose them in one set of square brackets unless one of the elements is a general material designation, which is always enclosed in its own set of square brackets.

When adjacent elements are in different areas, enclose each element in a set of square brackets.

[2nd ed.]. – [London] : Thomsons, 1973

When an element ends with an abbreviation followed by a full stop or ends with the mark of omission and the punctuation following that element either is or begins with a full stop, omit the full stop that constitutes or begins the prescribed punctuation.

Warner Bros., Inc. – U.S.
not Warner Bros., Inc.. – U.S.

When punctuation occurring within or at the end of an element is retained, give it with normal spacing. Prescribed punctuation is always added, even though double punctuation may result.

Quo vadis? : a narrative from the time of Nero

Spring has sprung! : a benefit evening

1.0C2. The following table specifies all elements for each area of description (see rule 1.0B) and illustrates the preceding prescribed punctuation as set out in rule 1.0C1.²

² This table (rule 1.0C2) is adapted from ISBD(G).

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<i>Area</i>	<i>Prescribed preceding (or enclosing) punctuation for elements</i>	<i>Element</i>
1. Title and statement of responsibility area	[]	1.1 Title proper
	=	1.2 General material designation
	:	1.3 Parallel title
	:	1.4 Other title information
	/	1.5 Statements of responsibility
2. Edition area		First statement
		Subsequent statement
	=	2.1 Edition statement
		2.2 Parallel edition statement
		2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition
	/	First statement
		Subsequent statement
	;	2.4 Additional edition statement
	,	2.5 Statement of responsibility following an edition statement
	/	First statement
	Subsequent statement	
3. Class of material specific details area		
4. Dates of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. area		4.1 Dates of creation
		4.2 Place of publication, distribution, etc.
		First place
		Subsequent place
	;	4.3 Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
	:	4.4 Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
	[]	4.5 Date of publication, distribution, etc.
	,	4.6 Place of manufacture
(4.7 Name of manufacturer	
:	4.8 Date of manufacture	
)		

GENERAL RULES

5. Physical description area	5.1	Extent of unit being described including specific material designation
:	5.2	Other physical details
;	5.3	Dimensions
+	5.4	Accompanying material statement
6. Series area (publisher's series)	6.1	Title proper of series
=	6.2	Parallel title of series
:	6.3	Other title information of series
<i>Note:</i> A series statement is enclosed by parentheses. When there are two or more series statements, each is enclosed by parentheses.	/	6.4 Statement of responsibility relating to the series
,	6.5	International Standard Serial Number of series
	6.6	Numbering within series
7. Archival description area	7.1	Administrative history/ Biographical sketch
. –	7.2	Custodial history
. –	7.3	Scope and content
8. Note area		
9. Standard number	9.1	Standard number (or alternative)

1.0D. Levels of detail in the description

This rule sets out two levels of detail of description for each level of description (e.g., fonds, series, file, item) each containing those elements that must be given as the minimum for that level. Choose a level of detail of description appropriate to the level of description and in accordance with 0.29 and 1.0B. Include this minimum set of elements³ for all materials described at the chosen level when the elements are applicable to the unit being described and when, in the case of optional additions, the institution has chosen to include an optional element. Elements of description relating to bibliographic characteristics (e.g., statement of responsibility, publisher's series, publishing information) are provided for only at the item level. If the rules in part I specify other

³ Information contained in the Biographical sketch or Administrative history element of the archival description area may be carried as part of the authority record for those institutions that use authorities and maintain an authority file unless, of course, the authority file and descriptive records are not linked directly in an institution's finding aid system; in such a case, the information should be included in the descriptive records. See also footnote 25.

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pieces of information in place of any of the elements set out below, include those other pieces of information. Consult individual rules in this chapter and in those following for the content of elements to be included.

1.0D1. First level of detail of description for a fonds, series, or collection. For the first level of detail of description for a fonds, series, or collection include at least the elements set out in this schematic illustration:

Title proper. – Class of materials specific details. – Date(s) of creation. –
Extent of descriptive unit. – Administrative history/ Biographical sketch. –
Custodial history. – Scope and content. – Note(s).

1.0D2. First level of detail of description for a file. For the first level of detail for a file, include at least the elements set out in this schematic illustration:

Title proper. – Class of material specific details. – Date(s) of creation. –
Extent of descriptive unit. – Scope and content. – Note(s).

1.0D3. First level of detail of description for an item. For the first level of detail for an item, include at least the elements set out in this schematic illustration:

Title proper. – Edition statement. – Class of material specific details. –
Date(s) of creation, or when this is not applicable, date of publication,
distribution, etc. – Extent of descriptive unit. – Scope and content. –
Note(s). – Standard number.

1.0D5. Second level of detail of description. The second level of detail of description includes all elements set out in the following rules that are applicable to the unit being described.

1.0E. Language and script of the description

1.0E1. In the following areas, give transcribed information in the language and script (wherever practicable) in which it appears:

Title and statement of responsibility
Edition
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.
Series

For details given in the class of material specific details area, follow the instructions in the relevant rules of the following chapters.

GENERAL RULES

Replace symbols or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the equipment available with a description in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary (See also 1.1B1 and 1.1F9).

In general, give interpolations into these areas in the language and script of the other data in the area. Exceptions to this are:

- a) prescribed interpolations and abbreviations
- b) general material designations (see 1.1C)
- c) other forms of the place of publication, distribution, (see 1.4C3 and 1.4C4)
- d) statements of function of the publisher, distributor (see 1.4E).

If the other data are romanized, give interpolations according to the same romanization.

Give all elements in the other areas (other than titles and quotations in notes) according to the language and script policy of the institution preparing the description.

1.0F. Inaccuracies

1.0F1. In an area where transcription is required, e.g., when describing at lower levels of description, including the item level, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears there. Follow such an inaccuracy either by [sic] or by i.e. and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

The wolrd [sic] of television

The Paul Anthony Buck [i.e. Brick] lectures

R.C. Booth Enterp[r]ises

1.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

1.0G1. Add accents and other diacritical marks that are not present in the data found in the source of information in accordance with the usage of the language used in the context.

GENERAL RULES

1.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 1.1A. Preliminary rule
- 1.1B. Title proper
- 1.1C. General material designation
- 1.1D. Parallel titles
- 1.1E. Other title information
- 1.1F. Statement of responsibilities

1.1A. Preliminary rule

1.1A1. Scope. At all levels of description, record in this area the title of the unit being described, whether transcribed or supplied, and optionally, the general material designation.

At the item level of description, also record in this area the statement of responsibility if applicable.

1.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

- Enclose the general material designation in square brackets ([GMD]).
- Enclose the qualifier(s) to the general material designation in parentheses.
- Separate general material designation terms with a comma (,).
- Precede each parallel title by an equals sign (=).
- Precede each unit of other title information by a colon (:).
- Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash (/).
- Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon (;).

1.1A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or any other source prescribed for this area in the .0B rules of the following chapters. For chief sources of information prescribed for each level of description see the .0B rules in the relevant chapter for the material to which the unit being described belongs.

Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

1.1A4. Form of presentation. Unless otherwise instructed to do so, give the elements of description in the order prescribed by the sequence of the following rules, even if this

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means transposing prominently displayed elements of description that are to be transcribed. Transcribe the data as found, however, if case endings are affected, if the grammatical construction of the data would be disturbed, or if one element is inseparably linked to another.

1.1B. Title proper

At all levels of description, always give the title proper. When appropriate, indicate the source of a title proper in a note (see 1.8B2).

1.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description⁴, when the chief source of information for a unit being described bears a formal title proper, transcribe it exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization. The transcribed title must be common to all the material being described at the level at which it is being described. Give accentuation and other diacritical marks that are present in the chief source of information (see also 1.0G). Capitalize according to appendix A.

Register of baptisms in the parish of Saint George in the county of Halifax

The waste book

Testament de François Noel

The Abercrombie album

Anthology

My American cousin

Initiation potpourri

Pièces comptables et livres comptables
(*Titre officiel propre d'une série faisant partie du Fonds du Centenaire du Saguenay*)

Fighting words

Adventures in Rainbow Country

Home mission fund record book

⁴ A formal title proper is seldom found at the fonds, series, or collection level.

GENERAL RULES

Prix d'histoire du Canada de la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal
(*Titre officiel propre d'un dossier faisant partie du Fonds Gérard Dion*)

Black marks register

Genealogy of the Hoyt and Wiles families

Lettre du Québec
(*Titre officiel propre d'une pièce faisant partie du Fonds Pierre Perrault*)

Register of the attendance, deportment, and general standing of the pupils attending school in industrial school with a record of visitation

Société d'étude et de mathématique appliquée

If the formal title proper as given in the chief source of information includes the punctuation marks ... or [], replace them by – (an em dash) and (), respectively.

– And he was created in his own image
(Source of information reads: ... and he was created in his own image)

1.1B1a. Formal title proper with symbols. If the formal title proper as given in the chief source of information includes symbols that cannot be reproduced by the equipment available, replace them with a supplied description in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary.

Tables of the error function and its derivative, [reproduction of equations for the functions]

1.1B1b. Formal title proper with a statement of responsibility. If the formal title proper includes a statement of responsibility, and the statement is an integral part of the title proper (i.e., connected by a case ending or other grammatical construction), transcribe it as part of the title proper.

Mildred Brockie's memorabilia

1.1B1c. Formal title proper with letters or initials. If a formal title proper includes separate letters or initials without full stops between them, transcribe such letters or initials without spaces between them.

Good old school days at SPS

CNE 101

GENERAL RULES

If such letters or initials have full stops between them, transcribe them with full stops and omit any internal spaces.

Minutes of the Magee P.T.A., 1958-61

1.1B1d. Abridge a long formal title proper. Abridge a long formal title proper only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Never omit any of the first five words of the formal title proper (excluding the alternative title). Indicate omissions by the mark of omission. If appropriate, transcribe the remainder of the title in a note (see 1.8B4).

Commission royale sur les circonstances qui ont entouré l'écrasement de l'avion Douglas DC-8F...

Note: Suite du titre... CF-TJN à Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville (Québec), le 29 novembre 1963.

1.1B1e. Title elements scattered by layout or typography. When parts of the title are scattered over the chief source of information, transcribe the formal title proper based on those elements distinguished by position, typography, or size of lettering. When the title information is arranged decoratively, deduce the logical sequence and then record the title in its semantic order.

1.1B1f. Formal title proper with many languages or typography. If the chief source of information bears titles in two or more languages or scripts, transcribe as the formal title proper the one in the language or script of the main written content of the unit being described. If this criterion is not applicable choose the formal title proper by reference to order of titles on or the layout of the chief source of information. Record the other titles as parallel titles (see 1.1D).

International map of natural gas fields in Europe

(Chief source of information bears the following titles:

"International map of natural fields in Europe" and "Carte internationale des champs de gaz naturel en Europe")

1.1B1g. An alternative title. An alternative title is part of a formal title proper (see Glossary, appendix D). At the item level, precede and follow the word *or* (or its equivalent in another language) introducing an alternative title by a comma. Capitalize the first word of the alternative title.

Le Canada, ou, Nouvelle-France, &c.

GENERAL RULES

1.1B1h. Traditional title. If the unit being described is traditionally known by a title that does not appear prominently in or on the chief source of information, supply a title proper in accordance with 1.1B2 and give the traditional title in a note (see 1.8B1).

1.1B1i. If the chief source of information bears more than one title, in the same language and script, choose the formal title proper on the basis of the sequence or layout of the titles. If these are insufficient to enable the choice to be made or are ambiguous, choose the most comprehensive title.

1.1B2. Supplied title proper. If no formal title appears prominently in, or on, the chief source of information, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in the following subrules. The supplied title proper may be based either on the internal evidence of the material being described; or it may be based on an external source. Do not enclose the supplied title proper in square brackets.

Royal Commission on the Donald Marshall Jr. Prosecution fonds

Note: Title based on the content of the fonds

(Supplied title and Source of supplied title for a fonds)

Procès-verbaux des Affaires criminelles et pénales

Note: Titre basé sur le contenu des documents

(Supplied title and Source of supplied title for a series)

Letters of Presbyterian missionaries serving in Manitoba

Note: Title supplied from file contents

(Supplied title and Source of supplied title for a file)

Glass plate negative of Lake Louise, Banff

Note: Title based on content of the image

(Supplied title and Source of supplied title for an item)

1.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds or collection.

The supplied title proper for a fonds or collection is composed of the nature of the archival unit and the name element⁵.

⁵ The order of the sub-elements is not prescribed.

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1.1B3a. Nature of the archival unit. Supply the word *fonds* or *collection* for the nature of the archival unit being described.

Adele Wiseman fonds

Larry Becker mesmerism collection

Jeniva Berger theatre programs collection

If, as instructed in rule 1.1B3b, no name element has been recorded because the name of the collector is unknown or because the repository has assembled the material, include in the nature element an indication of the theme, content, etc. of the collection.

Canadian philatelic dealer's price lists collection

Saskatchewan homesteading experiences collection

If, as instructed in rule 1.1B3b, no name element has been recorded because the name of the collector is unknown or because the repository has assembled the material, and the subject of the collection is the name of the person, express the title of the collection in a way that clearly indicates that the subject of the collection is not the collector.

Collection about Isadora Duncan
(*not* Isadora Duncan collection)

1.1B3b. Name element. Record the name(s) of the person(s), family (families), or corporate body predominantly responsible for the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole. Record the name(s) in direct order according to the language of the person's country of residence or activity. Give the official form of the name of a corporate body if appropriate. The name may be abbreviated if a fuller form of the name appears elsewhere in the descriptive record (e.g., in the Administrative history/Biographical sketch).

Crawford Brough MacPherson

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer

Peter Neve Cotton

Imbert Orchard

Pony Films Ltd.

GENERAL RULES

If three or fewer persons who do not share the same family name are credited with, or predominantly responsible for, the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole, give their names in direct order natural language.

Raoul Dandurand et Josephine Marchand

If responsibility for the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole is dispersed among more than three persons who do not share the same family name, give the name of the individual whose material predominates. If this does not apply, choose the name considered most appropriate. *Optionally*, include all the names of the persons who are credited with or predominantly responsible for the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole.

If two or more persons who are related and share the same family name are credited with or predominantly responsible for the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole, give the family name followed by the word *family*.

Crease family

J.S. Ireland family

If two or three families are credited with, or predominantly responsible for, the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole, give all the family names followed by the word *family*.

Moodie, Strickland, Vickers, Ewing family fonds

If responsibility for the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole is dispersed among more than three families, give only the name of the family whose material predominates. If this does not apply, choose the name considered most appropriate. *Optionally*, include all the names of the families who are credited with, or predominantly responsible for, the creation of the fonds or collection as a whole.

For a collection, if the name of the collector is not known, or if the repository has assembled the material and the archival unit is distinct, do not record a name element.

If the repository has assembled the material, and if the archival unit is generic (i.e., likely to be ambiguous outside of a single repository), record the name of the repository.

University of Saskatchewan Archives photograph collection
(*not* Photograph collection)

1.1B4. Supplied title proper for parts of a fonds or collection (e.g., series, file, item) or for a series as the highest level of description.

When describing a part of a fonds or collection, (e.g. a series, file, or item), or a series presented as the highest level of description, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in the following subrules.

1.1B4a. Name element. At the series level, if the name(s) of the person(s), family (families) or corporate body (bodies) predominantly responsible for the creation, and/or accumulation and use of the unit being described is different from the name(s) of the creator of the unit as a whole, include the name(s) as part of the supplied title proper. Record the name(s) in direct order according to the language of the person's or body's country of residence or activity.

Speaker

(Name element for a series with the supplied title of Correspondence of the Speaker that forms part of the Saskatchewan Legislature fonds)

Treasurer

(Name element for a series with the supplied title of Financial records of the Treasurer that forms part of the Fredericton Skating Association fonds)

Elvire Saint-Jean

(Name element for a series of letters received by Elvire Saint-Jean that forms part of the Fonds de la famille Saint-Jean)

John MacLean

(Name element for a series of letters received by John MacLean that forms part of the MacLean family fonds)

Optionally, if the series is presented as the highest level of description, include the name(s) of the person(s), family (families), or corporate body (bodies) predominantly responsible for the creation, and/or accumulation and use of the series as a whole as part of the supplied title proper. Record the name(s) in direct order according to the language of the person's or body's country of residence or activity.

At the series, file, or item level, if the name(s)⁷ of the person(s) and/or the corporate body (bodies) primarily responsible for the form and the intellectual or artistic content of the unit being described is different from the name(s) of the creator of the unit, include the name(s) of the author(s) as part of the supplied title proper.

⁷ The name element may be the personal name of the author of the document(s), the name of the position the person holds when authoring and issuing the document(s) in that capacity, or the name of the corporate body, institution, or agency issuing the document(s).

GENERAL RULES

Correspondence with James Ewings
(*File forms part of the Arthur Meighen fonds*)

Letter from Ira Dilworth
(*Letter from Ira Dilworth to Emily Carr forms part of the Emily Carr fonds*)

1.1B4b. Nature of the archival unit. Supply a brief term or phrase that most precisely and concisely characterizes the unit being described. The term or phrase should incorporate the form(s) of material (see Glossary, appendix D)⁸ that typifies the unit and reflects the function, activity, transaction, or subject that was the basis of its creation and/or use.⁹

Minutes of meetings

Deeds of settlement

Treaty playlists

Actes fiduciaires

Agents' journals

Trappeur et explorateur
(*Activity which was the basis of the creation of the series forming part of Fonds René Richard*)

Registre de naissances

If the unit being described consists of three or fewer specific forms of material, give the specific forms in their order of predominance. If no specific form predominates, give them in the order that seems most appropriate.

Annual financial reports, confirmation registers, and records of parishioners' contributions

Petitions, communiques, and Oblate directories

⁸ Institutions are strongly encouraged to use a standardized vocabulary when supplying form(s) of material as part of the supplied title proper.

⁹ The supplied title proper should not be mistaken for a statement or abstract of the content of the unit being described; the supplied title proper simply names the unit as succinctly as possible. The contents of the unit, e.g., that of an individual letter, should be described in the Scope and content.

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If the unit being described consists of more than three specific forms of material, give the most predominant specific form followed by the phrase *and other material* in the supplied title proper and indicate the other specific forms of material in the Scope and content (see 1.7D). If no specific form predominates, give the form that seems most appropriate followed by the phrase *and other material* in the supplied title proper and indicate the other specific forms of material in the Scope and content.

Soil research files and other material

Decision files and other material

Optionally, if the unit being described consists of more than three specific forms of material, indicate the predominant type of record in the supplied title proper and give specific forms of material in the Scope and content (see 1.7D). Use a term that best characterizes the general function, activity, transaction, or subject that was the basis of the unit's creation and/or use.

Timber records

Scope and content: Series consists of timber licenses, timber and land returns, terminated licenses for Indian lands, timber permits, and a timber ledger for Indian lands in Canada West.

Accounts

Scope and content: Subseries consists of records of payment of annuities, interest paylists, and paylists of lease money.

1.1C. *Optional addition. General material designation.* At the highest level of description, give the GMD term(s) that pertains to the unit being described as a whole as instructed in 1.1C1. At each subsequent level of description, give the GMD term(s) that pertains to the part being described according to the same instructions.

If the option to give the GMD is chosen, it should be given at each level of description, unless a GMD in a lower level description is identical to that given in a higher level description.

1.1C1. Use general material designation term(s) from the list given below in all descriptions for which general material designations are desired.¹⁰

LIST OF GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATIONS

¹⁰ In all subsequent examples, other than those illustrating general material designations directly, the designation is indicated by [GMD]. The use of [GMD] in examples does not imply that a designation is required.

GENERAL RULES

architectural drawing
cartographic material
graphic material
moving images
multiple media
object
philatelic record
sound recording
technical drawing
textual record

Give this designation immediately following the title proper.

Kenneth Leslie fonds [textual record]

1.1C2. At an aggregate level of description (e.g., fonds, series and file) if the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer categories in the list, list the general material designations in their order of predominance.

Charles Edward Findlater fonds [graphic material, textual record]

1.1C3. If the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three categories in the list, use the term *multiple media*. *Optionally*, give the most predominant general material designation, followed by the phrase *and other material*.

Department of Housing fonds [multiple media]

or Department of Housing fonds [textual record and other material]

1.1C4. Qualifier. For records in electronic form, on microform or for the visually impaired, add a qualifier to the GMD from the list given below.

electronic
large print
microform
tactile

Enclose the qualifier in parentheses. If various forms of a GMD are present, precede the qualifier(s) by *some* or *chiefly*, as appropriate.

Abraham Joseph fonds [textual record (some microform), graphic material]

GENERAL RULES

1.1D. Parallel titles¹²

At all levels of description, when applicable, transcribe parallel titles that appear in conjunction with the formal title proper as instructed in the following rules.

1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information. Do not create parallel titles if they do not appear prominently with the formal title proper in the chief source of information.

International map of natural gas fields in Europe [GMD] = Carte internationale des champs de gaz naturel en Europe

Homosexuella frigorelseveckan [GMD] = Gay pride week

Citizen participation in non-work-time activities [GMD] = Participation des citoyens aux activités hors des heures de travail

For instructions regarding parallel titles for a particular class of material, refer to the .1D rules in the chapter that deals with that class of material.

1.1E. Other title information

Transcribe other title information that appears in conjunction with the formal title proper of the unit being described as instructed in rules 1.1E1-1.1E5. As appropriate, supply other title information as instructed in rules 1.1E6-1.1E7.

For instructions regarding other title information for a particular class of material, refer to the .1E rules in the chapter that deals with that class of material.

1.1E1. Transcribe all other title information appearing in the chief source of information according to the instructions in 1.1B1. Do not create or supply other title information if it is not present in the chief source of information, unless specifically instructed to do so in rules (see 1.1E6 and 1.1E7).

SPSS primer [GMD]: statistical package for the social sciences primer

Landmarks by the riverside [GMD]: reminiscences

Mr. MacKenzie and the constitution [GMD]: address read at the Canadian Historical Association annual meeting, June 6, 1951

¹² A parallel title is seldom found at higher levels of description (e.g., fonds, series, or collection).

GENERAL RULES

The navigator [GMD]: an odyssey across time

Pulpit and altar [GMD]: James Robertson Memorial Lectures

1.1E2. Transcribe other title information in the order indicated by the sequence on, or the layout of, the chief source of information.

Distribution of the principal kinds of soil [GMD] : orders, suborders, and great groups : National Soil Survey classification of 1967

1.1E3. Lengthy other title information. If the other title information is lengthy, either give it in a note (see 1.8B4) or abridge it. Abridge other title information only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Never omit any of the first five words of the other title information. Indicate omissions by the mark of omission.

1.1E4. If the other title information includes a statement of responsibility and the statement is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such.

Robert Owen's American legacy [GMD] : proceedings of the Robert Owen Bicentennial Conference, Thrall Opera House, New Harmony, Indiana, October 15 and 16, 1971

1.1E5. Transcribe other title information following the whole or part of the formal title proper or the parallel title to which it pertains.

Guide général de Paris [GMD] : répertoire des rues, avec indication de la plus proche station du Métro = General guide to Paris : with repertory of streets and indication of nearest Metro station

Périgord du temps passé [GMD] : 8 estampes rares = 8 rare prints

If there are no parallel titles and if other title information appears in more than one language or script, give the other title information that is in the language or script of the formal title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the other title information that appears first. *Optionally*, give the other title information in other languages. Precede each parallel statement by an equals sign.

1.1E6. If the formal title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the formal title proper.

Land use and industry [GMD] : [in East Germany]

GENERAL RULES

Cowboys don't cry [GMD] : [trailer]

Conference on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries [GMD] :
[proceedings]

As it happens [GMD] : [excerpt]

1.1E7. When describing a reproduction, add the date(s) of creation for the original(s) as other title information if, when taken together, the title proper and the date of creation for the reproduction is misleading. If necessary, explain any date discrepancies in a note.

Nova Scotia Chief Electoral Officer fonds [GMD] : [1967-1988]. –
Microfilmed between 1978 and 1989

Statistics Office files [GMD] : [1842-1877]. – Microfilmed in 1983

Returns of registered births [GMD] : [1864-1877]. – Microfilmed in 1983

If the option for recording dates of the originals in the Date(s) of creation area (see 1.4B3a) or for recording open dates (see 1.4B4) is exercised, do not use 1.1E7.

1.1F. Statements of responsibility

At the item level of description, transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with the formal title proper in or on the chief source of information as instructed in the following rules.

For particular instructions regarding statements of responsibility for a particular class of material, refer to the .1F rules in the chapters that deal with that class of material.

1.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with a formal title proper in or on the chief source of information. Give such statements in the form in which they appear there.

Map catalogue [GMD] / Surveys and Mapping Branch

Iron maiden [GMD] : aces high / by Derek Riggs

The China study [GMD] / principal investigator, Angus Campbell

Nouvelle institution nationale [GMD] / par l'auteur des "Vues d'un solitaire patriote"

GENERAL RULES

Une introduction à la foi catholique [GMD] : le nouveau catéchisme pour adultes / réalisé sous la responsabilité des évêques des Pays-Bas

1.1F2. If no statement of responsibility appears in conjunction with the formal title proper, neither construct one nor extract one from the chief source of information. If such a statement is needed, give it in a note (see 1.8B5).

The first Hants Folk School [GMD]

Note: Written by Freda Wales; illustrations by Dept. of Industry and Publicity

1.1F3. If a statement of responsibility precedes the title proper in the chief source of information, transpose it to its required position unless it is an integral part of the title proper (see 1.1B1b).

1.1F4. Transcribe a single statement of responsibility as such whether two or more persons or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

Redistricting program [GMD] / [prepared by] Stuart Nagel [for the] Inter-University Consortium for Political Research

A picture study of the settlement of the West [GMD] / prepared by Historical Services and Consultants under the direction of John T. Saywell and John C. Ricker

1.1F5. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (...) and add *et al.* (or its equivalent in a nonroman script) in square brackets.

Proceedings of the Workshop on Solar Collectors for Heating and Cooling of Buildings, New York City, November 21-23, 1974 [GMD] / sponsored by the National Science Foundation, RANN—Research Applied to National Needs ; coordinated by University of Maryland ... [et al.]

1.1F6. If there is more than one statement of responsibility, transcribe them in the order indicated by their sequence on, or the layout of, the chief source of information. If the sequence and layout are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, give the statements in the order that makes the most sense.

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1.1F7. Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honour, and distinction, initials of societies, qualifications, date(s) of founding, mottoes, etc., in statements of responsibility if:

- (a) such data are necessary grammatically
... / ... ; prólogo del Excmo. Sr. D. Manuel Fraga Iribarne
- (b) the omission would leave only a person's given name or surname
... / by Miss Jane
- (c) the title is necessary to identify a person
... / Mrs. Charles H. Gibson
- (d) the title is a title of nobility, or is a British term of honour (*Sir, Dame, Lord, or Lady*).
... / Sir Hugh Allan

Otherwise, omit all such data from statements of responsibility. Do not use the mark of omission.

1.1F8. Add a word or short phrase to the statement of responsibility if the relationship between the formal title proper and the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement is not clear.

... / [produced by] Atlantis Films

1.1F9. Replace symbols or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available with the archivist's description in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary.

Over the border [GMD] : Acadia, the home of "Evangeline" / by [E.B.C.]
Note: Author's initials represented by musical notes on title page

1.1F10. If the item being described has parallel titles but a statement(s) of responsibility in only one language or script, transcribe the statement of responsibility after all the parallel titles or other title information.

The Castonguay family [GMD] = La famille Castonguay / compiled by
Yvan Castonguay

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If the item being described has parallel titles and a statement(s) of responsibility in more than one language or script, transcribe each statement after the title proper, parallel title, or other title information to which it relates.

If it is not practicable to give the statements of responsibility after the titles to which they relate, transcribe the statement of responsibility in the language or script of the title proper and omit the others.

1.1F11. If there are no parallel titles and a statement of responsibility appears in more than one language or script, transcribe the statement in the language or script of the formal title. If this criterion does not apply, transcribe the statement that appears first.

Optionally, transcribe the parallel statements, each preceded by an equals sign.

1.1F12. Treat a noun or noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work.

Characters from Dickens [GMD] : dramatised adaptations / by Barry Campbell

If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the item being described, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility. In case of doubt, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

... / research and compilation by Ralph W. Wiles

1.1F13. When a name associated with responsibility for the item being described is transcribed as part of the formal title proper (see 1.1B1b) or other title information (see 1.1E4), do not make any further statement relating to that name unless such a statement is required for clarity, or unless a separate statement of responsibility including or consisting of that name appears in the chief source of information.

1.1F14. *Optional addition.* When name(s) of person(s) or corporate body(ies) appear in a statement of responsibility in the form of initials, transcribe the initials as they appear in the chief source of information. Complete the name, if known, in square brackets.

Geological map of the region north of Lake Huron [GMD] / H. G. S.
[Herbert G. Skill]

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1.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 1.2A. Preliminary rule
- 1.2B. Edition statement
- 1.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

1.2A. Preliminary rule

1.2A1. Scope. Use this area only in item level description to record statements relating to versions of items existing in two or more versions or states in single or multiple copies.

1.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

1.2A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or any other source prescribed for this area in the .0B rules of the following chapters. For chief sources of information prescribed for each level of description see the .0B rules in the relevant chapter for the material to which the unit being described belongs.

Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

1.2B. Edition statement¹³

1.2B1. Transcribe the edition statement relating to the item being described. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

3rd version

Provisional issue

¹³ For complex edition statements, refer to rule 1.2 in AACR2R.

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Prelim. ed.

2nd ed.
(*Source of information reads: Second edition*)

Rev. and enl.

Prelim. draft

1st script

1.2B2. In case of doubt about whether a statement is an edition statement, take the presence of such words as *edition*, *issue*, or *version* (or their equivalents in other languages) as evidence that such a statement is an edition statement, and transcribe it as such.

1.2B3. If the item being described lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

[2nd draft]

[Rev. draft]

1.2B4. If the only edition statement appearing on the chief source of information is an integral part of the formal title and has been treated as such, do not repeat it in the edition area.

1.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

1.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of the item being described following the edition statement if there is one. Follow the instructions in 1.1F for the transcription and punctuation of such statements.

Genealogy of the Murdoch family [GMD] / compiled by Joseph Murdoch. –
Rev. and enl. / by Christina Murdoch-Smith

1.2C2. In case of doubt about whether a statement of responsibility applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no edition statement, give such a statement in the Title and statement of responsibility area.

GENERAL RULES

The death of spring [GMD] / by Ebenezer Scriven ; edited with an introduction by Lucia Podmorski

When describing the first edition, give all statements of responsibility in the Title and statement of responsibility area (see 1.1F).

1.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

1.3A. Preliminary rule

1.3A. Preliminary rule

1.3A1. Scope. For instructions regarding this area, refer to the chapters dealing with the class(es) of material that use it.

1.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

1.4A. Preliminary rule

1.4B. Date(s) of creation

1.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

1.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

1.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

1.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

1.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

1.4A. Preliminary rule

1.4A1. Scope. At an aggregate level of description (e.g. fonds, series, file) use this area for recording date(s) of creation for the unit being described. Do not record a place or date of publication, distribution, etc., or the name of a distributor, publisher (even if the aggregate contains published items).

At the item level of description, use this area to record

either a) the date(s) of creation of the unit being described

or b) information about the place, name, and date of publishing, distributing, broadcasting, releasing, and issuing activities.

GENERAL RULES

Do not record a place or date of publication, distribution, etc., or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., for unpublished items (e.g., manuscripts or photographs that have not been packaged for distribution, unedited or unpublished film or video materials, stock shots, nonprocessed sound recordings, unpublished electronic record(s)). In such cases, give only the date(s) of creation.

1.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

1.4A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or any other source prescribed for this area in the .0B rules of the following chapters. For chief sources of information prescribed for each level of description see the .0B rules in the relevant chapter for the material to which the unit being described belongs.

Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

1.4A4. Give names of places, persons, or bodies as they appear, omitting accompanying prepositions unless case endings would be affected. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B.

1.4A5. When describing a reproduction, give the date(s) of creation for the reproduction in this area. If needed, give the date(s) of creation of the original as other title information (see 1.1E7) or qualify the date(s) of the reproduction with the date(s) of the originals (see 1.4B3a).

1.4A6. Give the date(s) of accumulation or collection of the unit being described, if different from the date(s) of creation, in a note (see 1.8B8a).

GENERAL RULES

1.4A7. Give the date(s) relating to the contents of the unit being described in the Scope and content (see 1.7D).

1.4B. Date(s) of creation

1.4B1. Give the date(s) of creation for the unit being described. For items that are published, distributed, etc., see rules 1.4C-1.4G.

1.4B2. Give the date(s) of creation of the unit being described either as a single date, or range of dates (for inclusive dates and/or predominant dates). Always give the inclusive dates. When providing predominant dates, specify them as such, preceded by the word predominant (or its equivalent in another language); for inclusive dates, do not give any specification or designation. Give dates in Western-style arabic numerals.¹⁵ If the date found in or on the unit being described is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, give the date as found and follow it with the year(s) of the Gregorian or Julian calendar.¹⁶ Specify the name of the calendar, e.g., Republican, Jewish, Chinese, in a note.

¹⁵ Although these rules do not prescribe a standard format for the presentation of dates (e.g., day/month/year), institutions are encouraged to establish a standard format as a matter of policy.

¹⁶ The Gregorian calendar was adopted in France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain in 1582; by the Catholic states of Germany in 1583; by the United Kingdom in 1752; by Sweden in 1753; by Prussia in 1774; and by the Russian Republic in 1918. Convert dates from 1582 on from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian as set out in the following tables.

Table I. The following days in December under the Julian calendar fall in January of the next year under the Gregorian calendar:

YEAR (JULIAN)	DAYS (JULIAN)
1582 – 1699	December 22 – 31
1700 – 1799	December 21 – 31
1800 – 1899	December 20 – 31
1900 – 1999	December 19 – 31

Table II. The following days in the "old" style calendar used in the British Isles fall in the next later year under the Gregorian calendar:

BRITISH ISLES (EXCEPT SCOTLAND) AND COLONIES

YEAR (OLD STYLE)	DAYS (OLD STYLE)
1582 - 1699	January 1 – 31
	February 1 - 28 [29]
	March 1 – 24
	December 22 - 31
1700 - 1750	January 1 – 31
	February 1 - 28 [29]
	March 1 – 24
	December 21 - 31
1751	December 21 - 31

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, 2628 [1968]

Note: Dated in accordance with the Chinese calendar

1975

17 Mar. 1906

1849-1851

1785-1960, predominant 1916-1958

The date(s) of creation of a unit being described must fall within the range of dates of creation of the unit of which it forms a part.

1934-1985

(Dates of creation of the fonds)

1945-1960

(Dates of creation of a series within the fonds)

1950-1955

(Dates of creation of a file within the series)

1.4B2a. *Optionally*, if the unit being described contains material, the date(s) of which falls outside the chronological sequence of the majority of the unit being described, and providing inclusive and predominant dates would be misleading, give the aberrant date(s) separated from the dates of the majority by commas.^{16a}

1927, 1952-1978

SCOTLAND

YEAR (OLD STYLE)	DAYS (OLD STYLE)
1582 - 1599	January 1 – 31 February 1 - 28 [29] March 1 – 24 December 22 - 31
1600 - 1699	December 22 - 31
1700 - 1751	December 21 - 31

^{16a} Institutions are encouraged to establish policies and procedures regarding the maximum number of aberrant dates to record.

1.4B3. If the unit being described is a reproduction, give the date(s) of creation for the reproduction. Precede the date(s) of creation with a descriptive term or phrase that reflects the process that resulted in the reproduction (see also 1.1E7).

If the unit being described contains both originals and reproductions, give the date(s) of creation of the records that predominate. Give any relevant information pertaining to the other dates in the Scope and content (see 1.7D) or in a note (1.8B8).

Transcribed May 1988

[Transferred to videodisc] 1974

Microfilmed 1973-1974

[Re-recorded and enhanced in 1992]

[Photocopied 196-?]

1.4B3a. *Optional addition.* Supplement the dates of the reproduction by adding the dates of the originals in parentheses. If this option is exercised, rule 1.1E7 does not apply.

Microfilmed 1974 (originally created 1771-1774)

[Transferred to videodisc 1974 (originally created 1920)]

1.4B4. For the material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., described at the level of a fonds or series, and for which the unit being described is not yet complete, e.g., an open fonds or series, record the dates as instructed in 1.4B2 and make a note explaining that further accruals are expected (see 1.8B19). When new accruals are received, update the date information. This rule should be used in conjunction with 1.5B4.

1906-1985

Note: Further accruals are expected

Optionally, give the earliest or earlier date only, and follow it with a hyphen and four spaces. Make a note indicating the frequency of accruals¹⁷. This option should be used in conjunction with the option of 1.5B4. Establish this option at the highest level of description and exercise it consistently for all applicable parts.

1965-

¹⁷ Combine all notes created in conjunction with 1.4B4 and 1.5B4 in one note (see 1.8B19).

GENERAL RULES

Note: Records from the Office of the Ceremonials Assistant are transferred to the archives five years following the academic year to which the records relate. Records are transferred to the archives annually on Aug. 1

When the unit is closed, add the latest or later date. Make a note indicating that the unit is considered closed. If this option is exercised, 1.1E7 does not apply.

1965-1985

Note: No further accruals are expected

Do not close the dates of a unit being described if any of its parts remain open.

1.4B5. For the recording of probable and uncertain dates use the following recording conventions.¹⁸

[1867?]	<i>probable date</i>
[ca. 1867]	<i>approximate date</i>
[before 1867]	<i>terminal date</i>
[after 5 Jan. 1867]	<i>terminal date</i>
[1892 or 1893]	<i>one year or the other</i>
[between 1915 and 1918]	<i>use only for dates fewer than 20 years apart</i>
[197-]	<i>decade certain</i>
[186-?]	<i>probable decade</i>
[17-]	<i>century certain</i>
[17-?]	<i>probable century</i>

1.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

1.4C1. For an item, transcribe a place of publication, distribution, etc., in the form and the grammatical case in which it appears.

¹⁸ If no date(s) can be found in the material itself or from any other source, estimate the nearest year, decade or century, or make use of any of the other probable or uncertain date recording conventions in this rule to record a date. Do not use "no date" or "n.d." in this area.

GENERAL RULES

Köln

Lugduni Batavorum

Den Haag

If the name of a place appears in more than one language or script, give the form in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the form that appears first.

1.4C2. Supply another form of the name of a place if such an addition is considered desirable as an aid to identifying the place.

Lerpwl [Liverpool]

Christiania [Oslo]

1.4C3. If the name of the country, province, state, etc., appears in the source of information, transcribe it after the name of the place if it is considered necessary for identification, or if it is considered necessary to distinguish the place from others of the same name. Supply the name of the country, province, state, etc., if it does not appear in the source of information but is considered necessary for identification or distinction, using the English form of name if there is one. Use abbreviations (see B.14).

Tolworth, England

(City and country, etc. appear in prescribed source of information)

Waco [Tex.]

London [Ont.]

(City alone appears in prescribed source of information)

1.4C4. If a place name is found only in an abbreviated form in the item, transcribe it as found, and add the full form or complete the name.

Mpls [i.e. Minneapolis]

Rio [de Janeiro]

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the institution

GENERAL RULES

describing the item, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

Toronto
(*Source of information reads: Toronto, Buffalo, London. Institution describing the unit is in Canada*)

Montréal ; Toronto
(*Toronto given prominence by typography*)

For items with two or more places of publication, distribution, etc., relating to two or more distributors, publishers, etc., see 1.4D5.

1.4C6. If the place of publication, distribution, etc., is uncertain, supply the probable place in the language of the chief source of information, followed by a question mark.

[Edmonton?]

If no probable place can be given, supply if possible the name of the country, province, state, etc. If, in such a case, the country, province, state, etc., is not certain, follow it by a question mark.

[Canada]

[Manitoba?]

If no place or probable place can be given, give *s.l.* (sine loco), or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

[S.l.]

1.4C7. *Optionally*, give the full address of a publisher, distributor, etc., after the name of the place. Enclose the full address in parentheses. Do not give the full address for major trade publishers.

London (108 Gloucester Ave., NW1 8HX)

1.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

1.4D1. For an item, give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., following the place(s) to which it relates.

Prague : [s.n.]

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New York : RCA Victor

Cincinnati : Russell-Morgan Printing Co.

1.4D2. Give the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally.

If the shortest form of the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is in more than one language or script, give the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, give the shortest form in the language or script that appears first.

Optionally, give the shortest form in each language or script. Precede each parallel statement by an equals sign. If the shortest form is the same in all languages or scripts, give it only once.

: Éditions du peuple = Commoner's Pub.

1.4D3. In giving the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., retain:

- a) words or phrases indicating the function (other than solely publishing) performed by the person or body

: Printed for the CLA by the Morris Print. Co.

: Distributed by New York Graphic Society

: Lithographed and published by E. & J. Brown

- b) parts of the name required to differentiate between publishers, distributors, etc., or to identify subsidiary companies.

: Longmans, Green

but : Longmans Educational *not* : Longmans

1.4D4. If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., appears in a recognizable form in the Title and statement of responsibility area, give it in the date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., area in the shortest possible form. If, in such a case, the publisher, distributor, etc., is a person, give the initials and the surname of the person.

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Fichier de terminologie [GMD] / Office de la langue française, Centre de terminologie. – Québec : O.L.F., 1972

1.4D5. If an item has two or more publishers, distributors, etc., describe it in terms of the first named and the corresponding place(s). In the following cases, add subsequently named publishers, distributors, etc., and their corresponding places (if they are different from the place(s) already named):

- a) when the first and subsequently named entities are linked in a single statement
- b) when the first named entity is a distributor, releasing agency, etc., and a publisher is named subsequently
- c) when a subsequently named entity is clearly distinguished as the principal publisher, distributor, etc., by layout or typography
- d) when the subsequently named publisher, distributor, etc., is in the home country of the institution describing the item and the first named publisher, distributor, etc., is not.

1.4D6. *Optionally*, give the name and, when appropriate, the place of a distributor when the first named entity is a publisher.

Stockholm : Grammofon AB BIS ; New York : distributed by Qualitron Imports

1.4D7. If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is unknown, give *s.n.* (sine nomine) or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

Paris : [s.n.]

1.4D8. In case of doubt about whether a named agency is a publisher or a manufacturer, treat it as a publisher.

1.4E. *Optional addition.* **Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.**

1.4E1. For an item, add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., one of the terms below:

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distributor
producer (use for a producing entity other than a production company)
production company
publisher

unless:

- a) the phrase naming the publisher, distributor, etc., includes words that indicate the function performed by the person(s) or body (bodies) named
- or b) the function of the publisher, distributor, etc., agency is clear from the context.

Montréal : National Film Board of Canada [production company] ; London :
Guild Sound and Vision [distributor]

1.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

1.4F1. For an item, give the date (i.e., year) of publication, distribution, etc., of the edition, revision, etc., named in the edition area. If there is no edition statement, give the date of the first publication of the edition to which the item belongs, or its first distribution or release. Give dates in Western-style arabic numerals. If the date found in or on the item is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, give the date as found and follow it with the year(s) of the Gregorian or Julian calendar.¹⁹ Specify the name of the calendar, e.g., Republican, Jewish, Chinese, in a note (see 1.8B8).

, 1975

, 5730 [1969 or 1970]

Note: Dated in accordance with the Jewish calendar

, an 14 [1805]

Note: Dated in accordance with the French Republican calendar

For unpublished items see 1.4B.

1.4F2. Record the date as found in or on the item even if it is known to be incorrect. If a date is known to be incorrect, add the correct date.²⁰

, 1697 [i.e. 1967]

¹⁹ See footnote 16.

²⁰ The intent of this rule is to correct an error made by the publisher, distributor, etc., not to relay information about the date of creation of the originals.

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If necessary, explain any discrepancy in a note.

, 1963 [i.e. 1971]

Note: Originally issued as a sound disc in 1963; issued as a cassette in 1971.

1.4F3. If the publication date differs from the date of distribution, add the date of distribution if it is considered to be significant by the institution describing the unit. If the publisher and distributor are different, give the date(s) after the name(s) to which they apply.

London : Educational Records, 1973 ; New York : Edcorp [distributor],
1975

Toronto : Royal Ontario Museum, 1971 ; Beckenham [England] : Edward
Patterson [distributor]
(Distribution date known to be different but not recorded)

1.4F4. *Optional addition.* Give the latest date of copyright following the publication, distribution, etc., date if the copyright date is different.

, 1967, c1975

, [1981], c1975

1.4F5. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

, c1967

, 1967 printing

, 1979 pressing

1.4F6. If no date of publication, distribution, etc., copyright date, or date of manufacture appears in or on the item, supply an approximate date of publication, distribution, etc., in accordance with the recording conventions of 1.4B5.

Optionally, give an approximate date of publication, distribution, etc., if it differs significantly from the date(s) specified in 1.4F5.

, [1982?], c1949

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1.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

1.4G1. For an item, if the name of the publisher or distributor is unknown, and the place and name of the manufacturer are found in or on the item, give the place and name of the manufacturer.

[S.l. : s.n.], 1970 (London : High Fidelity Sound Studios)

1.4G2. In recording the place and name of the manufacturer, follow the instructions in 1.4C-1.4D.

1.4G3. If the date of manufacture is given in place of an unknown date of publication, distribution, etc., do not repeat it here.

1.4G4. *Optional addition.* Give the place, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture if they are found in or on the item and differ from the place, name of publisher, distributor, etc., and date of publication, distribution, etc., and are considered important by the institution describing the item.

London : J. Lane, 1902 (1907 printing)

Hull [Québec] : M. Brouard, 1904 (imprimé en 1920)

1.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 1.5A. Preliminary rule
- 1.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 1.5C. Other physical details
- 1.5D. Dimensions
- 1.5E. Accompanying material

1.5A. Preliminary rule

1.5A1. Scope. For all levels of description, record in this area the extent of the unit being described (including specific material designation), other physical details or the dimensions when appropriate.

For instructions regarding physical description for a particular class of material, refer to the .5 rules in the chapter that deals with that class of material.

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1.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area *either* by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Precede other physical details (i.e., other than extent or dimensions) by a colon.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

1.5A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or any other source prescribed for this area in the .0B rules of the following chapters. For chief sources of information prescribed for each level of description see the .0B rules in the relevant chapter for the material to which the unit being described belongs.

Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

1.5A4. Form of presentation. Use full stops (i.e., periods) after SI symbols, only when the symbol appears at the end of a sentence.²¹

1.5A5. The rules specified below provide for the use of up to three physical descriptions.

Optionally, establish the number of physical descriptions that will be given in this area as a matter of institutional policy.

1.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

1.5B1. At all levels record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the specific material designation as instructed in subrule .5B in the chapter(s) dealing with the broad class(es) of material to which the unit being described belongs.

2 film reels

²¹ The use of imperial measurements is not advocated by these rules. Therefore, the rules do not give examples, nor accommodate imperial measurements. The choice between imperial and SI should be set as an institutional policy. Do not mix SI and imperial measurements.

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ca. 1000 photographs

50 technical drawings

ca. 800 maps

4 microfiches

1.5B2. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation, for each special class of material in accordance with the instructions in the following chapters.

4 maps

2 microfilm reels

1.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent plus the specific material designation of the most predominant special class of material followed by the phrase "and other material" and describe the remaining material in a note (see 1.8B9). Omit other physical details and dimensions in this area.

21 m of textual records and other material

Note : Includes 1500 b&w photographs, 19 post cards, 9 posters, 41 maps and 1 microfilm reel (35 mm)

1.5B4. For material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., described at the level of a fonds or series and for which the unit so described is not yet complete, e.g., an open fonds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation as instructed in 1.5B1 and make a note explaining that further accruals are expected. When new accruals are received, update the extent information. This rule should be used in conjunction with 1.4B4.

260 photographs

Note: Further accruals are expected

Optionally, give only the specific material designation preceded by three spaces. Make a note indicating the frequency and volume of accruals.²² This option should be used in conjunction with the option of 1.4B4. Establish this option at the fonds level and exercise it consistently for all applicable parts.

²² Combine all notes created in conjunction with 1.4B4 and 1.5B4 in one note (see 1.8B19).

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maps

Note: Since 1964, ca. 50 maps have been transferred to the archives on an annual basis

m of textual records

Note: Files older than ten years are transferred in accordance with the records retention schedule for the Dept. of Housing

When the descriptive unit is closed, add the number of physical units. Do not close the extent statement of the unit being described if any of its parts remain open.

1.5C. Other physical details

1.5C1. Give physical data (other than extent or dimensions) about each special class of material as instructed in the following chapters.

6 photographs : cyanotype

25 photographs : stereograph glass negatives

3 film reels : si., b&w

10 microfilm reels : negative

1 map : photocopy

1.5D. Dimensions

1.5D1. Give the dimensions for each special class of material as instructed in the following chapters.

75 photographs : b&w ; 21 x 26 cm

6 albums ; 54 x 50 cm

2 film reels : sd., col. ; 16 mm and 35 mm

1 photograph ; col. negative ; 35 mm

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1.5E. Accompanying material

1.5E1. At the item level, give details of accompanying material (see Glossary, appendix D) in one of the following ways:

- a) make a note (see 1.8B9c)
- or* b) give the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the name of the accompanying material (using, when appropriate, a specific material designation) at the end of the physical description.

1 photograph : b&w ; 6 x 6 cm + 1 identification key

For instructions regarding accompanying material for a particular class of material refer to the .5E rules in the chapter that deals with that class of material.

1.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

- 1.6A. Preliminary rule
- 1.6B. Title proper of publisher's series
- 1.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series
- 1.6D. Other title information of publisher's series
- 1.6E. Statement of responsibility relating to publisher's series
- 1.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

1.6A. Preliminary rule

1.6A1. Scope. Use this area only for describing an item bearing a publisher's or artist's series title. Do not record here information about an archival series.²³

1.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

²³ For the distinction between publisher's series and archival series, see the glossary.

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Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.
Precede the numbering within a publisher's series by a semicolon.

1.6A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or any other source prescribed for this area in the .0B rules of the following chapters. For chief sources of information prescribed for each level of description see the .0B rules in the relevant chapter for the material to which the unit being described belongs.

Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

1.6B. Title proper of publisher's series

1.6B1. At the item level of description, transcribe a title proper of the publisher's series as instructed in 1.1B1.

Canadian views

Getting under way

Hoitt's artistic series

Climo's stereographs of New Brunswick

1.6C. Parallel title of publisher's series

1.6C1. Transcribe parallel titles of a publisher's series as instructed in 1.1D.

Guardians of the North = Protecteurs du Nord

1.6D. Other title information of publisher's series

1.6D1. Transcribe other title information of a publisher's series as instructed in 1.1E and only if considered necessary for identifying the publisher's series.

Stereoscopic views along the Canadian Pacific Railway : from Montreal through the Rockies

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1.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series

1.6E1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with a formal title proper of a publisher's series as instructed in 1.1F and only if considered necessary for identifying the publisher's series.

Series 1894 / by Strohmeyer & Wyman

1.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

1.6F1. Give the numbering of the item within a publisher's series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

The scenery of the northern lakes of Canada ; 73

Studies of Joyce Marie Coldwell ; no. 101

1.6F2. If the item has a designation other than a number, give the designation as found.

; Tab. 56

; pl. A

; 1971

1.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 1.7A. Preliminary rule
- 1.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch
- 1.7C. Custodial history
- 1.7D. Scope and content

1.7A. Preliminary rule

1.7A1. Scope. For all levels of description use this area to present information about the context and content of the unit being described. Record an Administrative history/Biographical sketch for fonds, series, collections, and discrete items.

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The Administrative history/Biographical sketch provides information about the external structure or context of the records being described. The Administrative history gives an account of the authority and functional relations and administrative procedures important to an understanding of the context of the records. The Biographical sketch gives an account of the activities important to an understanding of the context of the records of person(s) or family(ies)²⁴.

The Custodial history gives information about the chain of agencies, officers, or persons, if different from the creator(s), that have exercised custody or control over the records at all stages in their existence.

The Scope and content gives, whenever relevant, information about the scope of the records in terms of the sphere or kinds of activities generating them, the period of time, and geographical area to which they pertain; about the internal structure of the records in terms of their arrangement, organization, classification and documentary forms; and about the substantive matters to which the records pertain.

1.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

1.7A3. Sources of information. Take data recorded in this area from any suitable source. Use square brackets only for interpolations within quoted material. See also rule 1.0E.

1.7A4. Form of presentation of information

1.7A4a. Formal presentation of information. Use a standard introductory word or phrase when uniformity of presentation assists in the recognition of the type of information being presented or when it provides economy of space without loss of clarity.

Scope and content: the final report, bound submissions and transcripts of proceedings, background printed materials and additional papers of the chair of the Committee on Securities Legislation, J.R. Kimber, respecting the implementation of recommendations and securities regulations

²⁴ For further explanation of the importance of context see Terry Eastwood, ed., *The Archival Fonds: from Theory to Practice / Le fonds d'archives: de la théorie à la pratique* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1992). While the scope of this text is limited to the archival fonds, the focus placed on contextual information is relevant to series, collections and discrete items as well.

GENERAL RULES

Give quotations taken from the unit being described or from other sources in quotation marks. Follow the quotation by an indication of its source. Do not use prescribed punctuation within quotations.

1.7A4b. Informal presentation of information. When making an informal presentation, use statements that present the information as briefly as clarity and grammar permit.

Group and individual portraits showing unidentified residents of several Glengarry and Stormont County communities: Fassifern, Grantly, Lancaster, St. Andrews and Williamstown

1.7A4c. Structure of the elements. Structure the Administrative history/Biographical sketch by presenting the information in the order prescribed by the sequence of the sub-elements as instructed in 1.7B rules.

Optionally, record information prescribed in the sub-elements, but not necessarily in their sequence, in narrative form. Establish this option at the highest level of description and exercise it consistently for all applicable parts.

1.7A5. Citations in the archival description area. In citing a source, always give the title and, when applicable, the statement(s) of responsibility. Give the citation in the form: title proper / statement of responsibility. When necessary, add the edition and/or date of publication to the citation.

Records of Parks Canada (RG 84) / Gabrielle Blais. – Ottawa : Public Archives of Canada, 1985. – (General inventory series / Federal Archives Division).

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1.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch²⁵

1.7B1. Administrative history.

At the highest level of description give information about the history of the corporate body responsible for the creation and/or accumulation and use of the unit being described as a whole. At subordinate levels, give information about the history of the corporate body responsible for the creation and/or accumulation and use of the unit being described.

Do not create an administrative history at subordinate levels unless the creator at that level is different from the creator of the higher level. When primary responsibility for the creation and/or accumulation and use of a unit being described is shared between two or more corporate bodies, create separate administrative histories for each corporate body.

Do not create an administrative history for a collection assembled by an archival repository. Where this information is relevant to understanding the collection, it should be presented as a general note (see 1.8B21).

Give information relevant to the understanding of the creator's functions, activities, and relations with other corporate bodies as instructed in the following sub-elements. Put information about documentary processes and procedures important to the understanding of the records and of their creation in the Scope and content (see rule 1.7D).

Administrative history: By order-in-council dated 25 August 1987 the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Health Care was established to undertake a comprehensive review of the health care system, including issues of cost and efficiency. The Commission's primary activities centred around public hearings, research and consultations with a variety of health care officials. Its report was submitted on 8 December 1989 and the Commission was dissolved

(Administrative history in a narrative form for the fonds level description of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Health Care fonds)

²⁵ If the institution maintains a separate file containing authority records for persons, families and corporate bodies, etc., the biographical information or administrative history may be kept as part of the record for that person, family, or corporate body and, therefore, does not have to be given in the description of the material. This enables the same authority record and the biographical information or administrative history that it contains, to be used for other descriptions and used in finding aids and products, e.g., when the name is associated with a subject index entry, or the same person, family or corporate body occurs in other descriptions. However, if the authority files and descriptive records are not directly linked in an institution's finding aid system and therefore do not automatically show together, it is strongly recommended that the archivist provide an abbreviated sketch. Since the use of an authority file constitutes an option, rule 0.5 applies.

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The Statistics Office began as the office of the Secretary of the Board of Statistics in 1851. The Statistics Office was responsible for conducting the censuses of 1851 and 1861. With the passage of the Registration Act of 1864 it administered the registration of births, marriages and deaths for the colony. After confederation in 1867, it became the local office of the Statistics Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture and Statistics and served as the Nova Scotia administrative office for the 1871 census

(Administrative history in a narrative form for a series forming part of the Nova Scotia Registrar General of Vital Statistics fonds)

The Ontario Advisory Council on Senior Citizens was first established on April 24, 1974 under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development. It consisted of fourteen members appointed by Order-in-Council. In 1985, when the Provincial Secretariat for Social Development ceased to exist, the Advisory Council reported to the Legislature of Ontario through the Minister without Portfolio for Senior Citizens' Affairs. In 1990, the council was transferred to the Ministry of Citizenship. The Council was abolished in 1996

(Administrative history in a narrative form of the Ontario Advisory Council on Senior Citizens series where the series is the highest level of description)

The Finnish Organization of Canada, Inc. (in Finnish, the Canadian Suomalainen Jaresto) was founded and incorporated under federal charter in 1923. The organization had its roots in the Finnish Socialist Organization of Canada (Canadian Suomalainen Sosialistijaresto) in 1911. The Finnish Socialist Organization was founded by Finnish dissidents expelled from the Socialist Party of Canada. Those Finns were also instrumental in founding a new socialist party: the Canadian Socialist Federation, later reconstituted as the Social-Democratic Party of Canada. From 1911 until 1930, the Finnish Socialist Organization of Canada was affiliated with the Social-Democratic Party of Canada, except for a brief interlude in 1918-1919 when wartime government regulations forced the Finns to operate independently as the "provisional" Finnish Organization of Canada. Since dissolving the last of its formal links with non-Finnish organizations in about 1930, the Finnish Organization of Canada has maintained its independence from other groups. Nevertheless, as in earlier years, it has continued to support the radical working-class movement both within and outside the Finnish community. Through its political, social or cultural endeavours, the Finnish Organization of Canada has provided continuous service, not only as this country's first and oldest active national organization for people of Finnish origin, but also as the central institution of the Finnish Canadian radical left

(Administrative history in narrative form for collection level description of the Finnish Organization of Canada collection)

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1.7B1a. Dates of founding and/or dissolution. Give the date of the founding of the corporate body, and if applicable, the date of its dissolution.

Established in 1920; dissolved in 1945

1.7B1b. Mandate/sphere of functional responsibility, etc. Record the authority of the corporate body in terms of its powers, functional sphere of responsibilities, or sphere of activities, and indicate any enabling legislation or other legal or policy instrument(s) setting them out. Summarize any significant changes in its authority and functions.

The Faculty is charged with administering primary and advanced degree programs in agriculture, forestry, and food science, and a two-year, pre-veterinary medicine program

The company specialized in steel fabrication and construction, especially of bridges and superstructures of buildings and cranes, though it constructed armaments during both world wars. It was also involved in various hydroelectric projects, and undertook numerous other major and minor steel fabrications and constructions for industry and government

1.7B1c. Predecessor and successors bodies. Give the facts of the relationship of the body with predecessor or successor bodies to its mandate, functions, or activities. In cases of corporate or administrative amalgamation, name the administrative or corporate entities involved and summarize the nature of the amalgamation.

The Department of Plant Science was created by the amalgamation in 1944 of the Department of Field Crops (founded 1917) and Horticulture (founded 1935). In 1961, the Department of Genetics separated from the Department of Plant Science to be located in the Faculty of Science

1.7B1d. Administrative relationships. Name any higher body or bodies having authority or control over the corporate body or any corporate body or bodies over which it exercises authority or control, and describe the nature and any change of the authority or controlling relationship.

In 1960, the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick assumed operation of the school, relocated it to Amherst, N.S. and changed its name to the Interprovincial School for the Education of Deaf. In 1975 the four Atlantic provinces accepted responsibility for the education of hearing-impaired children under the auspices of the Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority (APSEA) comprising the Deputy Minister of each province and two other persons appointed by each province

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1.7B1e. Administrative structure. Record any information relating to the way the corporate body organized itself important to an understanding of the conduct of its affairs, including significant branches or divisions.

For administrative purposes, the Adjutant General's Office for Lower Canada divided the province into two military districts, Quebec and Montreal, but in 1789 the districts of St. Thomas, Trois Rivieres and Bourcherville were created. The colonel commanding the Quebec district acted as Adjutant General for the province, although the office of the Adjutant General of Militia is not mentioned in provincial militia acts until 1796

1.7B1f. Names of the corporate bodies. Record any changes of the official name of the body not recorded in one of the other elements, any popular or common names by which it was known, and name(s) in other languages.

The Canadian Gallup poll was founded under the name of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, but has been popularly known as the Gallup Poll

1.7B1g. Name(s) of chief officers. Record the personal name(s) of persons holding the position as chief officer of the organization or corporate body if appropriate.

Ian H. MacDonald occupied the position of University President from 1974 to 1984

1.7B1h. Other significant information. Record information considered important which cannot be recorded in sub-elements 1.7B1a-1.7B1g.

1.7B2. Biographical sketch. At the highest level of description give information about the history of the person(s) or family(ies) responsible for the creation and/or accumulation and use of the unit being described as a whole. At subordinate levels give the information about the history of the person(s) or family(ies) responsible for the creation and/or accumulation and use of the unit being described.

Do not create a biographical sketch at subordinate levels unless the creator at that level is different from the creator of the unit being described as a whole. When primary responsibility for the creation and/or accumulation and use of a unit being described is shared between two or more persons or families, create separate biographical sketches for each person or family.

Give information relevant to the understanding of the creator's life or activities, as instructed in the following sub-elements. Put information about documentary processes

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and procedures important to the understanding of the records and of their creation in the Scope and content (see 1.7D).

Reta Gueneva Mary Rowan came from England to Manitoba in 1919, then to Edmonton in 1920, where her husband, William Rowan, taught at the University of Alberta. Her interests were varied, ranging from involvement with cultural groups such as the Folk Festival Committee, to involvement with the Alberta Adult Education Society and with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. It was, however, her work with minority groups at the civic and provincial levels that claimed most of her time between 1942 and 1967. These included the Council for Canadian Unity, the Friends of the Indians Society and the Indian Association of Alberta
(Biographical sketch at the fonds level for the Reta Rowan fonds)

Muriel Helena Duckworth (nee Ball) was born in East Bolton, Quebec, in 1908. She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in French and economics from McGill University in 1929 and afterwards studied with her husband, Jack Duckworth, at Union Theological Seminary. In 1930 they returned to Montreal where their children John, Martin, and Eleanor were born. During their residence in Montreal, Muriel Duckworth was active in the C.G.I.T., the Student Christian Movement, and Notre Dame de Grace Community Centre. She also helped to acquire for Jewish teachers the right to teach in Protestant Schools in Quebec. In 1947 the Duckworth family moved to Halifax, and Muriel joined the Adult Education Division of the Nova Scotia Dept. of Education as a part-time parent education advisor. Between 1962 and 1967 she worked as a program advisor to the Department. From 1967 she dedicated her efforts to groups concerned with the role and rights of women in society, education, pacifism, world development and cooperation and social justice. She was a founding member of the Voice of Women (Halifax) and national president of the Voice of Women (Canada) from 1967-1971. She was also a founding member of the Canadian Conference on Children, the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Nova Scotia Festival of the Arts and the Junior School of Community Arts. She has received six honorary doctorates and holds the Insignia of the Order of Canada

(Biographical sketch at the fonds level for the Muriel Duckworth fonds)

Peter M. Duff (1876-1949), railroad manager, immigrated to Newfoundland in 1898 from Dundee, Scotland, at the request of Robert G. Reid to work with the Reid Newfoundland Company. Duff married Violet Dickenson, St. John's; they had two sons. He died in St. John's on 30 July 1949. Duff served as railroad manager for 43 years, initially for the Reid Newfoundland Company and later for its successor, the government-owned Newfoundland Railway. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Rotary International, Murray's Pond Country Club and the Curling Club

(Biographical sketch at the collection level for the Peter Duff collection)

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1.7B2a. Name(s). Record the full name, married names, aliases, pseudonyms, and common or popular names of persons; the place and date of birth and death; the facts of marriage(s); and the names of children. For families, give information about the origin of the family and the name(s) of person(s) forming it.

Edgar Allardyce Wood wrote under the name of Kerry Wood. He was also known as Nobby

1.7B2b. Place of residence. Indicate the geographical place(s) of residence of the person or family, and the length of residence in each place.

Born in eastern Ukraine, Vsevolod Holubnychy fled with his family to Bavaria in 1943 to escape the Red Army. In 1951, he moved to New York City where he attended Columbia University. He was professor at the City University of New York from 1962 until his death

1.7B2c. Education. Give information about the formal education of persons, including members of families whose education is important to an understanding of their life.

His primary and secondary education in Moncton, New Brunswick was followed by a business training course. In 1929, he entered Victoria College in the University of Toronto and graduated in 1933 in the Honour course in Philosophy and English, standing first in first class honours each year. He then took the theological course at Emmanuel College, and was ordained in the United Church of Canada in 1936. He attended Merton College, Oxford from 1936 to 1939, graduated with first class honours in the English School and received the Oxford M.A. in 1940

1.7B2d. Occupation, life and activities. Give information about the principal occupation(s), and career or life work of persons, or about the activities of families. Also indicate any other activities important to an understanding of their life of the person or family. Identify important relationships with other persons or organizations, and indicate any offices held. Give information about significant accomplishments or achievements, including honours, decorations, and noteworthy public recognition.

Bruce Braden Peel was appointed chief cataloguer in 1951 and from 1955 until 1982 served as University Librarian, during which time the Library's collection became the second largest in Canada. On his retirement the rare books room was named the Bruce Peel Special Collections Library in his honour, and in 1991 the University awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws

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Kenneth Leslie was a poet, singer and musician, crusading editor, and political activist. He won the Governor General's Award in 1938 for his collection of poems entitled *By Stubborn Stars and Other Poems*. His other collections include *Winward Rock* (1934), *Such a Din!* (1935) and *Lowlands Low* (1936). In New York, in 1938 Leslie began to edit and publish the *Protestant Digest*, a monthly publication devoted to religion and politics. In 1949 Leslie was accused of "un-American" activities. He returned to Nova Scotia and published a smaller version of the *Protestant* together with privately published editions of his own poems

1.7B2e. Other significant information. Record information considered important which cannot be recorded in sub-elements 1.7B2a-1.7B2d.

1.7C. Custodial history

At the highest level of description give the custodial history of the unit being described as a whole. At each subsequent level of description give the custodial history that pertains to the part being described. The custodial history should be appropriate to the level of description of the unit being described.

Give the history of the custody of the unit being described, i.e., the successive transfers of ownership and custody or control of the material, along with the dates thereof, insofar as it can be ascertained²⁶.

When describing the custodial history of a reproduction, include, if ascertainable, information relating to the original material if it is relevant to the creation of the reproduction. If the custodial history is unknown, record that information. When the unit being described is acquired directly from the creator, record this information in the Note Area (see 1.8B12).

Les documents de ce fonds ont été réunis par l'aînée des petits-enfants de Joseph Leduc, Hélène Jobin. Ils ont été légués aux Archives en 1941 par le frère de cette dernière, Arthur Jobin

The Ocean Falls Corporation records remained in the custody of Pacific Mills Ltd., and its successor companies, until the mill and townsite were taken over by the B.C. provincial government in 1973. In 1976 the records were transferred to the Ocean Falls Public Library, which began the rearrangement of the records in their current form. The project was never completed, however, due to lack of funding and the collection lay in basement storage of the library until the Crown Corporation, B.C. Cellulose, announced the closing

²⁶ Do not confuse information given in the Administrative history/Biographical sketch of the creator of the unit with the history of its custody.

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of the mill in 1980. Abandoned over a period of several years, the records were moved from one temporary storage location to another as buildings were demolished, and suffered extensive losses and water damage due to neglect. When the final dismantling of the Ocean Falls facility was announced in 1986, a team of curators from the Royal British Columbia Museum retrieved what remained of the records from the townsite. These were transferred to the Provincial Archives in late 1986

Après son décès, les documents de cette pionnière du mouvement féministe furent dispersés parmi les membres de sa famille et les associations dont elle avait été l'âme dirigeante. C'est à la suite de nombreuses interventions des archives que le fonds a pu enfin être reconstitué, puis acquis en 1990

Eastern Kings Unitarian Universalist Fellowship records were sent to the Universalist Unitarian Church in Halifax for safekeeping in 1980 and transferred to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia with the Universalist Unitarian Church of Halifax records

1.7D. Scope and content

At the fonds, series, and collection levels of description, and when necessary at the file and the item levels of description, indicate the level being described and give information about the scope and the internal structure of or arrangement of the records, and about their contents.

1.7D1. Scope and content for a fonds or collection, or for a series as the highest level of description²⁷. Give information on the type of function or activity to which the records comprising the unit being described pertain, the relationship between them, the organization of the records, and their documentary forms.

For the scope of the unit being described, give information about the functions and/or kinds of activities generating the records, the period of time, the subject matter, and the geographical area to which they pertain.

For the content of the unit being described, give information about its internal structure by indicating its arrangement, organization, and/or enumerating its next lowest level of description. Summarize the principal documentary forms (e.g., reports, minutes, correspondence, drawings, speeches).

²⁷ For further explanation of the structure and definitions for the scope see Subject Indexing Working Group, *Subject Indexing for Archives* (Ottawa: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1992), pp. 45-90.

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Fonds illustrates Francis Shanly's work as an engineer and contractor, and also contains records relating to his family history and background. Engineering project records include: correspondence, letter books, reports, estimates, invoices and receipts, payrolls, force returns, specifications, tenders and contracts, maps, drawings, and other materials. These records are arranged alphabetically by project. Personal records include: correspondence; subject files (relating to Shanly's involvement in a number of areas, including his role as City Engineer of Toronto, and his election campaign of 1872); notebooks; bank books; diaries; financial records (including invoices, receipts, statements, and accounts); genealogies and other materials

(Scope and content for the Francis Shanley fonds)

Fonds reflects M.O. Hammond's career and interests as a journalist, writer, editor, amateur photographer and figure of the Canadian arts and literary scene in the early decades of the twentieth century. His photographs are arranged into five series, spanning his entire photographic career from the late 1890s to the 1930s. Textual records in the fonds consist of correspondence relating to Hammond's research and writing; correspondence to Hammond from Canadian literary figures as Duncan Campbell Scott, Arthur Stringer, Charles G.D. Roberts and Robert Service; published and unpublished manuscripts written by Hammond; research notes and clippings related to his writing on Canadian history, art and literature and his reporting of reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States in 1910-1911; and his personal diaries for the years 1890, 1894 and 1903-1934

(Scope and content for the M.O. Hammond fonds)

1.7D2. Scope and content for a series. For the scope of the series, give information on the specific activity or activities generating the records, the period of time, the subject matter, and the geographical area to which they pertain. Explain any administrative or documentary processes or procedures which explain how the series came into being. In cases where the series is composed of a uniform set of documents (e.g., marriage certificates), indicate the kinds of information recorded on the documents.

For the content of a series, give information about the internal structure of the series, including the arrangement, classification scheme, and documentary forms of the records.

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Series documents the Conservation Authorities Branch's monitoring of water management engineering projects, which were undertaken by Conservation Authorities but funded by the provincial government. Projects include construction of dams, reservoirs, weirs, and bridges; channel improvements; floodplain mapping; acquisition of floodplain land; flood warning; and flood damage reporting. Project files contain reports; architectural drawings; maps; contracts; and correspondence between the Branch and Conservation Authorities, the federal government (who also funded projects), other ministries, municipal governments, consulting engineers and landowners

(Scope and content for a series in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources fonds)

Series documents the development of provincial parks and reserve areas, from initial proposals, through acquisition of private land for parks to the actual establishment of provincial parks and reserves. Series is arranged into three sub-series: development proposal files, land acquisition files, and established parks development files

(Scope and content for a series in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources fonds)

1.7D3. Scope and content for a file. For the scope of the file give information on the subject matter, the time period, and the geographical area to which it pertains.

For the content of a file, give information about the processes and procedures generating the file and/or about the transactions to which the file pertains. For the internal structure of the file, give information about the arrangement of the file and its documentary forms and their relationship. The scope and content is discretionary if the title of the file is clear enough.

File documents an investigation of an explosion at Ledwell Milk. It includes an inspection report, administrative documents relating to the inspection, and photographs

(Scope and content for a file within the series "Reports on accidents caused by fuel handling", within the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations fonds)

File contains photographs depicting the first day of a strike of Air Canada workers at Toronto International Airport.

(Scope and content for a file within the series "Chronological photographic negatives", forming part of the Julien LeBourdais fonds)

Portraits of Michael Philip Fulford Foran

(Title of the file; scope and content is discretionary)

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1.7D4. Scope and content for an item. As applicable, give information on the subject matter and form of the item, the data it records, the time period, and the geographical area to which its contents pertain. The scope and content is discretionary if the title of the item is clear enough.

Item is a report on the various factors that contribute to the cost and quality of food production in the Nova Scotia hospital system in 1988
(*Scope and content for an item in the file entitled "Secondary research material" in the consultants' series of the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Health Care funds*)

Item is an alphabetical listing of qualified electors for Queens County
(*Scope and content for an item in the electoral lists series of the Nova Scotia Chief Electoral Officer funds*)

Mont Ste-Marie Ltd. Subdivision of Part of Lots 34, 35 and 36, Range VII and VIII, Township of Hincks
(*Title of an item in a series of maps; scope and content is discretionary*)

1.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

- 1.8A. Preliminary rule
- 1.8B. Notes

1.8A. Preliminary rule

1.8A1. Scope. For all levels of description, use this area for descriptive information that cannot be fitted into other areas of the description. A general outline of notes is given in 1.8B. Specific applications of 1.8B are provided in other chapters in Part I. When appropriate, combine two or more notes to make one note.

1.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph for each.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

1.8A3. Sources of information. Take data recorded in notes from any suitable source. Use square brackets only for interpolations within quoted material. See also 1.0E.

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1.8A4. Form of presentation of notes

1.8A4a. Order of information. If data in a note correspond to data found in the Title and statement of responsibility, Edition, Class of material specific details, Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., Physical description, and Series areas, give the elements of the data in the order in which they appear in those areas. In such a case, use prescribed punctuation, except substitute a full stop for a full stop, space, dash, space.

1.8A4b. Quotations, formal notes and informal notes. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

1.8A4c. Citations in notes. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

1.8A5. Notes relating to reproduced material. When describing a reproduction, give the notes relating to the reproduction and then the notes relating to the original. Combine the notes relating to the original in one note, giving the details in the order of the areas to which they relate.

1.8B. Notes

Give notes in the order in which they are listed here. However, give a particular note first when it has been decided that note is of primary importance.

1.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles appearing outside the prescribed source of information. Make notes on titles by which the unit being described has been traditionally known other than the title proper.

Previously known as Fonds Raoul Dandurand
(Title proper is Fonds Raoul Dandurand et Josephine Marchand)

Previously known as Jack Hodgins papers
(Title proper is Jack Hodgins fonds)

Previously known as "S" Series
(Title proper is Provincial Secretary's fonds)

1.8B2. Source of title proper. Indicate the source of a title proper, when appropriate.

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Title based on contents of image

Title taken from records centre transmittal sheet

1.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information not recorded in the Title and statement of responsibility area if they are considered to be important.

1.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription if the formal title proper and/or other title information was abridged in the description.

1.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility that appear outside the chief source of information or that appear on the chief source, but not in conjunction with a formal title proper. Record statements of responsibility that appear on the chief source of information for a file or series, if applicable.

Compiled by Charlotte Sandler

Prepared by Alvin Schuller

Taken by Clarence McPhee Jr.

1.8B6. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed, and cite sources, if appropriate.

1.8B7. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition being described or of the relationship of the unit being described to other editions.

1.8B8. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and any details pertaining to the dates of creation, publication, or distribution, of the unit being described that are not included in the Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., area and that are considered to be important.

5730 [1969 or 1970]

Note: Dated in accordance with the Jewish calendar

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1.8B8a. Date(s) of accumulation or collection. Make notes on the date(s) of accumulation or collection of the unit being described.

Records were accumulated by Litigation Support Services between 1969 and 1977 in preparation for the land claims case

1.8B9. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description of the unit being described.

Includes: 40 cm of textual records, ca. 670 photographs, ca. 260 postcards, 4 watercolours

1.8B9a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described if that condition materially affects the clarity or legibility of the records.

Emulsion flaking

Records heavily foxed

Several tracks scratched through by operator

1.8B9b. Conservation. If the unit being described has received any specific conservation treatment, e.g., if repair work has been done on it, briefly indicate the nature of the work.

1.8B9c. Accompanying material. Give details of accompanying material not mentioned in the Physical description area (see 1.5E).

1.8B10. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series that are not included in the Publisher's series area, including variant series titles, incomplete series, and of numbers or letters that imply a series.

1.8B11. Alpha-numeric designations. If desirable, make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit being described other than publisher's series numbers (see 1.6F) or standard numbers (see 1.9).

Numéro original du reportage Z-35

1.8B12. Immediate source of acquisition. Record the donor or source (i.e., the immediate prior custodian) from whom the unit being described was acquired, and the date and method of acquisition, as well as the source/donor's relationship to the

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material, if any or all of this information is not confidential. If the source/donor is unknown, record that information.

Transferred from Dept. of Geography, June 16, 1977

Acquired from the Social Science Data Archives, Carleton University, with the permission of Canadian Gallup Poll Ltd.

1.8B13. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement of the unit being described which contribute significantly to its understanding but cannot be put in the Scope and content (see 1.7D), e.g., about reorganisation(s) by the creator, arrangement by the archivist, changes in the classification scheme, or reconstitution of original order.

1.8B14. Language. Record the language or languages of the unit being described, unless they are noted elsewhere or are apparent from other elements of the description. Also note any distinctive alphabets or symbol systems employed.

Most of the material in series I and II in Finnish. Some correspondence in English, some in French and some in Swedish

1.8B15. Originals and reproductions

1.8B15a. Location of originals. If the unit being described is a reproduction and the location of the original material is known, give that location. Give, in addition, any identifying numbers that may help in locating the original material in the cited location. If the originals are known to be no longer extant, give that information.

Original in National Archives of Canada, C2358

Glass dry plate negatives, from which the prints were printed, are held by the Gage family, Courtenay, British Columbia

Originals destroyed after microfilming, 1981

1.8B15b. Availability of other formats. If all or part of the unit being described is available (either in the institution or elsewhere) in another format(s), e.g., if the text being described is also available on microfilm; or if a film is also available on videocassette, make a note indicating the other format(s) in which the unit being described is available

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and its location, if that information is known. If only a part of the unit being described is available in another format(s), indicate which parts.²⁸

Also available on videocassette

1.8B16. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication²⁹

1.8B16a. Restrictions on access. Give information about any restrictions placed on access to the unit (or parts of the unit) being described. Specify the details of the restriction, including the date when it will be lifted. Additional information may be recorded regarding the jurisdiction (i.e., the person, institution, or position or function through which the terms governing access are imposed, enforced, and may be appealed), physical access provisions, etc. Alternatively, simply indicate the fact of restriction.

No access to original material until the material has been conserved.
Microfilm copies are available for consultation.

Access to correspondence is restricted until 1995

Films in off-site storage; advance notice required to view

Only electronic records more than five years old may be released

All records subject to Access to Information and Privacy Act

1.8B16b. Rights. Indicate the copyright status, literary rights, patents or any other rights pertaining to the unit being described.

Rights held by CHYZ-TV

Copyright held by the Crown

Copyright held by the donor until June 6, 2005

Copyright ... June 1, 1978 by the Cartographic Lab, Department of
Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

²⁸ If the institution has itself produced a copy of the unit being described, it may choose either to indicate the availability of the copy in the descriptive entry for the unit being described as instructed, or prepare a separate descriptive entry for the copy.

²⁹ Although all notes are considered optional, it is strongly recommended that institutions develop a policy that requires this note to be carried in descriptions, in order to avoid misleading users as to the availability of the material being described.

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Copyright expired

Copyright status: public domain

1.8B16c. Terms governing use and reproduction. Give information on legal or donor restrictions that may affect use or reproduction of the material.

No reproduction without prior written approval of the donor

1.8B16d. Terms governing publication. Give information on legal or donor restrictions that may affect publication of the material.

Photographs may be copied for reference purposes only. Use of photographs in publication cannot be made without written permission of Kenneth McAllister

1.8B17. Finding aids. Give information regarding the existence of any finding aids. Include appropriate administrative and/or intellectual control tools over the material in existence at the time the unit is described, such as card catalogues, box lists, series lists, inventories, indexes, etc.

Box list available

Detailed finding aid available; file level control

Finding aid: *From the Past to the Future, A Guide to the Holdings of the University of Alberta Archives / University of Alberta Archives.* – Edmonton : University of Alberta Archives, 1992

For textual records see AddMSS 1336 (box/file list); for architectural plans see CM/C 2008 (file list); for photographs see 98303-40 (box/file list)

1.8B18. Associated material. If records in another institution are associated with the unit being described by virtue of the fact that they share the same provenance, make a citation to the associated material at the fonds, series or collection level, or for discrete items, indicating its location if known.

1.8B19. Accruals. When the unit being described is not yet complete, e.g., an open fonds or series, make a note explaining that further accruals are expected. If the option in 1.4B4 and 1.5B4 has been chosen, make a note indicating the frequency and volume of accruals. If no further accruals are expected, indicate that the unit is considered closed (see 1.4B4, 1.5B4).

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Further accruals are expected

Records from the Office of the Ceremonials Assistant are transferred to the archives five years following the academic year to which the records relate. On average, 40 cm of records are transferred to the archives annually on Aug. 1

This series is transferred annually to the Archives and comprises the annual accumulation of orders-in-council generated five years prior to the year of their transfer. The total linear extent of each transfer averages 30 cm. The first accession acquired in 1964 comprised 25 linear meters

1.8B20. Related groups of records in different fonds external to the unit being described. Indicate groups of records having some significant relationship by reason of shared responsibility or shared sphere of activity in one or more units of material external to the unit being described. For reference to records of the same provenance in other repositories use 1.8B18.

Other records relating to the delivery of health care services can be found in the Health Care Services Division files of the Dept. of Health fonds

1.8B20a. Related groups of records within the same fonds, series or collection. If the unit being described consists of a group of records within a fonds, series or collection, that has a direct and significant connection to another group of records within the same fonds, series or collection (e.g., a series or sub-series comprising file control records such as indexes and registers or, in the case of letters sent, letters received) indicate the related group of records.

1.8B21. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important but not falling within the definitions of the other notes.

For notes applicable specifically to a particular class of material, refer to the chapter that gives the rules relating to that class of material.

GENERAL RULES

1.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 1.9A. Preliminary rule
- 1.9B. Standard number

1.9A. Preliminary rule

1.9A1. Scope. Use this area only in item level description to record international standard numbers pertaining to the item.

1.9A2. Punctuation. Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

1.9A3. Sources of information. Take information included in this area from any source. Do not enclose any information in brackets.

1.9B. Standard number

1.9B1. Give the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), or any other internationally agreed standard number for the item being described. Give such numbers with the agreed abbreviation and with the standard spacing or hyphenation.

ISBN 0-919223-5

ISBN 0-921542-02-X

1.9B2. If an item bears two or more such numbers, give the one that applies to the item being described.

ISBN 0-379-0051-4 (v. 1)

1.9B3. Give any number of an item other than an international standard number or publisher's series number in a note (see 1.8B11).

RULES FOR DESCRIPTION OF UNITS CONSISTING OF MULTIPLE MEDIA

2.0. GENERAL RULE

2.0A. Scope. A multiple media fonds, series, collection, file, or item, consists of records of more than one broad class of material. To prepare the description of a unit consisting of multiple media, consult chapter 1 and the relevant chapters dealing with the broad classes of material for the unit being described as instructed below:

- Area 1: Consult Chapter 1; for instructions on general material designations consult 1.1C and the .1C rules of the relevant chapters dealing with the broad classes of material of the unit being described.
- Area 2: Consult Chapter 1.
- Area 3: Consult the .3 rules of Chapters 5 and 6 if appropriate.
- Area 4: Consult Chapter 1.
- Area 5: Consult Chapters 1 and the .5 rules of the relevant chapters dealing with the broad classes of material of the unit being described.
- Area 7: Consult Chapter 1.
- Area 8: Consult Chapter 1 and the .8 rules of the relevant chapters dealing with the broad classes of material of the unit being described.
- Area 9: Consult Chapter 1.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

Contents

3.0 GENERAL RULES

- 3.0A Preliminary rule
- 3.0A1 Scope
- 3.0B Sources of information
- 3.0C Punctuation
- 3.0D Levels of detail in the description
- 3.0E Language and script of the description
- 3.0F Inaccuracies
- 3.0G Accents and other diacritical marks

3.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

- 3.1A Preliminary rule
- 3.1B Title proper
- 3.1C General material designation
- 3.1D Parallel titles
- 3.1E Other title information
- 3.1F Statements of responsibility

3.2 EDITION AREA

- 3.2A Preliminary rule
- 3.2B Edition statement
- 3.2C Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

3.3 CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

- 3.3A Preliminary rule

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 3.4A Preliminary rule
- 3.4B Date(s) of creation
- 3.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 3.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 3.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 3.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 3.4G Place of printing, name of printer, date of printing

3.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 3.5A Preliminary rule
- 3.5B Extent of descriptive unit
- 3.5C Other physical details
- 3.5D Dimensions

3.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 3.6A Preliminary rule
- 3.6B Publisher's series statement

3.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 3.7A Preliminary rule
- 3.7B Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 3.7C Custodial history
- 3.7D Scope and content

3.8 NOTE AREA

- 3.8A Preliminary rule
- 3.8B Notes

3.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 3.9A Preliminary rule
- 3.9B Standard number

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.0. GENERAL RULES

3.0A. Preliminary rule

3.0A1. Scope

The rules in this chapter may be used to describe textual records that constitute a fonds or a part thereof as instructed in 1.0A1. Textual records are defined as written records, whether handwritten, typescript, published¹, or generated by any other means, which are accessible to the naked eye without the aid of a machine.

For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2. For textual records in electronic form, see chapter 9. For textual records on microform, see chapter 10.

3.0A2. Multilevel description

For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

3.0B. Sources of information

3.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for textual records are as follows²:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the file folder(s) or other container;
4. for an item, prefer in this order:
 - (a) information found on the title page, caption or colophon (if any of these exist);
 - (b) the item itself.

¹ If published documents are to be described as part of a fonds, the rules in this chapter apply. If they are to be described bibliographically see AACR2R, Chapter 2.

² For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.0B2. Prescribed source of information

The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of textual records is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

3.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

3.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

3.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

3.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

3.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 3.1A. Preliminary rule
- 3.1B. Title proper
- 3.1C. General material designation
- 3.1D. Parallel titles
- 3.1E. Other title information
- 3.1F. Statements of responsibility

3.1A. Preliminary rule

3.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

3.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

3.1B. Title proper

3.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

Calculs d'intérêt

(Formal title proper for a file, transcribed from file folder)

Signing authority

(Formal title proper for a file, transcribed from file folder)

TEXTUAL RECORDS

Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts,
Letters and Sciences
(*Formal title proper for an item, transcribed from title page of draft report*)

3.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information for the unit being described, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

3.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

Fonds Charles Nolan Lamarque

Moodie, Strickland, Vickers, Ewing family fonds

Banff Society for Preventive Social Services fonds

Fonds de la famille Bowen

Treasury Board of Canada fonds

3.1B4. Supplied title proper for parts of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Pacific Region Licence Appeal Board records
(*Series forms part of Department of Fisheries and Ocean fonds*)

Correspondence with Helen Lucas
(*File forms part of Margaret Laurence fonds*)

Minutes of the Planning Committee on Descriptive Standards
(*Series forms part of the Canadian Council of Archives fonds*)

3.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

3.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the general material designation *textual record*, as instructed in 1.1C.

Charles Clay fonds [textual record]

Devotee [textual record]

TEXTUAL RECORDS

National Transportation Agency hearings and reports [textual record]

Statistics Office files [textual record]

3.1D. Parallel titles

3.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Annual Report Information Commissioner 1985-86 = Rapport annuel du
Commissaire à l'information 1985-86

3.1E. Other title information

3.1E1. Give other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

Personnel management [GMD] : searches, planning, etc.

Le miroir des jours [GMD] : [poésies]

University Archives Advisory Comm[ittee] [GMD] : minutes, agendas

Continental Congress records [GMD] : [1776-1788]

Radio and the King's death [GMD] : [script]

3.1F. Statements of responsibility

3.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1F.

Not wanted on the voyage [GMD] / Timothy Findley

Jean Rivard [GMD] : pioneer / A. Gérin-Lajoie ; translated by Gwendoline
Constance Oswald

Vente par la succession de Joseph Laflamme à M. Ernest Audet [GMD] /
Paul Grenier

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 3.2A. Preliminary rule
- 3.2B. Edition statement
- 3.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

3.2A. Preliminary rule

3.2A1. Scope

See 1.2A1.

3.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before or after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

3.2B. Edition statement

3.2B1. Give the edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

Draft 5

5e version

[Rev. draft]

[Version préliminaire]

3.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

3.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions but not to all editions as instructed in 1.2C.

Hortense Smythe and her descendents / compiled by Mary Smythe. – 2nd ed. / edited by Leanna Smythe Rutherford

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

3.3A. Preliminary rule

3.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for textual records.

3.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

3.4A. Preliminary rule

3.4B. Date(s) of creation

3.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

3.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

3.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

3.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

3.4G. Place of printing, name of printer, date of printing

3.4A. Preliminary rule

3.4A1. Scope

See 1.4A1.

3.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before or after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of printing (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of the printer by a colon.

Precede the date of printing by a comma.

3.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including distribution, publication, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A7.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.4B. Date(s) of creation

3.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation for the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. Do not give the date(s) of creation for textual records that are published, distributed, etc. (see rules 1.4C-1.4G).

19 Dec. 1825

1923

1856-1972

1967-1984

Mar. 1963

1942-1996, predominant 1979-1996

[193-?]

3.4B2. If the unit being described is a reproduction, give the date(s) of creation for the reproduction as instructed in 1.4B3. See also 1.1E7 and 3.8B9.

[Photocopied 196-?]

1778-1783

(File includes some transcripts that were copied in 1916 but originals predominate)

3.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

3.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the item being described as instructed in 1.4C.

Winnipeg [Man.]

Vancouver, B.C.

New York ; Montréal

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

3.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the item being described as instructed in 1.4D.

Vancouver, B.C. : Archives Association of British Columbia

Québec : Association des archivistes du Québec

Toronto : University of Toronto Press

Montréal : Presses de l'Université de Montréal

3.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

3.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

London : Educational Service [distributor]

Ottawa : Globe [diffuseur]

3.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

3.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the item being described as instructed in 1.4F.

, 1988

, 1967, c1965

3.4G. Place of printing, name of printer, date of printing

3.4G1. Give the place of printing, name of printer, and/or date of printing of the item being described as instructed in 1.4G.

London : [s.n.], 1971 (London : HiTimes Press)

Cap-Saint-Ignace : [s.n.], 1990 (Cap-Saint-Ignace : Ateliers Graphiques Marc Veilleux)

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 3.5A. Preliminary rule
- 3.5B. Extent of descriptive unit
- 3.5C. Other physical details
- 3.5D. Dimensions

3.5A. Preliminary rule

3.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

3.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each physical description by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Precede other physical details (i.e., other than extent or dimensions) by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

3.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

3.5B. Extent of descriptive unit

3.5B1. At all levels of description, give the linear extent for the unit being described in arabic numerals followed by the phrase *of textual records*.

47 cm of textual records

20.2 cm of textual records

Optionally, if the unit being described is 3 cm or less³, express the primary statement of extent in terms of the number of volumes, folders, pages, or leaves.

3 folders

³ Institutions may establish a different limit as a matter of policy.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

2 p.

4 v.

Optional addition. Supplement the primary statement of extent by adding the exact or approximate number of boxes, volumes, leaves, pages, etc., in parentheses.

12 m of textual records (36 boxes)

2.5 cm of textual records (100 folded leaves)

3 cm of textual records (150 p.)

3.5B2. Accruals. For textual records at an aggregate level of description, e.g., an open fonds or series, give the extent as instructed in 1.5B4. See also 1.8B19.

50 m of textual records

Note: Further accruals are expected

m of textual records

Note: Since the office began transferring records to the archives in 1982, approximately 10 metres of records have been transferred on an annual basis

3.5C. Other physical details

3.5C1. At all levels of description, if appropriate and readily ascertainable, give any physical details other than extent or dimensions that are considered important. For example, give information about the material on which the unit being described is written if it is other than paper, the presence of seals, illustrations, maps, or the type of binding.

: parchment

: ill. (some col.)

: 2 seals, pendant

: watermarks

Alternatively, give such information in a note (see 3.8B10).

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.5D. Dimensions

3.5D1. *Optionally*, give the dimensions of the container(s) of the unit being described. If the size is uniform, give that size in centimetres to the next whole centimetre up. If the size is not uniform, give the size of the largest container and add *or smaller*. Give the size in terms of height x width. If cubic measurement is needed, add the depth. For circular shapes, give the diameter.

; 26 x 24 cm

; 38 x 30 cm or smaller

; 26 x 10 x 39 cm

3.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

3.6A. Preliminary rule

3.6B. Publisher's series statement

3.6A. Preliminary rule

3.6A1. Scope

See 1.6A1.

3.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series by a semicolon.

3.6B. Publisher's series statement

3.6B1. Transcribe the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 3.7A. Preliminary rule
- 3.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 3.7C. Custodial history
- 3.7D. Scope and content

3.7A. Preliminary rule

3.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

3.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

3.7A3. Form of presentation of information

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

3.7A4. Citations in the archival description area

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

3.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

3.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

The Fisheries Association of B.C. was established in 1951 as the western division of the Fisheries Council of Canada. The activities of the Association spanned the full range of interests of the British Columbian fishing industry including resource protection and development, labour contract negotiations, product development, and safety programs. In addition, the Association functioned as a liaison between the various departments of government and the B.C. fishing industry. The Association severed its ties with the Fisheries Council of Canada in 1984 to become the Fisheries Council of British Columbia

(Administrative history at the fonds level)

TEXTUAL RECORDS

Statistics Canada's roots can be traced back to the establishment in 1847 of the Board of Registration and Statistics which became part of the Bureau of Agriculture in 1855. At Confederation, responsibility for census and statistics was placed under the Department of Agriculture where it remained until 1918. In that year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada since 1971) was created as a central statistics gathering agency. The main functions of Statistics Canada include the compilation, analysis, and publication of statistical data relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, and general condition of the people, and the regular undertaking of a census of population and agriculture in Canada

(Administrative history at the fonds level)

The Census Operations Division was formed in 1978-1979, consolidating activities which had previously been performed in a number of divisions, primarily Census Field. It is one of 20 Divisions of Statistics Canada involved in the collection and processing of the quinquennial census of population and housing. The mandate of the Division is to provide planning and management infrastructure, budgeting, and play a lead role in the processing and dissemination of the census of population and housing

(Administrative history at the series level forming part of Statistics Canada fonds)

3.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Born in Winnipeg in 1906, Charles Clay taught at Indian Reserve schools in northern Manitoba and was a United Church missionary during the 1920s. His *Swampy Cree Legends* was published in 1938. In 1931, Clay became the literary editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*. Later he edited the *Canadian Author and Bookman*, a Canadian Authors' Association publication, and *Fire Fighting in Canada*. He contributed articles to *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and *Grolier's Book of Knowledge Annual*. Clay was an active member of the Canadian Author's Association, the Canadian Writers' Foundation, the League of Nations Society and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Elphège-J. Daignault, né à Woonsocket le 8 juin 1879, y décède le 25 mai 1937. Il étudie au Collège Saint-Marie de Montréal, au Boston College (bachelier en 1900), à l'Université Columbia de New-York. Admis à la pratique du droit en 1903, il occupe diverses fonctions dont celle de membre de la Législature du Rhode Island, de juge de la cour des Tutelles et de procureur municipal de Woonsocket

3.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

The fonds was found in the attic of a house on Centre Street S. in Calgary. The house originally belonged to Robert and Winifred Merkley. Luther was probably a boarder. Hank Beeksma, who lived in the house, found and donated the records in 1974

3.7D. Scope and content. Give information about the scope and the internal structure or arrangement of the records and about the contents of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7D.

Fonds consists of records generated in pursuit of the Solicitor General's mandate to protect public safety, including the functions of policing federal and provincial law, administering the corrections service, regulating motor vehicles and traffic safety, and planning and preparing for civil emergency. The ministry has also assisted in the administration of family law in relation to divorce proceedings, including child custody, access and maintenance, and spousal support

Item is a diary kept by Joanne Muldoon, aged fifteen, on a family vacation by car from Victoria to Loon Lake near the town of Williams Lake in the Cariboo district of British Columbia from July 1-30, 1969

3.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

- 3.8A. Preliminary rule
- 3.8B. Notes

3.8A. Preliminary rule

3.8A1. Scope

See 1.8A1.

3.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

3.8A3. Form of presentation of notes

See 1.8A4.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material

See 1.8A5.

3.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following subrules.

3.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles as instructed in 1.8B1.

Commonly known as: Quality of Life surveys
(*Title proper is Social change in Canada*)

3.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

Title based on contents of subseries

Title taken from record schedule

Title based on content of the file

3.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

3.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

3.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5.

Written and presented by Gabor Kodaly

Full name: Edward J. Chapman

3.8B6. Signatures and inscriptions. Make notes on signatures, inscriptions, or monograms, etc., which appear on the unit being described. Indicate where such signatures and inscriptions appear.

Signed by the author

TEXTUAL RECORDS

The author's initials appear in the lower right corner

3.8B7. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed as instructed in 1.8B6.

3.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed 1.8B7.

This version appears to have been created sometime between the 2nd and 3rd draft

3.8B9. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates as instructed in 1.8B8.

File includes some copies of the material transcribed in 1970

There are a number of gaps in the records for the period 1956-1961

File includes some transcripts that were copied in 1916 from originals in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

3.8B9a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes relating to date(s) of accumulation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B8a.

3.8B10. Physical description. Make notes on important physical details that are not included in the physical description area, or elsewhere in the description, especially if these affect the use of the unit being described. See also 1.8B9.

Holographs

Galley proofs

Handwritten

Holograph, annotated (carbon copy)

Typescripts (some photocopies)

Seal missing

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.8B10a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Textual records heavily foxed

Some of the correspondence in series 2 is illegible due to water damage

3.8B10b. Conservation. Make notes on any specific conservation treatment including copying as instructed in 1.8B9b.

Rebound in 1987 as two volumes for conservation purposes

Letter encapsulated

3.8B11. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

3.8B12. Alpha-numeric designations. Make notes of any important numbers borne by the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B11.

ISR study no. 56

3.8B13. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the immediate source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

Transferred from the Dept. of Indian Affairs in 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988

Donated to the archives by the creator

3.8B14. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

The original filing scheme of these records was reconstructed during archival arrangement on the basis of file markings on the documents. Documents which could not be incorporated in the scheme because they lacked markings are filed chronologically at the end of the series

3.8B15. Language. Make notes on the language of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B14.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

Most of the sermons are in Cree

Correspondence is primarily in French and German

3.8B16. Originals and reproductions

3.8B16a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of originals as instructed in 1.8B15a.

Originals in possession of Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

3.8B16b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Microfilm copy created and distributed by the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia

3.8B17. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes on restrictions as instructed in 1.8B16.

Closed until 2020 unless permission in writing is received from the office of origin

Access to this series is closed unless permission received in writing from donor

A signed research agreement with Ontario Ministry of Health must be obtained before access can be provided

Access to the records in the subseries is governed by the Access to Information and Privacy Acts. The application case files contain personal information on individuals: address, telephone, date of birth, citizenship status, including native status. There are also some comments on the record, e.g., fishing violation charges, reasons for appeals. Once a licence is issued, the fact becomes public knowledge; it is a "discretionary benefit of a financial nature" granted by the Minister. Therefore, information on the licence itself may be released (when issued, the area, if transferred, name of the vessel or person). The only exception concerns the individual quota of a halibut or black cod licence which cannot be released because each quota is unique rather than a universal quota like geoduck. Part of the halibut and black cod quota originates from past landings on the vessel and any income information is considered confidential

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.8B18. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

Finding aid: A Guide to the Archives of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate : province of Alberta-Saskatchewan / [prepared by] Brian M. Owens and Claude M. Roberto. – Edmonton, Alta. : Missionary Oblates, Grandin Province, 1989

File list available

3.8B19. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

Records of the parish of Immaculate Conception, Stand Off, Alta., are also located in the diocesan archives in Cardston, Alta.

3.8B20. Accruals. Make notes on accruals as instructed in 1.8B19.

Since the office began transferring records to the archives in 1982, approximately 10 metres of records have been transferred to the archives on an annual basis

3.8B21. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

Other records relating to the administration of Indian lands in British Columbia, besides those in the Black (Western) Series of the Department of Indian Affairs, may be found in the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia fonds

(Note for the fonds of the Board of Reserve Commissioners set up in 1876 to settle the Indian reserve question in British Columbia)

3.8B21a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

3.8B22. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

TEXTUAL RECORDS

3.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 3.9A. Preliminary rule
- 3.9B. Standard number

3.9A. Preliminary rule

3.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

3.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

3.9B. Standard number

See 1.9B.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Contents

4.0 GENERAL RULES

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GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 4.4A Preliminary rule
- 4.4B Date(s) of creation
- 4.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 4.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 4.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 4.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
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4.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 4.5A Preliminary rule
- 4.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 4.5C Other physical details
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4.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

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4.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 4.7A Preliminary rule
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- 4.7C Custodial history
- 4.7D Scope and content

4.8 NOTE AREA

- 4.8A Preliminary rule
- 4.8B Notes

4.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 4.9A Preliminary rule
- 4.9B Standard number

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.0. GENERAL RULES

4.0A. Preliminary rule

4.0A1. Scope

The rules in this chapter may be used to describe graphic materials that constitute a fonds or a part thereof as instructed in 1.0A1. Graphic materials are defined as documents in the form of pictures, photographs, drawings, watercolours, prints, and other forms of two-dimensional pictorial representations. The rules cover the description of most two-dimensional graphic materials, whether intended to be viewed by reflected or transmitted light.

For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2. For cartographic materials, see chapter 5. For architectural and technical drawings, see chapter 6. For graphic materials in electronic form, see chapter 9. For graphic materials on microform, see chapter 10.

4.0A2. Multilevel description

For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

4.0B. Sources of information

4.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for graphic materials are as follows¹:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the file folder(s) or other container;
4. for an item, prefer in this order:
 - (a) information found on the title page, caption, colophon or opening and/or closing credit screens (if any of these exist);
 - (b) the item itself.

¹ For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.0B2. Prescribed sources of information

The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of graphic materials is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard numbers	Any source

4.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

4.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D. When describing a filmstrip or artist's series at the first level of detail, include the elements prescribed in 1.0D3, if appropriate.

4.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

4.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

4.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 4.1A. Preliminary rule
- 4.1B. Title proper
- 4.1C. General material designation
- 4.1D. Parallel titles
- 4.1E. Other title information
- 4.1F. Statements of responsibility

4.1A. Preliminary rule

4.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

4.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

4.1B. Title proper

4.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

National School at Halifax, Nova Scotia

Sainte-Thérèse, 13 juillet 1844

Lake Charles from the top of the hill on the road from Quebec

A fancy ball at the Victoria Rink

Prince of Wales College Observer staff, 1906-07

School Mental Health Service

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

The right high and most mightie monarch Charles...

Note: Title continues: ... by the grace of God Kinge of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith, &c.

Pestiche, or, Portrait adapted from El Greco

4.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information for the unit being described, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

4.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

Canadian Government Expositions Centre fonds

R.S. Cassels fonds

MacKenzie Studios fonds

Georgia H. Cunningham fonds

Professional Photographers of Canada fonds

Buckley family fonds

4.1B4. Supplied title proper for a part of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Watercolours of wildflowers by Annie L. Prat
(*Series forms part of Prat, Starr, Morse family fonds*)

20th Century Fox photographs of Dionne quintuplets
(*Series forms part of William E. Blatz fonds*)

Student sketchbooks

Bridge construction photographs

Watercolours, drawings and paintings of ships and the sea

Portrait study drawings and other material

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Scenes of Oak Island, N.S.
(*File of photographic negatives*)

Portrait of Joseph Howe

Cominco filmstrip

4.1B4a. When an item lacks a formal title proper and a title is known to exist on another copy, edition, version, or different state of the item, take the title from that copy, edition, etc., if the title is appropriate. Give the source of the title in a note (see 4.8B2).

Looking up Main Street, Granville Ferry, N.S.
Note: Title from a reproduction published as a "Nova Scotia Souvenir Post Card"

If the title is not appropriate to the item being described, supply a title. Give the title from the other copy, edition, etc., in a note (see 4.8B1).

Micmac woman selling crafts in front of wigwams at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition
Note: Later reproduced as a lithographic postcard entitled *At the Indian village near Halifax, N.S.*

4.1B4b. When the unit being described lacks a formal title proper but has a displayed text (as in the case of some drawings, photographs, posters, etc.), and the displayed text is appropriate to use as a supplied title, treat the text as a supplied title proper. If necessary, abridge a long title proper according to 1.1B1d.

J.F. Blanchard & Co., wholesale dry goods and millinery, Truro, N.S.
(*Poster advertising hats made by the company*)

If the displayed text cannot be treated as a supplied title proper, supply a title.

4.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

4.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the general material designation *graphic material* as instructed in 1.1C.

Catching lobsters, North Shore [graphic material]

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.1D. Parallel titles

4.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Image of Canada [GMD] = Visage du Canada

Hand-drawn cart [GMD] = Petite charrette

Snorkel and scuba diving [GMD] = Tuba et scaphandre autonome

4.1E. Other title information

4.1E1. Give other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

H.M.S. "Resolute" [GMD] : abandoned 15th May, 1854

The key to the situation [GMD] : munitions, men and money : are you helping to turn it?

1800 police team [GMD] : champions Maritime Provinces, 1920, Halifax, N.S.

Cape Diamond & Point Levi, Quebec [GMD] : from the heights of the left bank of the Chaudiere River, near its mouth, July 1823

The Stewart Island trip [GMD] : on board the Wakatipin, Christmas Day, 1895

4.1F. Statements of responsibility

4.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility as instructed in 1.1F.

View from the Horton Mountains [GMD] / drawn by Wm. Eagar ; engd. by J. Gellatly

Church of Saint Paul and the parade at Halifax in Nova Scotia [GMD] / Serres pinx ; R. Short delint ; Jno. Fougeron sculp.

Halifax, N.S. [GMD] / by Gauvin & Gentzell ; negative by Dodge

Mary March [GMD] : a female native Indian of the Red Indians who inhabit Newfoundland / painted by Lady Hamilton

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

... / drawn on the spot by our correspondent

Note: Artist known to be John Parker

Here, there and everywhere [GMD] / produced by Jam Handy Picture Service Inc. ; sponsored by the International Nickel Company

4.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

4.2A. Preliminary rule

4.2B. Edition statement

4.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

4.2A. Preliminary rule

4.2A1. Scope

See 1.2A1.

4.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

4.2B. Edition statement

4.2B1. Give the edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

3rd ed.

2nd version

[Trial proof, with pencil corrections]

English version

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

4.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions as instructed in 1.2C.

Soil [GMD] : the earth's greatest treasure. - Rev. version / photographer,
William P. Gottlieb

4.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

4.3A. Preliminary rule

4.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for graphic materials.

4.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

4.4A. Preliminary rule

4.4B. Date(s) of creation

4.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

4.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

4.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

4.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

4.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

4.4A. Preliminary rule

4.4A1. Scope

See 1.4A1. At the series or file level, if all the material in the unit being described belongs to the same published artist's or filmstrip series, record the information about the place, name and dates of publishing, distributing, or releasing, etc., activities.

4.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of the manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

4.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including distribution, publication, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A7.

4.4B. Date(s) of creation

4.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation for the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. Do not give the date(s) of creation for graphic materials that are published, distributed, etc. (see rules 1.4C-1.4G).

1885

July 14, 1841

1940-1975, predominant 1940-1960

1890-1950

Note: Very little material is available for the period 1940-1945

[before 1824]

[ca. 1880]-1930

[1778]

[195-]

4.4B2. If the unit being described is a reproduction, give the date(s) of creation for the reproduction as instructed in 1.4B3. See also 1.1E7 and 4.8B10.

[Duplicated to safety film] 1975

1916-1920

Note: Includes a few copy negatives made in 1991

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

4.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

Saint John, N.B.

4.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

4.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

London : John Murray

Elyria, Ohio : Potter & Son

Montréal : Office national du film

Littleton, N.H. : Littleton View Co. ; New York ; Toronto : Sold only by Underwood & Underwood

4.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

4.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

Toronto : United Church of Canada, Board of Foreign Missions [distributor]

Montréal : Office national du film [distributeur]

4.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

4.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

, 1871

, c1888

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

4.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

4.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 4.5A. Preliminary rule
- 4.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 4.5C. Other physical details
- 4.5D. Dimensions
- 4.5E. Accompanying material

4.5A. Preliminary rule

4.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

4.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each physical description by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.²

Precede other physical details (i.e., other than extent or dimensions) by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

4.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

² This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

4.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals followed by the specific material designation. A selective list of recommended specific material designations³ is given below.

collage
drawing
painting
photograph
picture
print
watercolour

1 painting

200 photographs

Optionally, if the parts of the unit being described are very numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 11,000 photographs

Optionally, record the number of containers or volumes, or the linear extent followed by the phrase *of graphic material*. If the general material designation is used (see 4.1C) omit the phrase *of graphic material*.

23 boxes of graphic material

12 m of graphic material

³ The list of specific material designations given here is based on the medium of the unit being described. Information about colour, processes, formats, techniques, etc., may be recorded as other physical details (see 4.5C). Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. If, for whatever reason, an institution chooses not to follow the list given here it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for specific material designations. For examples of terms identifying specific classes of graphic material, see Toni Peterson, dir., *Art and Architecture Thesaurus* (New York: Oxford University Press on behalf of the J. Paul Getty Trust, 1990); Diane Vogt, *Smithsonian Archives Photo Survey Project: A Draft Photographic Thesaurus* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Archives, 1987); Helena Zinkham and Elisabeth Betz Parker, *Descriptive Terms for Graphic Materials: Genre and Physical Characteristics Headings* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1986).

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4.5B2. *Optional addition.* If a further measure of extent is required add such information in parentheses after the primary statement of extent.

3 m of graphic material (ca. 6,000 photographs)

1 album (42 photographs, 3 drawings)

4.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation, for each special class of material.

ca. 500 drawings. – 20 photographs

158 drawings. – 10 watercolours. – 6 prints

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

ca. 500 drawings ; 18 x 26 cm or smaller. - 20 photographs : b&w ; 7 x 9 cm

4.5B4. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent and the specific material designation of the most predominant followed by the phrase *and other graphic material* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 4.8B11). Omit other physical details and dimensions in this area.

50 watercolours and other graphic material

Note: Also includes 10 photographs, 6 drawings, 3 filmstrips and 1 painting (oil on canvas)

4.5B5. *Accruals.* For graphic material at an aggregate level of description, e.g., an open fonds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation if applicable as instructed in 1.5B4. See also 1.8B19.

20 m of graphic material

Note: Further accruals are expected

photographs

Note: Since 1980, ca. 10,000 photographs have been transferred to the archives every five years

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.5C. Other physical details

4.5C1. At all levels of description, if appropriate and readily ascertainable, give any physical details other than extent or dimensions that are considered important. Omit any characteristics implicit in the specific material designation.⁴ Give other physical details in any appropriate order.

1 photograph : col., mounted on linen

36 photographs : filmstrip

Alternatively, give such information in a note (see 4.8B11).

4.5C2. Medium, support, process, etc.

Give additional details regarding the medium, base or support, process, method of reproduction, or other technical specification. Indicate if the graphic unit being described is of reverse polarity or is double sided.

ca. 1,000 photographs : nitrate negatives

14 paintings : oil on canvas

1 photograph : negative print

5 photographs : 1 panorama

1 drawing : 6 sketches, pencil

4.5C3. Multiple techniques, processes, etc.

When multiple techniques, processes, etc., are identified, name each, with the predominant technique, process, etc., if any, named first. These terms may be freely combined with the use of conjunctions and prepositions as necessary.

1 collage : photographs, newspaper clippings, and paint

1 drawing : pen and brown ink over pencil, with touches of watercolour

⁴ The graphic materials for which these rules are intended have illustration as an almost invariable property. Accordingly, no statement regarding the presence of illustrations is made in this area.

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When multiple techniques, processes, etc., are known to have been applied but are unidentified, or are too numerous to enumerate, use the terms "various media," "multiple processes," or other phrase, as appropriate and give the details in a note (see 4.8B11).

1 print : multiple processes

Note: Processes include etching, mezzotint, drypoint, reversed soft ground engraving, electric stippler, scraping, and burnishing

80 photographs : multiple processes

4.5C4. Colour

Give the colour characteristics of the unit being described as appropriate. Distinguish the colour characteristics by the use of the abbreviations "col." (coloured) or "b&w" (black and white), by statements indicating hand colouring, tinting or toning, or by the enumeration of not more than three specific colours. Give the colour characteristics of supports if considered important.

5 collages : col.

24 photographs : b&w

1 photograph : hand col.

1 drawing : red, black and white chalk

1 drawing : pen and black ink on blue paper

Do not indicate colour for paintings or watercolours. *Optionally*, if a painting or watercolour has been executed entirely in one colour, list the colour preceded by the word "monochrome".

1 painting : monochrome grey oil

1 watercolour : monochrome blue wash

When the unit being described contains both black and white and colour parts, describe both. If appropriate, either give the specific number of black and white or coloured images in an aggregate level of description or indicate this in a general way.

114 photographs : b&w and col.

89 prints : posters, 23 b&w

45 photographs : b&w, some sepia toned

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

Optionally, give an explanatory phrase, including trade names, in parentheses after the statement.

36 photographs : col. slides (Kodachrome)

4.5D. Dimensions

4.5D1. Record the dimensions, of the physical unit(s)⁵ being described. Give the dimensions of square or rectilinear physical units in the form height x width. The side for height and the side for width are determined with reference to the position in which the graphic material would be viewed. For circular shapes, give the diameter, followed by the abbreviation "diam." in parentheses. For oval shapes, give the major and minor axes, followed in parentheses by the word "oval". Give the dimensions of irregular shapes, measured at the greatest points, in the form height x width, diameter, or major and minor axes, as most appropriate, followed by the abbreviation "irreg." in parentheses. If appropriate, add a word or phrase which describes the shape. Give the dimensions of containers (see 4.5B1) in the form height x width x depth.

1 painting : oil on canvas ; 222 x 260 cm

8 photographs : col. (Cibachrome) ; 41 x 51 cm

47 photographs : b&w cabinet cards ; 17 x 11 cm

Optional addition. If the size of either dimension of the image area of a physical unit is less than half the same dimension of its sheet, support, etc., or if there is substantial additional information on the sheet (e.g., text), give the size of the image followed by the size of the sheet, support, etc., specified as such.

1 photograph : b&w ; 27 x 18 cm on sheet 60 x 28 cm

4.5D2. Multiple dimensions in aggregate levels of description. When material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., fonds, series, file, consists of physical units of two different sizes, give both. If the material being described consists of physical units of more than two sizes, the dimensions of the largest are given followed by the words "or smaller".

132 photographs : b&w negatives ; 6 x 6 cm and 35 mm

⁵ In measuring the dimensions of the sheet, support, etc., do not include a mat, frame, or other mount or container. If the mat, frame, container, etc., cannot be removed or is an integral part of the unit being described, follow the instructions in 4.5D5.

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9 prints : woodcuts ; 12 x 16 cm or smaller

ca. 200 photographs : b&w and col. ; 21 x 26 cm and 26 x 21 cm

4.5D3. Unit(s) of measurement. Record the dimensions of the physical unit(s) in centimetres rounded up to the next whole centimetre. Use the abbreviation "cm". Record the dimensions of the physical unit(s) in millimetres where this unit of measurement has been standardized in reference to specific material. Use the abbreviation "mm".

1 photograph ; 21 x 26 cm

24 photographs : col. negatives ; 35 mm

Alternatively, give the dimensions in centimetres to the nearest millimetre. Record whole numbers decimally.

1 drawing ; 15.7 x 18.1 cm

1 painting : oil, acrylic, rubber, glass powder and metal oxides on canvas ;
6.4 x 304.8 cm

1 photograph : b&w ; 10.5 x 9.0 cm on sheet 21.4 x 27.2 cm

4.5D4. Folded or rolled items. When a physical unit is designed to be folded, give the dimensions of the primary support and add the dimensions when folded. Precede the second dimension statement by the words "folding to" or "folded to" as appropriate, depending on whether the physical unit is stored unfolded or folded.

1 picture : col. ; 48 x 90 cm folding to 24 x 15 cm

1 print ; 36 x 63 cm folded to 10 x 20 cm

Optional addition. When a physical unit is kept folded or rolled, whether so designed or not, give the dimensions of the primary support and add the dimensions when folded or rolled, specified as such. Add in parentheses the abbreviation "diam." following the dimension which has been rolled.

1 print : poster ; 71 cm x 56 cm rolled to 9 cm (diam.) x 56 cm

4.5D5. Sight measurements and framed items. When a part of the unit being described is not visible because of a non-removable mat, frame, or other integral container or mounting, give the sight measurements followed by the word "sight" in parentheses. *Optionally*, add the dimensions of the mat, frame, etc., specified as such.

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1 print : lithograph ; 26 x 30 cm (sight) in mat 34 x 38 cm
(*Window mat and backing are glued together*)

1 photograph : daguerreotype ; 7 x 6 cm (oval, sight) in case 11 x 9 cm

1 painting ; 30 x 24 cm (sight) in frame 47 x 41 x 6 cm

4.5E. Accompanying material

4.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1.

1 photograph : b&w ; 6 x 6 cm + 1 identification key

1 album ; 53 x 40 cm + 1 catalogue (1 v. ; 23 x 15 cm)

4.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA⁶

Contents:

4.6A. Preliminary rule

4.6B. Publisher's series statement

4.6A. Preliminary rule

4.6A1. Scope

See 1.6A1.

4.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series or subseries by a semicolon.

⁶ Throughout the rules in this chapter the term publisher's series, as defined in the glossary, is used as a synonym for artist's series, whether the latter be published or unpublished.

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4.6B. Publisher's series statement

4.6B1. Transcribe the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6.

4.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 4.7A. Preliminary rule
- 4.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 4.7C. Custodial history
- 4.7D. Scope and content

4.7A. Preliminary rule

4.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

4.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

4.7A3. Form of presentation of information

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

4.7A4. Citations in the archival description area

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

4.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

4.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

The Still Photography section of the Nova Scotia Information Service traces its origins to 1933 when the Provincial Bureau of Information included an expenditure for photographs and slides within the tourism budget of the Dept. of Highways. In 1942, the Bureau of Information became part of the Dept. of Industry and Publicity, and in 1945 a Film Branch was established.

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On 1 February 1946 the Still Photography Branch of the Dept. was created within the Bureau of Information, a darkroom built and equipped, and a numbered, indexed picture file established. Since that time, the Still Photography section has continued to exist, with slight variations in name, reporting to a succession of government departments. In November 1987 the Nova Scotia Information Service, of which the Still Photography section formed a part, was separated from the Dept. of Government Services and became autonomous. According to its annual report for 1987-88, the aim of the Nova Scotia Information Service is to facilitate "the flow of communication between the government and the Nova Scotia public," and Still Photography is one of seven sections working cooperatively to achieve this goal. The role of the Still Photography section is to provide photographs for a wide variety of uses including slide shows, public relations, publications and government identification cards

4.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Amos Lawson Hardy, professional photographer, was born at Allendale, Shelburne Co., N.S., on October 4, 1860, the fourth son in a farming and fishing family of Loyalist descent. He worked as a cooper, then a merchant, and opened a photographic studio in Kentville in 1892. He became well-known as a landscape photographer, taking souvenir views throughout Nova Scotia. A number of his photographs were published in booklets for the Dominion Atlantic Railway. From about 1914 until his death on October 2, 1935, Hardy concentrated mainly on local and studio work and on the sale of prints from earlier scenic negatives, which remained popular until well into the twentieth century

4.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

One box of Sydney Payne's negatives was found in the attic of his house in Annapolis Royal by a later owner and donated to the Historical Restoration Society of Annapolis County. The remainder were left in the Dominion Entomological Laboratory after it moved to Kentville and were later rescued from destruction by Historical Restoration Society member Marguerite Wagner, while she was working in a library in the former Laboratory building. She transferred them to the Historical Restoration Society Museum and later arranged for the transfer of all of Payne's negatives to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia

4.7D. Scope and content. Give information about the scope and the internal structure or arrangement of the records and about the contents of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7D.

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Fonds consists almost entirely of negatives taken by Georgia H. Cunningham for clients who patronized her commercial studio, although it also includes a few glass plate negatives which may have been taken by previous commercial studio owners Joseph Rice or Edith Crosskill, as well as negatives and prints left with her for photofinishing or given to her by others. The geographic area represented by the photographs is almost exclusively Bridgetown, N.S. and its environs. Cunningham's work is primarily portraiture, although from 1942 onwards there are a number of photographs of school groups and societies, including the Bridgetown Salvation Army Citadel. Approximately five percent of the photographs are views of Bridgetown, including buildings, street scenes, storefronts, and special events

Series consists of photographs, slides, and transparencies produced by the Still Photography section. These photographs, created for use by the media, advertisers, and in publications about Nova Scotia, cover many aspects of Nova Scotia life, including its peoples, communities, industries, and scenery. Many of the photographs were used to promote the Nova Scotia tourist industry. The series also includes a substantial number of photographs of the activities of various departments and agencies of the Nova Scotia government taken for publicity purposes or for inclusion in government publications

Subseries consists of official war photographs of Canadian internment camps for enemy aliens and prisoners of war

4.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

- 4.8A. Preliminary rule
- 4.8B. Notes

4.8A. Preliminary rule

4.8A1. Scope

See 1.8A1.

4.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash *or* start a new paragraph.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

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4.8A3. Form of presentation of notes

See 1.8A4.

4.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material

See 1.8A5.

4.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following subrules.

4.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles as instructed in 1.8B1.

Previously known as: Copyright collection
(*Title proper is Canada Patent and Copyright Office fonds*)

Photographs later published as a series entitled *Views of Halifax*

4.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

Title appears in photographer's handwriting on verso of another copy of the photograph

4.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

4.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

Title continues: ... by the grace of God kinge of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith, &c.

4.8B5. Caption. Transcribe a caption, heading, or motto if different from the title recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area.

4.8B6. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5.

Photograph hand-coloured by Elva MacAskill

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After drawings by Daniel Wadsworth

Director, Margaret Westcott; producer, Hans Moller; layouts, Keith Packwood; artist, Peter Whalley; scripting, Mark Slade; pedagogical advisor, Richard Bowles; Walter Coulthard; Morris Patt; Ruth Foster; John Gillett; Blanche Snell

4.8B7. Signatures and inscriptions. Make notes on signatures, inscriptions, or monograms, etc., which appear on the unit being described. Indicate where such signatures and inscriptions appear.

Inscribed in pencil on upper right corner of front endpaper: R.S. Cassels, Xmas 1894, Toronto

Inscribed in pencil, recto, lower right: Allan / Make thinner / & we've got it. / Jim

4.8B8. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed as instructed in 1.8B6.

Variouly attributed to Mathew B. Brady and Timothy O'Sullivan

Possibly photographed by Notman Studio

4.8B9. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7. Include the number of an item within an edition. When citing a catalogue raisonné, put the state, edition, and related notations in parentheses immediately after the reference.

Limited edition of 100 copies

Edition: 95/100

4.8B10. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates as instructed in 1.8B8.

First issued in 1967

4.8B10a. Date(s) of accumulation. Makes notes relating to the date(s) of accumulation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B8a.

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.8B11. Physical description. Make notes on important physical details that are not included in the physical description area, or elsewhere in the description, especially if these affect the use of the unit being described. See also 1.8B9.

Sheet trimmed to plate mark

Also includes 10 photographs, 6 drawings, 3 filmstrips and 1 painting (oil on canvas)

Make notes to distinguish between different generations of material, e.g., between vintage and modern or contemporary photographs.

Modern silver gelatine print from original negative made 1915

Modern photographs from copy negatives of the original photographs

Make notes about important colour characteristics of the unit being described that are not included in the physical description area. Make an explanatory note about hand colouring when it is known to have been done after the image was originally issued. If important, enumerate the number of colours (stones) in a lithograph.

Hand colouring done in the 20th century

Printed in black, green, red, brown, gray, dark gray, ochre, dark brown and yellow

Describe watermarks, trademarks, studio imprints, remarques, etc., in relation to the printer, publisher, creator, owner, or the paper.

Photographer's stamp on verso

Watermark: Fleur-de-lis

4.8B11a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Emulsion flaking

4.8B11b. Conservation. Make notes on any specific conservation treatment as instructed in 1.8B9b.

Print dismounted, tear repaired, and print remounted, 13 May 1979

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Album pages were detached from their original bindings, encapsulated in Mylar, and rebound, 1988

4.8B11c. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

Accompanied by plot plan showing location of tombstones photographed

Accompanied by identification key

4.8B12. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

Originally issued in the publisher's series: British steam trains

Publisher's series title on container: Painters of Canada series
(*Container bears a variant form of the publisher's series title*)

Artist's series incomplete: nos. 6, 7, 10-15, 22, and 24 wanting

4.8B13. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

Original negative no. 64260

4.8B14. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the immediate source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

Donated by John Meagher, brother of the artist, 1988

Purchased in 1978, in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Museum, with the assistance of a grant from the Minister of Communications under the terms of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act

Bequest of J.H.P. Daman, 1979

4.8B15. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

The photographer's original arrangement and most of his numbering system have been lost, due to rearrangement and re-numbering of his negatives by two successive owners. An employee of one of these later owners randomly numbered and listed the negatives, which, for sake of

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convenience, the Archives has retained as its system of arrangement and numbering

4.8B16. Language. Make notes on the language of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B14.

Captions on verso in English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian

4.8B17. Originals and reproductions

4.8B17a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of originals as instructed in 1.8B15a.

Original nitrate negatives, from which copies were made, were destroyed due to serious deterioration

Original glass plate negatives are held by the Bailly family, Lunenburg, N.S.

4.8B17b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Selected images also available on optical disc

Selected photographic reproductions available

4.8B18. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction and publication. Make notes on restrictions as instructed in 1.8B16.

Copyright: Expired

Restricted: Donor's written permission required for reproduction

Access to original album restricted; use copy prints

Access and use subject to review under the Access to Information and Privacy Act

4.8B19. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

Inventory and file list available

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Finding aid consists of contact sheets and corresponding list of captions provided by the photographer

4.8B20. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

Photographic negatives by E.G.L. Wetmore are located at the Nova Scotia Museum

4.8B21. Accruals. Make notes on accruals as instructed in 1.8B19.

Since the Photographic Division began transferring photographs to the archives in 1973, an average of 3 metres per year have been transferred

4.8B22. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

4.8B22a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

4.8B23. Reference to published descriptions. Give the place in standard lists or reference works where the description of the material is to be found. Make this note in a standard and abbreviated form.

References: Klipstein, 182 (5th state; trial proof, no. 5)

4.8B24. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

Advertisement for Niagara Falls Museum pasted on verso

4.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 4.9A. Preliminary rule
- 4.9B. Standard number

4.9A. Preliminary rule

GRAPHIC MATERIALS

4.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

4.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

4.9B. Standard number

See 1.9B.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

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- 5.0A1 Scope
- 5.0B Sources of information
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- 5.0D Levels of detail in the description
- 5.0E Language and script of the description
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- 5.1B Title proper
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5.2 EDITION AREA

- 5.2A Preliminary rule
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5.3 MATHEMATICAL DATA AREA

- 5.3A Preliminary rule
- 5.3B Statement of scale
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5.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 5.4A Preliminary rule
- 5.4B Date(s) of creation
- 5.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 5.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 5.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 5.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 5.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

5.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

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5.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 5.6A Preliminary rule
- 5.6B Title proper of publisher's series
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- 5.6D Other title information of publisher's series
- 5.6E Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series
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5.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 5.7A Preliminary rule
- 5.7B Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 5.7C Custodial history
- 5.7D Scope and content

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.8 NOTE AREA

5.8A	Preliminary rule
5.8B	Notes

5.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

5.9A	Preliminary rule
5.9B	Standard number

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.0 GENERAL RULES

5.0A. Preliminary rule

5.0A1. Scope. The rules in this chapter cover the description of published and unpublished cartographic materials which constitute a fonds or a part thereof as instructed in 1.0A1. Cartographic materials are any documents that represent the whole or part of the earth or any celestial body, normally to scale. Included are two- and three-dimensional maps and plans; aeronautical, navigational, and celestial charts; globes; block diagrams; sections; remote sensing images (e.g., aerial photographs with a cartographic purpose); atlases; and map views.¹

For records falling within the scope of other chapters but presenting cartographic information (e.g., geomatic data sets), consult the rules in this chapter in conjunction with those of the chapter appropriate to the records.

For multilevel description of cartographic materials, see also chapter 1. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2.

(CM 0A)

5.0B. Sources of information

5.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for cartographic materials are as follows²:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all the material in the file, including the container, and any label(s) or tag(s) used by the creator to identify the file;
4. for an item, prefer in this order,
 - (a) the item itself; all the parts including a title sheet or cover;
 - (b) the container or case, the cradle and stand of a globe, etc.;
 - (c) in the case of an atlas³, the title page, or if there is no title page, the source from within the atlas used as a substitute for it.

¹ Additional rules and application guidelines pertinent to the description of cartographic materials within fonds, particularly at the item level of description, are found in *Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2*. Hugo Stibbe, Vivien Cartmell and Velma Parker, editors (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1982). When a rule in this chapter is supported in Cartographic Materials by particularly useful information, a footnote reference is provided in the form: *CM*, [*CM* rule number].

² For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

³ Further guidance for the chief source of information for atlases is provided in *CM*, 0B.

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5.0B2. Prescribed sources of information.⁴ The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of cartographic materials is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
	<i>Fonds, Series, File Levels</i>	<i>Item Level</i>
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information	Chief source of information and accompanying material
Mathematical data	Chief source of information	Chief source of information and accompanying material
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information	Chief source of information and accompanying material
Physical description	Any source	Any source
Publisher's series	Any source	Any source
Archival description	Any source	Any source
Note(s)	Any source	Any source
Standard number	Any source	Any source

5.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

5.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

For the first level of detail for the fonds, series and file levels include only the scale in the mathematical data area.

⁴ Guidance for the prescribed sources of information of atlases is provided in *CM, 0B*.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Title proper / first statement of responsibility⁵. – Edition statement. – Scale.
– Dates(s) of creation, or first place of publication, distribution, etc., : name of first publisher, distributor, etc., date(s) of publication, distribution, etc. –
Extent of descriptive unit. – (Title proper of series ; numbering within series).
– Custodial history. – Scope and content. – Note(s). – Standard number.

At the first and second level of detail, when describing a published cartographic series or file as an item, include the elements prescribed in 1.0D3, if appropriate.

5.0E. Language and script of the description

Follow the instructions in 1.0E1. Give mathematical data in the language and script of the institution providing the description; an original statement of scale, projection, etc., may be transcribed in a note (5.8B9).

(CM 0E, *Application*)

5.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

Charlottetown [sic] station

Trace no. 2 from Slater's nth [i.e. north] shore of Lake Huron : base, meridian & range series

5.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

⁵ If the statements of responsibility are arranged decoratively, choose the statement which is given the greatest prominence by layout or typography.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 5.1A. Preliminary rule
- 5.1B. Title proper
- 5.1C. General material designation
- 5.1D. Parallel titles
- 5.1E. Other title information
- 5.1F. Statements of responsibility

5.1A. Preliminary rule

5.1A1. Scope.

See 1.1A1.

5.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

(CM 1A1)

5.1B. Title proper

5.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.⁶

(CM 1B1a)

Interim forest cover series

District of Campbell River legal maps

Vancouver Water District

⁶ The transcription of formal titles proper for early cartographic items is addressed in *CM*, 1B. In cases where the identification of the formal title proper is problematic, guidance is provided in the following rules in *Cartographic Materials*. For scattered title, refer to *CM*, 1B8 for a table on the order of preference. For guidance on choosing a formal title proper among multiple titles, consult the table in *CM*, 1B8. For transcribing a formal title proper for a work which is a section or part of another work, see *CM*, 1B9. For items containing separately titled works but with no collective title see *CM*, 1G.

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(Name of administrative unit)

Petroleum and natural gas location maps

Forest Branch atlas

Plan d'ingénierie et d'arpentage dans la ville de Westmount et de la municipalité de Montréal

Return of survey of timber license

Coville R'd to Blueshank R'd

Le Canada, ou, Nouvelle-France, &c.

Land Utilization Research and Survey
(Name of administrative unit)

Canadian Pacific Railway

(CM 1B16)

If the formal title proper includes a statement of the scale, give that statement, transcribed exactly as to punctuation and spacing, as part of the transcription.

(CM 1B10)

1:100 000 manuscripts

(Title of a series of topographic maps)

Give the source of the formal title proper in a note (see 5.8B3) if there is more than one title in the chief source of information or, in the case of an atlas, if the formal title proper is taken from a title page substitute (see 5.0B1 4c).

(CM 0B7, *Application*)

Road map of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

Note: Panel title of recto. Panel title of verso: Road map of Maritime Provinces and Quebec

5.1B1a. Abridging a long formal title proper. Follow the instructions in 1.1B1d.

Plan of the River Ottawa from the mouth of the River Mattawan to Point Fortune ... exhibiting the line boundary between Upper and Lower Canada ...

If the dedication⁷ forms an integral part of the formal title proper and precedes the formal title proper (in part or in whole), do not omit the first five words of the dedication.

⁷ Additional guidance for the transcription of dedications, and of letters and symbols used to indicate a trademark, patent or copyright, is provided in *CM*, 1B1A.

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(CM 1B4, *Application*)

To the Right Honourable John, Lord Sommers ... this map of North America, according to the newest and most exact observations is most humbly dedicated / by ... Herman Moll

5.1B1b. If a letter or word appears only once but the design of the chief source of information makes it clear that it is intended to be read more than once, repeat the letter or word without the use of square brackets.

(CM 1B5)

Groundwater hotspots = Hotspots des eaux souterraines
(*Source of information reads: Groundwater hotspots des eaux souterraines*)

5.1B1c. If the unit being described bears both a common or collective title and the titles of individual works, give the common or collective title as the formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1. For titles of the individual works see Scope and content (5.7D).

(CM 1B11)

Plans exhibiting the obstructions to the navigation to the River Saint John and the several proposed works for their amelioration
(*Collective title for 3 maps on 3 sheets*)

5.1B1d. Use of sheet designations in multilevel descriptions. At the item level, when recording the formal title proper of an individual sheet in a contiguous area map series (e.g., a topographic map series), precede the title with any sheet number or other designation which has been assigned to the item by the creator, appears on the item, and serves as a significant identifier. Follow the sheet designation with colon, space.

(CM 0C1; CM 13F, *Application*; CM Appendix E.4B1)

31 G/5: Ottawa

5.1B2. Supplied title proper.⁸ At all levels of description, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

⁸ For guidance on the formulation of supplied titles proper for publisher's series which form part of a fonds, see *CM*, 1B7, application and appendices D and E.

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5.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

Gerald Murray Downton fonds

Ralph Sydney fonds

James Murray fonds

Charles Booth fonds

Franco-Canadian Trust Company fonds

5.1B4. Supplied title proper for parts of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds (e.g., a series, file, or item) which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.⁹

Water Rights Branch reference maps
(*Name element for a series that forms part of the Water Management Branch fonds*)

Survey maps by F.C. Swannell
(*Series forms part of the A.F. Buckham fonds*)

Optionally, if the name(s) of the person(s), family(ies), or corporate body(ies) predominantly responsible for the form and the intellectual or artistic content of the unit being described is lengthy (e.g., a lengthy corporate body name), difficult to ascertain, or considered unnecessary to the composition of the title, do not include the name(s) as part of the supplied title proper. In such cases, follow the instructions in 1.1B4b and in the following in the constructing a title proper.

Trapline maps

Forest inventory atlases

Plans de paroisse

Where appropriate, include as part of the title a word or brief phrase indicating the geographic area and/or the main subject content (e.g., cadastral, election boundaries, land tenure) of the unit being described.

Peace River area

⁹ For additional guidance regarding elements of information in the supplied title proper, see the table of elements in *CM*, 1B7, application 2.

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Bird's-eye view of the Creston District reclamation scheme

Composite map of central and southern Vancouver Island, 1975

Chart of Victoria Harbour showing soundings

Geological sketch maps of River aux Sables region, Ontario

Sketch map of part of Montreal River system, Temiskaming District, Ontario

Saltspring Island cadastral map

Land use and cover maps of the Fraser River Basin

Canada, aeronautical chart, 1:500 000

Reclamation plans, overlays and air photographs

Preliminary geological maps and other material

Cartes cadastrales et autres documents

Resource inventory maps

Scope and content: Subseries consists of maps documenting Western Forest Industries' holdings: cadastral maps, forest cover maps, survey maps, timber cruises, logging maps, and road and railway maps

5.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

5.1C1. At all levels of description, give immediately following the title proper the appropriate general material designation *cartographic material* as instructed in 1.1C.¹⁰
(CM 1C1)

Agricultural land reserve plans [cartographic material]

5.1D. Parallel titles

5.1D1. At all levels of description, transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.¹¹
(CM 1D1)

¹⁰ Further guidance on the placement of the GMD is provided in *CM*, 1C.

¹¹ For further guidance on recording parallel titles at various levels of detail of description, see also *CM*, 1D.

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Climatic maps [GMD] = Cartes climatologiques

Strassenkarte der Schweiz [GMD] = Carte routière de la Suisse = Road map of Switzerland = Carte stradale della Svizzera

5.1E. Other title information

5.1E1. At the series, file or item level of description, transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

Juan de Fuca Ridge atlas [GMD] : SeaMARC II acoustic imagery

Regional roads policy [GMD] : municipal arterial network

Joint maps of the international boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean [GMD] : to accompany the Commissioner's joint report

Plan of grounds, Government House, Victoria, B.C. : [1871]. – Traced in 1919

Chemainus : [19–]. – Photoreproduced 20 Nov. 1972

5.1E2. If neither the formal title proper nor the other title information indicates the geographic area covered by the unit being described and/or the main subject content (e.g., geological, land use, forest cover) of the unit, supply, as other title information, a word or brief phrase indicating the area and/or the subject, if readily ascertainable and appropriate.

(CM 1E6 mod.)

Tunnel sous la rue Notre-Dame [GMD] : [Montréal]

129 [GMD] : [township, Algoma District, Ontario]

Burnt areas [GMD] : [southern Quebec]

Northwestern British Columbia [GMD] : [planimetric map]

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5.1F. Statement of responsibility ¹²

Apply these rules at the item level. At the series and file levels, for material published and issued as a unit, use these rules only when the statement of responsibility applies to all the items in the unit being described.

5.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in the unit being described bearing a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1F.

(CM 1F1)

The Municipality of Point Grey [GMD] / Municipal Engineer's Office

Route between Lake Keepawa & Grand Lake [GMD] : [Quebec] / traced from survey by H. O'Sullivan [by] R.W. Brock

Malaspina Peninsula land management atlas [GMD] / prepared by the Land Management Branch, Victoria, B.C.

Sketch of part of Christies Bay [GMD] : [Great Slave Lake] / by F.E. Simonds for R. Bell

The provincial forests of British Columbia [GMD] / compiled by F.D. Mulholland & R.F.L. Sheldon-Williams

Carte 1992, réseau STRSM [GMD] / publiée par la Société des transports de la rive sud de Montréal

Survey of North American cultures scratch atlas [GMD] / compiled for their own use by a consortium of geographers, folklorists, anthropologists & historians for a proposed Atlas of North American cultures ; editor: M.B. Newton, Jr.

5.1F2. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies as instructed in 1.1F5. If one of the names is distinguished by placement relative to the others or by typography, record that name and omit the remainder. Record the others in a note if considered necessary (see 5.8B7).

(CM 1F5, *Application*)

¹² The statement of responsibility relates to persons or corporate bodies who have contributed to the intellectual or artistic content of the unit being described (e.g., author, cartographer, compiler, engraver, governmental mapping agency, illuminator, reviser, scientific editor, etc.) Terms and phrases indicative of responsibility are listed in *CM*, 1F1, application and 1F12, application.

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Interim mineral inventory-land use map of the Purcell Mountain area [GMD] / mineral potential interpretation by W.D. McCartney ... [et al.]

5.1F3. If there is more than one statement of responsibility, give the names as instructed in 1.1F6.

Ville de Hull / publié par le Service des communications et le Bureau des Congrès de la ville de Hull ; conception visuelle et illustration Henri-Julien D'Amours ; réalisation cartographique et montage cartographique, A.L. Enregistré

Plan of Moose River in the neighbourhood of Moose Factory [GMD] / surveyed by Robert Bell ; drawn by A.S. Cochran

Optionally, if there are four or more statements of responsibility, record only the names of persons or bodies judged by their function to have made the most significant contribution. If this is not possible to determine, record only the first three names, or record only those names given prominence by layout or typography. Record the others in a note if considered necessary (see 5.8B7).

(CM 1F6, *Application*)

5.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 5.2A. Preliminary rule
- 5.2B. Edition statement
- 5.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

5.2A. Preliminary rule

5.2A1. Scope. Use this area to record statements relating to versions, editions or states of cartographic materials.¹³ Above the item level, use this area only when all of the items are of the same edition or state.

5.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

¹³ Guidance for recording edition statements, including early cartographic materials, serials, named revisions of editions, and parallel edition statements, is provided in *CM*, 2B.

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Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

(CM 2A1)

5.2B. Edition statement

5.2B1. Give an edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

(CM 2B1)

Give the source of the edition statement in a note (see 5.8B8) if it is different from the source of the title proper.

Rev. to 1st June, 1914

New ed., rev.

Prelim. ed. not geologically col., 1877

Repr. with corr.

Advance copy

5.2B2. *Optional addition.* If the unit being described lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

(CM 2B4)

[1st state, rev.]

[2nd state]

5.2B3. Transcribe an edition statement appearing in accompanying material only if it also refers to the unit being described. In case of doubt, do not record such as an edition statement.

5.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

5.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of the unit being described as instructed in 1.2C.

(CM 2C1)

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Advance copy to Lieut. R. Hind ... for corrections / F.V. Longstaff, 4.3.47

2nd status ed. / compiled and produced by the Map Production Division,
Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Victoria, B.C.,
1976

5.3. MATHEMATICAL DATA AREA

(CM 3)

Contents:

- 5.3A. Preliminary rule
- 5.3B. Statement of scale
- 5.3C. Statement of projection
- 5.3D. Statement of coordinates

5.3A. Preliminary rule

5.3A1. Scope. Apply these rules, at all levels of description, to all cartographic materials regardless of form or format (e.g., paper, computer data, microform).

5.3A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the projection statement by a semicolon.

Enclose the statement of coordinates and equinox in one pair of parentheses.

If both coordinates and equinox are given, precede the statement of equinox by a semicolon.

Precede the statement of epoch by a comma.

(CM 3A1)

5.3A3. Use English words and abbreviations in this area.

(CM 3A2)

5.3A4. This area is repeatable.

Scale 1:50 000 (W 95°10'–W 94°18'/N 50°30'–N 49°45'). - Scale 1:50 000
(W 93°30'–W 92°30'/N 50°00'–N 49°45')

Scale 1:250 000 (W 80°–W 78°/N 47°–N 46°). - Scale 1:50 000 (W 80°
00'–W 78°30'/N 46°45'–N 46°00')

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5.3B. Statement of scale

(CM 3B)

5.3B1. Give the scale¹⁴ of the unit being described¹⁵ (except as noted below) as a representative fraction (RF) expressed as a ratio (1:). Precede the ratio by *Scale*. Give the scale even if it is already recorded as part of the title proper or other title information.

Scale 1:1 900 800

Scale 1:10 000

Scale ca. 1:25 000
(*Ca. appears with the RF on the map*)

If a scale statement (i.e., verbal) found in the prescribed sources of information is not expressed as a representative fraction, give it as a representative fraction in square brackets.

Scale [1:2 400]
(*Scale statement is 200 ft. to 1 in.*)

Scale [1:253 440]
(*Verbal statement reads: One inch to four miles*)

If a representative fraction or other scale statement is found in a source other than the prescribed sources of information, give the scale as a representative fraction in square brackets.

Scale [1:63 360]

If no scale statement is found in the prescribed sources of information or other sources of information, compute¹⁶ a representative fraction from a bar graph or a grid or by comparison with a map of known scale, and give it in square brackets preceded by *ca.*

Scale [ca. 1:250 000]

If no scale can be determined by any of the above means, give *Scale indeterminate*.
(CM 3B1a-e)

5.3B2. Optional addition. Give additional scale information that is found on the unit being described, and applies to the whole unit (such as a statement of comparative measures

¹⁴ Record scale(s) of main map(s) only, excluding scales for ancillary and inset maps.

¹⁵ Guidance for recording the scale for atlases is provided in *CM*, 3B1a.

¹⁶ Guidance on computing scales is provided in *CM*, appendix B.

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or limitation of the scale to a particular latitude). Use standard abbreviations and numerals in place of words. Precede such additional information by a full stop.

Quote the additional scale information if:

- a) the statement presents unusual information that cannot be verified by the person describing the unit
- or b) a direct quotation is more precise than a statement in conventional form

Scale 1:71 723 000. 1 in. equals 1132 statute miles
(Verbal scale = 1:71 723 520)

- or c) the statement on the unit being described is in error or contains errors. (CM 3B2)

Scale [ca. 1:12 700] not "10 chains = 1 in."

5.3B3. If the unit being described has two scales, give both. Give the scales in the order of predominance. If this does not apply, give the larger scale first.

(CM 3B4)

Scales 1:50 000 and 1:20 000
(For a series containing maps at two scales)

Scales [ca. 1:6 000] and [ca. 1:12 000]
(8 profiles on 3 sheets)

5.3B4. If the unit being described has three or more scales, and one or two scales clearly predominate, give the predominating scale(s). Make a note (see 5.8B9) specifying that only predominant scales have been recorded. If no scale(s) predominate, give *Scales differ*. Scales not recorded here may be given in a note (see 5.8B9) or in the Scope and content (see 5.7D).

(CM 3B5)

5.3B5. Give a statement of scale for celestial charts, maps of imaginary places, views (bird's-eye views or map views), and maps with nonlinear scales only if the information appears on the unit being described. If the unit being described is not drawn to scale, give *Not drawn to scale*.

(CM 3B7)

Scale 1' per 2 cm

Scale 88 mm per 1°

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5.3B6. In describing a relief model, profile or other three-dimensional item or three-dimensional representation, give the vertical scale (specified as such) after the horizontal scale if the vertical scale can be ascertained.

(CM 3B8)

Scale [1:633 600]. Vertical scale [1:60 000]

Scale 1:10 000. Vertical scale 1:1 000

Scale 1:250 000. Vertical scale 1:125 000. Vertical exaggeration 2:1

5.3B7. If the unit being described consists of data on computer file(s), follow the preceding rules and precede the ratio by *Input scale*.

Input scale 1:1 000 000

Input scale [ca. 1:500 000]

If the unit being described is composed of unconnected geographic coordinate data (e.g., point data with specific longitude and latitude referencing) then give *Scale not applicable* (e.g., the coordinates of a number of floating buoys obtained by satellite positioning).

5.3C. Statement of projection

(CM 3C)

5.3C1. Give the statement of projection if it is found on the prescribed source(s) of information. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

(CM 3C1)

; polyconic proj.

; Lambert's azimuthal equal area proj.

; universal transverse Mercator proj.

; proj. transverse de Mercator

5.3C2. If all the maps (except ancillary, inset, index, reference, etc., maps) in the unit being described are drawn on the same projection, give the projection as instructed in 5.3C1.

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If all the maps in the unit being described are drawn on either of two projections, both projections may be recorded, if desired, connected by *and*. This rule also applies to a single map drawn using two projections.

; Lambert conformal conic proj., standard parallels 49°N and 77°N and modified polyconic south of latitude 80°

If more than two projections are used, do not include a statement of projection. If considered important, they may be recorded in a note (see 5.8B9).

(CM 3C1, *Appendix 2*)

5.3C3. *Optional addition.* Give phrases associated with the projection statement found in the source of information that concern, for example, meridians, and/or parallels, but not ellipsoids. Give information on ellipsoids in a note (see 5.8B9).

(CM 3C2)

5.3D. *Optional addition.* Statement of coordinates¹⁷

At the fonds, series or file levels, record coordinates for the maximum coverage provided by the materials in the unit, as long as they are reasonably contiguous.

(W 141°–W 52°/N 90°–N 42°)

(CM 3C2)

5.3D1. At all levels of description, give coordinates in the following order:

westernmost extent of area covered (longitude)
easternmost extent of area covered (longitude)
northernmost extent of area covered (latitude)
southernmost extent of area covered (latitude)

(CM 3D1a)

Express the coordinates in degrees (°), minutes ('), and seconds (") of the sexagesimal system (360° circle) taken from the Greenwich prime meridian. Precede each coordinate by W, E, N, or S, as appropriate. Separate the two sets of latitude and longitude by a diagonal slash neither preceded nor followed by a space. Separate each longitude or latitude from its counterpart by a dash.

(CM 3D1b)

(E 123°49'–W 122°45'/N 50°00'–N 49°15')

¹⁷ Institutions will need to develop policies for the application of this rule at aggregate levels (for example, for a file or series of maps (not necessarily with contiguous coverage) of a city, record only point coordinates for the city). Some guidelines for this, as well as more general guidance for recording terrestrial coordinates is given in *CM, 3D*; rules for recording celestial coordinates and equinox are in *CM, 3D2*.

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(W 137°–W 61°/N 84°–N 60°)

(W 180°–E 180°/N 90°–S 90°)
(*World map regardless of how centred*)

(W 79°40'57"–W 79°24'48"/N 46°05'36"–N 45°54'15")

(W 120°00'00"–W 112°46'45"/N 53°42'57"–N 53°30'37")

Do not enclose supplied coordinates in square brackets.

For very large scale maps, only one set of coordinates for the centre need be recorded.

(W 117°25'/N 56°10')

Optionally, give other meridians (prime, local or source) found on the unit being described in the note area (see 5.8B9).

(CM 3D1c)

5.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

- 5.4A. Preliminary rule
- 5.4B. Date(s) of creation
- 5.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 5.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 5.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 5.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 5.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

5.4A. Preliminary rule

(CM 4A)

5.4A1. Scope. See 1.4A1.

At the series and file levels, record *only* the date(s) of creation if all the material in the unit being described is unpublished, or if there is a mix of published and unpublished material, or if all the material is published but not published as a series or set. If all the material in the unit being described belongs to the same published series or set, record the information about the place, name, and date(s) of publishing, distributing or releasing, etc., activities.

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5.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

(CM 4A1)

5.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation including publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A4 and the following rules.

5.4A4. When more than one place, name, or date is recorded in this area, give them in the order that is appropriate to the unit being described. See *also* 1.4C5 and 1.4D5.

(CM 4B3)

5.4A5. When describing a published reproduction follow the rules in 5.4C-5.4G and 1.4C-1.4G. For an unpublished reproduction see 1.4B3.

5.4A6. If the original publication details are covered by a label containing publication details relating to a reproduction, reissue, etc., give the publication details of the later publication in this area. Give the publication details of the original in a note (see 5.8B10) if they can be ascertained readily.

(CM 4B6)

5.4A7. If the unit being described is known to have fictitious publication, distribution, etc., details, give them in the conventional order. Supply the real publication, distribution, etc., details as a correction if they are known.

(CM 4B7)

5.4B. Date(s) of creation

5.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. For cartographic items that are published, distributed, etc., see rules 1.4C-1.4G.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

(CM 4F9)

1667

1927

1923 July 19

1915-1941

Photocopied 1921 Nov. 29

1911-1991

Note: Record copies of superseded Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch maps are transferred on a regular basis

Traced 1919

[ca. 1840]

[1861 or 1862]

[ca. 1920]-1978

1909-[1968?]

[ca. 1890-1981?]

[between 1969 and 1972]

5.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

(CM 4C)

5.4C1. Transcribe a place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described¹⁸ as instructed in 1.4C.

London (108 Gloucester Ave., London, NW1 8HX)
In Venetia

London (53 Fleet St.)

Coloniae Agrippinae [Köln]

¹⁸ Guidance for the transcription of place of publication for early cartographic materials is provided in *CM*, 4C8-4C11.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Arnhemii [Netherlands]

San Fransisco, Cal.

Vernon, B.C.

5.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.¹⁹

(CM 4D)

5.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

Amsterdam : Published by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd. for the World Pub. Co., Cleveland and New York

Venetiis : Per Iacobum Penitum de Lleucho

[Strasbourg] : Ioannes Scotus, Argentorati literis exc[a]epit

Luduni [Lyon] : Ex officina Melchioris et Gasparis Trechsel Fratrum

À Anvers : De l'Imprimerie de Christophe Plantin, pour Philippe Galle

London : Printed by T. Cotes for Michael Sparke and Samuel Cartwright

À Paris : Chez Lattré : Chez Jean Thomas

London : Printed for William Innys [and 17 others]

[Vancouver] : GVRD Planning Dept.

New Westminster, [B.C.] : Lithographed at the Royal Engineering Camp

London : J. Arrowsmith

London : George Philip & Son

[Ottawa] : Telegraph and Signal Service, Dept. of Public Works

[S.l. : s.n.]

¹⁹ Guidance on terms used to indicate publishing, manufacturing, issuing or printing functions are given in *CM*, 4D.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.4D2. When describing cartographic materials published in more than one physical part when the publisher, etc., or the name of the publisher, etc., changes in the course of publication, see 1.4D5. Publishers other than the first may be recorded in a note (see 5.8B10).²⁰

(CM 4B8)

Alternatively, give the places and names of all the publishers.

New York : J.H. Colton & Co. ; Portland, Me. : C.C. Hall

5.4E. Optional addition. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

(CM 4E)

5.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

... ; London [Ont.] : Western News Co. [distributor]

5.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

(CM 4F)

5.4F1. Give the date²¹ of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

, 1777 [i.e. 1792]

, [ca. 1718]

, 1967-1968

, 1787-[1788]

, [ca. 1921-ca. 1931]

5.4F2. If the publication and distribution dates are the same, give the date after the last named distributor, publisher, etc.

(CM 4F4)

²⁰ Guidance for cartographic materials published on a cooperative basis is given in *CM*, E.1B4.

²¹ Guidance for recording the date of publication is provided in *CM*, 4F1 and for early cartographic materials in 4F10.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture (CM 4FG)

5.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

In Venetia : Per Gioa[n] Baptista Pedrezano, 1548 (Stampato per Nicolo Bascarini)

Ottawa : Dominion Lands Office, Dept. of Interior, 1881 (Montreal : Burland Lithographic Co.)

Québec : Département des terres et forêts, 1906 (Montréal : F.H. Denison Lith.)

Montreal : [s.n.], 1881 (G. Mitton, Printer)

5.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA (CM 5)

Contents:

- 5.5A. Preliminary rule
- 5.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 5.5C. Other physical details
- 5.5D. Dimensions
- 5.5E. Accompanying material

5.5A. Preliminary rule

5.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

(CM 5A)

5.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.²²

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

²² This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

5.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

5.5A4. If a cartographic unit falls within the scope of another chapter (e.g., microforms), give the physical details prescribed in this chapter in the Scope and content (see 5.7D), or in a note (see 5.8B11), as appropriate.

5.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

5.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of the physical units in arabic numerals followed by the specific material designation. A selective list of specific material designations is given below.²³

atlas
diagram
globe
map
model
profile
remote-sensing image
section
view

(CM5B1a, *Application*)

829 maps

5 atlases

11 remote-sensing images

If the parts of the unit being described are very numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

(CM 5B1b)

ca. 3,000 maps

²³ Guidance for recording the extent and specific material designation for atlases is provided in *CM*, 5B4-5B26 and for manuscript atlases in *CM*, 5B29. Also, guidance is provided in *CM*, 5B26 for a cartographic unit containing, or consisting of, tactile data.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

ca. 24,000 maps

ca. 9,200 maps

Optionally, if it is impracticable to produce a count for each specific material designation (e.g., the unit consists of numerous maps, profiles, sections, etc.), give the total number followed by *cartographic items*.

ca. 1,500 cartographic items

Optionally, i) record the number of containers, rolls, or remote sensing reels, etc. (if desirable, give the dimensions of the containers, rolls, or remote sensing reels at 5.5D1).

1,625 remote-sensing reels

1,283 boxes

1,270 rolls

or, ii) record the linear or cubic measurement followed by the phrase *of cartographic material*. If the general material designation is used (see 5.1C), omit the phrase *of cartographic material*.

0.7 m³ of cartographic material

1.3 m of cartographic material

Optional addition. If a further measure of extent is required, add such information (e.g., boxes, frames, item contents) in parentheses after the term of measurement.

1,625 remote-sensing reels (ca. 325,000 fr.)

1,270 rolls (ca. 6,000 maps)

0.7 m³ of cartographic material (71 maps)

1.3 m of cartographic material (ca. 120 maps)

8 boxes (675 maps)

40 boxes (85 maps)

1,283 boxes (ca. 14,000 maps)

3,000 remote-sensing images (3.5 m)

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.5B2. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation, for each special class of material.

12 maps. – 2 remote-sensing images

2 maps. – 2 profiles. – 1 section

19 maps. – 2 remote-sensing images

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

19 maps : some mss., most col. ; 56 x 82 cm or smaller, on sheets 71 x 93 cm or smaller

2 remote-sensing images ; 17 x 22 cm

5.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent and the specific material designation of the most predominant followed by the phrase *and other cartographic material* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 5.8B11). Omit other physical details and dimensions in this area.

Optional addition. If more detail is appropriate, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

5.5B4. Accruals. For cartographic material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., an open fonds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation as instructed in 1.5B4.²⁴

158 maps

Note: Further accruals are expected

maps

Note: Since 1964, ca. 50 maps have been transferred to the archives on an annual basis

²⁴ Combine all notes created in conjunction with 1.4B4 and 1.5B4 in one note (see 1.8B19).

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.5B5. Multiple maps, etc.²⁵, on one or more sheets. If a map, or other two-dimensional cartographic item is drawn/printed in two or more segments on one sheet (same side or recto and verso) designed to fit together to form one map, etc., describe it as follows:

(CM 5B2a)

1 map

(One map printed in 3 segments on the recto of one sheet)

1 map : both sides

(One map with 1 segment on the recto and 1 segment on the verso)

If there is more than one map, etc., on a sheet, give the number of complete maps, etc., and the number of sheets.

(CM 5B2b)

4 maps on 1 sheet

10 sections on 1 sheet

If maps, etc., are on two or more sheets but so designed that they could be fitted together to form one or more maps, etc., give the number of completed maps, etc., followed by the number of sheets.

(CM 5B2a, 5B2b)

1 map on 2 sheets

13 maps on 7 sheets

If the unit being described consists of a number of sheets each of which has the characteristics of a complete map (e.g., a contiguous area map series), give the extent as instructed in 5.5B1.

(CM 5B2c)

136 maps

5.5B6. Overlays. If the unit being described is comprised of base map(s) with overlays, or consists only of overlays, give the total number of maps preceding the specific material designation. Give the number of base maps and the number of overlays, enclosed in parentheses, following the specific material designation. This rule is *optional* above the item level of description.

7 maps (7 bases, 12 overlays)

1 map (6 overlays)

²⁵ Maps refers to two-dimensional cartographic materials such as map, profile, sections and views.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

(The six overlays together constitute the map, there is no base map as such)

5.5C. Other physical details

(CM 5C)

5.5C1. If appropriate, at all levels of description, give the following details, as appropriate, and if readily ascertainable, in the order set out here:

layout on recto and verso
method of production or reproduction
medium
illustration and number of maps in an atlas
colour
material
mounting

1 map on 2 sheets : col., mounted on cardboard

1 map : ms., col., linen

3 maps : photocopies, hand col.

If more detail is required, give it in the Scope and content (5.7D) or in a note (see 5.8B11).

1,500 items : most mss., some photocopies, some col.

Note: Includes blueprints, diazo prints and lithographs and mss. items in pencil and/or ink, on linen, paper or mylar.

If required, at the fonds, series or file level, combine the above details to avoid ambiguity, in the order which makes the most sense.

5.5C2. Layout. Give the layout of the map(s), etc., on the recto and/or the verso of the sheet(s) using *both sides*, or *back-to-back* as appropriate. Apply this rule only when all the items in the unit being described have the same layout.

maps : both sides, col.

2 maps on 1 sheet : back-to-back

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.5C3. Production.²⁶ Give the method of production (other than printing) or reproduction, if considered significant. For manuscript cartographic materials use *ms.* or *mss.* as appropriate. For photomechanical reproductions either use a general term (e.g., *photocopy*), or give the generic name of the process (e.g., *blueprint*, *diazo*, *white print*).

1 map : *ms.*

354 maps : some *mss.*, some blueprints

For maps, etc., plotted directly by a computer, use *computer printout*.

1 map : computer printout

For remote-sensing images on a photographic base, or for microforms, indicate if the unit being described is a negative.

1,625 remote-sensing reels (ca. 325,000 fr.) : negative

3,000 remote-sensing images : glass negatives

If the unit has been annotated, use *annotations*, if desired.

1 map : blueprint, *ms.* annotations

1 map : *ms.* annotations

Optionally, at the fonds, series and file levels of description, use the term *printed*, as appropriate.

5.5C4. Medium. If desired, give the medium (e.g., pencil, ink) used to draw and colour manuscript cartographic materials. If a printed work or photomechanical reproduction is hand coloured, the medium may be recorded after the indication of colour (see 5.5C6).

1 map : hand col. in pencil

1 map : *ms.*, col. in pencil crayon

5.5C5. Illustrations, number of maps. Record the use of illustrations, and give the number of maps in an atlas.²⁷

1 atlas (60 p.) : ill., 33 maps

²⁶ For remote sensing imagery also refer to 4.5C3 for additional guidance on recording information on production techniques and processes, if appropriate.

²⁷ Guidance for recording the number of maps in an atlas is provided in *CM*, 5C2a-g.

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5.5C6. Colour. If the unit being described is coloured or partly coloured (i.e., has two or more colours) indicate this. Disregard coloured matter outside the border of a map, etc.
(CM 5C3)

180 maps : col.

1 globe : col.

1 map : ms., col.

1 map : ms., ink, col.

16 maps : ozalid prints (some col.)

1 map : computer printout, col.

If a printed work or photomechanical reproduction is hand coloured, indicate this.
(CM 5C3)

1 map : hand col.

Describe coloured illustrations as such.²⁸

1 map : ill. (some col.)

1 atlas (viii, 136 p.) : ill. (some col.), 61 col. maps

5.5C7. Material. Give the material of which the unit being described is made, if considered to be significant (e.g., if on a substance other than paper).
(CM 5C4)

1 map : ms., col., on tracing linen

maps : mss., some col., some on tracing linen

54 maps : mss., col., pencil and ink on mylar

1 map : ms., pencil on tracing paper

1 globe : col., wood

²⁸ Guidance for recording information on coloured illustrations in an atlas is given in *CM*, 5C3.

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1 map : col., silk

1,625 remote-sensing reels (ca. 325,000 fr.) : negative, acetate ; 15 cm diam.

3,000 remote-sensing images : glass negatives ; 14 x 19 cm

5.5C8. Mounting. If the unit being described is mounted (at or after creation), indicate this. Indicate the mounting of a globe.

(CM 5C5)

1 map : mounted on muslin

1 map : blueprint, mounted on linen

1 globe : col., wood, mounted on brass stand

5.5D. Dimensions²⁹

(CM 5)

5.5D1. If appropriate, at all levels of description give the dimension(s) of the physical units being described. Give the dimensions of specific forms of cartographic material and/or containers as instructed in the following rules.

Optionally, give the dimensions of containers alone in the form height x width x depth as appropriate.

(CM 5D5)

60 boxes ; 11 x 11 x 122 cm

5.5D2. Two-dimensional cartographic items. For two-dimensional cartographic items, give the height x width in centimetres, to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if a measurement is 37.1 centimetres, give it as *38 cm*).

Optionally, for early and manuscript cartographic items, give the dimensions to the nearest millimetre.

Give the measurement of the face of the map, etc., measured between the neat lines.³⁰ Give the diameter of a circular map, etc., and specify it as such. If a map, etc., is

²⁹ Illustrations for and guidance on measuring cartographic materials are provided in *CM*, area 5. Specific guidance for atlases is given at *CM*, 5D2.

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irregularly shaped, or if it has no neat line, or breaks through the neat line, or if it has bleeding or damaged edges, give the greater or greatest dimensions of the map itself. If it is difficult to determine the points for measuring the height and the width of the map, etc., (e.g., when the shape is extremely irregular, or when it was printed without one or more of its borders, or when it lacks one or more of its borders), give the height x width of the sheet specified as such.

(CM 5D1a-e)

; 129 x 150 cm

; 50 cm in diam., on sheet 61 x 55 cm

If the unit being described contains maps, etc., of two sizes, give both. If there are more than two sizes, give the greatest height of any of them followed by the greatest width of any of them and *or smaller*.

; 44 x 55 cm and 48 x 75 cm

; 60 x 90 cm or smaller

Optionally, give the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger size, separated by a hyphen.

(CM 5D1k)

; on sheets 22 x 45 cm-80 x 102 cm

Optionally, add to the dimensions statement, the predominant sizes or the range of predominant sizes enclosed in parentheses.

; 83 x 170 cm or smaller (most 57 x 75 cm or 59 x 83 cm)

; 170 x 254 cm or smaller (most 24 x 52 cm or 60 x 75 cm)

5.5D3. Rolled maps, etc. *Optionally*, if the cartographic materials are rolled and will remain rolled, add the length of the roll(s), and, if desired, the diameter of the roll, specified as such. If the materials are too large or too numerous to be measured flat, record only the dimension(s) of the rolls.

; roll 28 x 7 cm in diam.

; rolls 110 cm or smaller

³⁰ The neat line is a line which encloses the detail of a map. There is only one neat line on a map.

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5.5D4. Folded maps, etc. *Optionally*, if the cartographic materials are folded and will remain folded, give the sheet size in folded form as well as the size of the map, etc. (e.g., if it is printed with an outer cover within which it is intended to be folded, or if the unit itself contains a panel or section designed to appear on the outside when the sheet is folded). If the materials are too numerous to be measured flat, record only the dimensions as folded.

(CM 5D1h)

; 64 x 82 cm, folded to 23 x 12 cm

; folded to 33 x 21 cm or smaller

5.5D5. Sheet sizes. If the maps, etc., are on sheets of two sizes, give both sets of dimensions. If they are of more than two sizes, give the greatest height of any of them followed by the greatest width of any of them and *or smaller*.

(CM 5D1k)

; sheets 44 x 55 cm and 48 x 75 cm

; sheets 100 x 90 cm or smaller

5.5D5a. If a map, etc., is on one or more sheets in two or more segments designed to fit together to form one map, etc., give the dimensions of the complete map, etc., followed by the dimension of the sheet(s). If such a map, etc., is mounted, give the dimensions of the whole map, etc., alone. This rule does not apply to contiguous series maps. *Optionally*, if the sheets are numerous, and the assembly of them results in an irregularly shaped map, and if measuring that assembled map is very difficult, record the dimensions of the largest sheet followed by *or smaller* if appropriate.

(CM 5D1f)

1 map on 2 sheets ; 68 x 88 cm, on sheets 76 x 50 cm

1 map : col. ; 144 x 22 cm, on sheet 55 x 64 cm

(*One map printed in three side-by-side segments on the same side of one sheet*)

5.5D5b. If the size of either dimension of a map, etc., is less than half the same dimension of the sheet on which it is printed/drawn or if there is substantial additional information on the sheet (e.g., ancillary maps, insets, legends, photographs, text), give the sheet size as well as the size of the map, etc.

(CM 5D1g)

; 20 x 31 cm, on sheet 42 x 50 cm

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5.5D5c. If the unit being described is printed on both sides of the sheet at a constant scale, give the dimensions of the map, etc., as a whole, and give the sheet size. If such a map, etc., cannot conveniently be measured, give the sheet size alone.

(CM 5D1j)

1 map : both sides ; 45 x 80 cm, on sheet 50 x 44 cm

1 map : both sides ; on sheet 45 x 30 cm

5.5D5d. *Optionally*, add the sheet size to the dimensions prescribed by the preceding rules, as deemed appropriate.

4 maps on 1 sheet : col. ; 36 x 38 cm or smaller, on sheet 76 x 86 cm

5.5D6. Atlases. Give the height of the volume(s) in centimetres, to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if a volume measures 17.2 centimetres give 18 cm). Measure the height of the binding if the volume is bound. Otherwise, measure the height of the item itself. If the volume measures less than 10 centimetres, give the height in millimetres.

1 atlas (xii, 100, 32 p.) : 100 col. maps ; 29 cm

If the volumes in a multivolume set differ in size, give the smallest size and the largest size, separated by a hyphen.

(CM 5D2)

; 24-28 cm

5.5D7. Relief models. For models, give the height x width in centimetres as instructed in 5.5D1, and *optionally* add the depth.

(CM 5D3)

; 51 x 70 x 1 cm

5.5D8. Globes. Give the diameter of a globe, specified as such.

(CM 5D4)

1 globe : steel, mounted on steel stand ; 8 cm in diam.

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5.5D9. *Optional addition. Containers.* Give both the dimensions of the specific form of cartographic material being described and the container dimensions, specified as such.
(CM 5D5)

10 maps : some hand col., mounted on wood ; 68 x 88 cm, in wood case
71 x 88 cm

5 maps ; 80 x 120 cm, folded in portfolio 25 x 20 cm

1 globe : col. ; 8 cm in diam., in wooden acorn-shaped container, 14 cm

5.5E. Accompanying material

5.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1.³¹

82 maps : col. ; 55 x 79 cm or smaller, on sheets 73 x 90 cm or smaller + 1
index map

5.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA³²

(CM 6)

Contents:

- 5.6A. Preliminary rule
- 5.6B. Title proper of publisher's series
- 5.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series
- 5.6D. Other title information of publisher's series
- 5.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series
- 5.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

5.6A. Preliminary rule

5.6A1. Scope. See 1.6A1.³³

5.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

³¹ Further guidance on the treatment of accompanying material is provided in *CM*, 5E1.

³² Guidance for recording the ISSN, subseries, and multiple publisher's series statements may be found in *CM*, 6F, 6H and 6J respectively.

³³ For the distinction between publisher's series and archival series, see appendix D, Glossary.

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Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series of subseries by a semicolon.

(CM 6A1)

5.6B. Title proper of publisher's series

5.6B1. At the item level of description, transcribe the formal title proper of a publisher's series as instructed in 5.1B1.³⁴

(CM 6B1)

Pre-emptor's series

Lands series

Mineral reference maps

Outdoor recreation maps of British Columbia

Central Fraser Valley regional information map series

Canada base map series

5.6B2. If different forms of the title of the publisher's series (other than parallel titles) appear, choose the title given in the first of the prescribed sources for the series area as the title proper of the series. Give the other form(s) in the note area if of value in identifying the item.

If the title of the publisher's series does not appear in the first of the prescribed sources of information but appears in the second source, choose it. If different forms appear in the second source, choose the title which identifies the publisher's series most adequately and succinctly.

(CM 6B3)

5.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series

5.6C1. At the item level of description, transcribe the parallel titles of a publisher's series as instructed in 5.1D.

³⁴ Guidance on recording the title proper for published cartographic serials (not series) is given in *CM*, 6B2.

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(CM 6C1)

Ecological land classification series = Série de la classification écologique du territoire

FAO fisheries series = Collections FAO, pêches

Marine sciences paper / Canadian Hydrographic Service = Articles sur les sciences de la mer / Service hydrographique du Canada

Military city map, series A902 = Carte militaire de la ville, série A902

Memoire / Geological Survey of Canada = Mémoire / Commission géologique du Canada

Metropolitan atlas series = Série d'atlas métropolitains

5.6D. Other title information of publisher's series

5.6D1. At the item level of description, give other title information of a publisher's series as instructed in 5.1E.

(CM 6D1)

5.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series

5.6E1. At the item level of description, transcribe statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with the publisher's series title as instructed in 5.1F.

(CM 6E1)

Publication / Agriculture Canada

Publication / Alberta Institute of Pedology

Renewable resources project / Inuit Tapirisat of Canada

Série scientifique / Direction générale des eaux intérieures

5.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

5.6F1. See 1.6F.

(CM 6G1)

Miscellaneous geological investigations ; map I-836

Degree sheet series ; map no. 4K

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Military city map, series A902 = Carte militaire de la ville, série A902 ;
MCE 304

Ecological land classification series = Série de la classification écologique
du territoire ; no. 14

Canadian special publication of fisheries and aquatic sciences, ISSN
0706-6481 ; 47 (rev)

Renewable resources project / Inuit Tapirisat of Canada ; v. 2 suppl.

Report / Alberta Institute of Pedology ; no. S-76-36

Water supply paper / Geological Survey of Canada ; 1

5.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 5.7A. Preliminary rule
- 5.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 5.7C. Custodial history
- 5.7D. Scope and content

5.7A. Preliminary rule

5.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

5.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

5.7A3. Form of presentation of information in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

5.7A4. Citations in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

5.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

Established within the Surveys Branch in 1947, the Air Survey Division continued work begun by the Air Survey Section of the Forest Service in the 1930's. The Division conducted systematic aerial surveys, produced and distributed air photographs, and compiled interim planimetric base maps. A main early objective of the Division was to support the Federal-Provincial forest inventory program by providing interim map coverage in advance of the standard topographic mapping conducted by the Topographic Division. In the mid-1950's the Division began a second phase of larger-scale air photography and interim mapping, and added a new program of detailed "multiplex" mapping to support various engineering projects. The latter program was transferred to the Topographic Division in 1957. The remaining survey and mapping functions of the Division were split in 1970 and transferred to the new Field Operations and Map Production Divisions of the Surveys and Mapping Branch

Suite à l'abolition du régime seigneurial et à l'adoption en 1860 de l'Acte concernant les Bureaux d'Enregistrement et les Privilèges et Hypothèques dans le Bas Canada (23 V,c.59) le commissaire des terres de la couronne fut chargé de dresser des plans et livres de renvoi pour tous les lots des anciennes seigneuries et des cantons. Plans et livres de renvoi décrivant les lots de chaque division d'enregistrement devaient être déposés chez le registraire. Dorénavant, l'enregistrement des lots ne serait plus lié aux propriétaires mais aux propriétés. La loi exigeait également la production d'un index des immeubles. Commencé sur l'Île de Montréal en 1866, le cadastre des lots s'étendit à partir de 1870 aux autres régions du Québec, ce qui amena l'établissement successif de bureaux du cadastre à Québec, Trois-Rivières, Saint-Hyacinthe, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Terrebonne, etc. Pour accélérer le travail, on fit faire à contrat par des arpenteurs le cadastrage de certaines municipalités et des cantons. À la fin de 1882, le cadastrage des lots dans les anciennes seigneuries était complété alors qu'il se poursuivait dans les cantons. C'est de cette époque que date l'organisation véritable du Service du Cadastre. En 1882, en effet, le Département des Terres de la couronne met sur pied un Bureau général du cadastre avec bureaux régionaux à Montréal, Québec et Trois-Rivières. Depuis lors, les activités du Service, devenu une direction générale, se sont concentrées à Québec et à Montréal

5.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

James Murray was born in Bellencrief, Scotland, on January 21, 1722. He was married twice, first on December 17, 1748 to Cordelia Collier and secondly on March 14, 1780 to Anne Witham. After graduating from William Dyce Private School in 1736, he decided to join the Dutch Army. In 1739 he joined the British Army where he quickly climbed the ladder to be named Colonel in 1750. He was appointed Commander of the garrison in Québec in 1759 and later became Governor of the Québec District. In 1763 he became the Governor of the whole province of Québec, a position he occupied until 1768. Security of the new Colony being one of his major concerns, he immediately ordered that the whole area of the St. Lawrence River be mapped

5.7C. Custodial history. See 1.7C.

Prior to its transfer to the Provincial Archives in 1983, this series of duplicate maps was held at the Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch. The Branch had acquired the duplicates from the British Columbia Telephone Company, which retained the originals. The original maps had been obtained by the British Columbia Telephone Company from Western Mapping Ltd.

Subseries was received by the Michigan State Archives and was transferred to BCARS in 1987

The map was found during renovations of the Open Space Gallery, Victoria (previously the site of a storage depot), and was donated by the Gallery to BCARS in 1988

5.7D. Scope and content. See 1.7D.³⁵

Fonds consists of cartographic materials related to World War I. Topographic and trench maps show the western front (E 2°–E 5°/N 52°–N 50°) in northeastern France and northwestern Belgium. Most of the maps are centred around Vimy with one of the Passchendaele area. The air photographs show trenches near Mericourt, France (E 2°51'/N 50°24') and just north of Lens, France (E 2°44'/N 50°29'). Other maps include: Daily mail Paris pocket-guide maps - Frontkarte gegen Russland. Two maps are described separately: Blondel LaRougery, Edouard. Carte-guide Campbell. No. 2 : nord - Morell, G.F. Our great success on the Somme
(*Scope and content for the Ralph Sydney fonds*)

³⁵ For further guidance on giving content information for a set of maps, plans, etc. that is incomplete or contains multiple variants of some sheets, see *CM*, 7B18a.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Fonds consists of large-scale topographic maps produced by Downton in the course of his surveys in the Lillooet and Cariboo regions between 1913 and 1929. The maps cover areas in the vicinity of Big Bar, Bridge River, Canoe Creek, Horsefly Lake, Kelly Lake, Lillooet Lake, and Pavilion Lake. Most show surveyed lots, give relief by contour, include notes on vegetation (sometimes detailed), and depict some roads and trails. Fonds includes a survey plan showing road traverses and survey ties in the Jaffre Creek-Lillooet Lake area

(Scope and content for the G.M. Downton fonds)

Series consists of reference maps (most 1:63 360) used within the Water Rights Branch to show the geographic context of Branch activities and to serve as a central index to other Branch record series. To produce this series, the Branch acquired Departmental reference maps, which cover the province using sheets numbered according to the NTS indexing system. These base maps show water features, transportation routes, place names, and detailed land status information (surveyed lots, timber leases, etc.). The Branch annotated and continuously updated these base maps with information such as administrative boundaries (water districts and precincts), management areas (recreation and improvement districts, ecological reserves, etc.), and the control numbers of other Branch records (water licences, correspondence files, waterworks approvals, etc.). Many reference maps also identify more detailed maps in other series such as Water rights maps (CM/S4) and the Water rights plans (CM/S5-S7). Some reference maps for central and Northern B.C. are missing

(Scope and content for a series in the Water Management Branch fonds)

Series consists of maps produced by the Board of Investigation to document the location of water rights and licences throughout B.C. It includes tabulation sheets summarizing decisions of the Board. Arranged by the water district and precinct, the maps show mainly lakes, rivers, and streams; property boundaries; and conditional and final water licence numbers. These numbers link the maps to licence information in other series (particularly GR 1764-1766). The maps were succeeded by a more detailed and extensive series of Water rights maps (CM/S4)

(Scope and content for a series in the Water Management Branch fonds)

La série comprend les plans originaux du cadastre officiel de la province de Québec. Ces documents de grands formats sont habituellement colorés et ils indiquent la division et le numéro du cadastre de chaque lot

(Portée et contenu d'une série faisant partie du Fonds du Ministère des terres et forêts)

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

File contains maps of Western Forest Industries properties along the upper Cowichan River, particularly Block 403, showing timber cruises, logging and roads

(*Scope and content for a file in the Western Forest Industries Limited fonds*)

Item is a map showing British Columbia Forest Products Limited's logging roads and campsites in the Nitinat Lake and River area

(*Scope and content for an item in the Western Industries Limited fonds*)

Item is a fire insurance plan of W.F.I.'s mill at Honeymoon Bay. Insets include a location map and air photograph of the mill, dated Nov. 1959

(*Scope and content for a 1966 plan in the Western Forest Industries Limited fonds*)

For descriptive units consisting of cartographic material in electronic form, give a general statement on the structure of the data (raster, vector, or both), if this information is readily available. If known, give the resolution in which vector images have been digitized (e.g., every 2 mm). For raster images, provide a statement about area that each raster represents (e.g., 5 meter x 5 meter). If known, give the vertical resolution for three-dimensional representations.

5.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

5.8A. Preliminary rule

5.8B. Notes

5.8A. Preliminary rule

(CM 7A)

5.8A1. Scope. See 1.8A1.

5.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

(CM 7A1)

5.8A3. Form of presentation of notes. See 1.8A4.

Ed. by Josephus Vorstius. – Introd.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Produced for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. – Sebert, L.M.
"Canada's first aeronautical charts and the eight-mile series." *Cartographica*
23, no.4 (Winter 1986): 97-99

5.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material. See 1.8A5.

Diazo print made from original in Legal Surveys Branch

5.8B. Notes³⁶

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and in the following subrules.

5.8B1. Source of title proper. Specify the location of the formal title proper, if there is more than one formal title in the chief source of information (see 5.1B1). Indicate the source of a supplied title proper (see 1.8B2).

(CM 7B3)

Title taken from envelope

Supplied title based on series contents

Running title

T. p. of each volume lacking. Title from Phillips

Title and publication data from Phillips and National Maritime Museum
Catalogue

Title supplied by cataloguer

5.8B2. Variations in title. Make notes on titles borne by the unit being described other than the title proper. Also include other titles by which the unit being described has traditionally been known.

(CM 7B4)

Also known as the Chief Geographer's series 1:500 000 and the Old
geographic series 1:500 000

Cover title: New Caledonia

³⁶ For other notes such as those for intellectual level (audience) and for "with" notes, see *CM*, 7B14 and 7B21.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Title on verso: British Columbia highway and travel map

Also known as the Interim air map series

Titles of individual charts begin: Investigation of the currents
(*Title proper begins: To his most gracious majesty ...*)

Optionally, give a romanization of the title proper.

Romanized title: Atlas Karagandinskoī oblasti
(*Title proper in Russian Cyrillic script*)

5.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles in another language and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

(CM 7B5)

5.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the title as instructed in 1.8B4.

(CM 7B6 mod.)

By permission dedicated to the Honble. Hudson Bay Company; containing the latest information which their documents furnish.

5.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on statements of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5. Make notes on variant names of persons or bodies named in statements of responsibility if these are considered to be important for identification. Include statements identifying an indirect contributor, if desired. Make notes on significant persons or bodies connected with previous editions and not already named in the description.

Copied by H.J. Cundall, L.S.

Landholders' names added by hand. "Filled in by F.V. Hobbs ... for Mr. Justice Crease, 16 October 1894."

At head of title: The governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia

5.8B6. Signatures and inscriptions. Make notes on signatures, inscriptions, or marks, monograms, etc. If important, indicate where such signatures and inscriptions appear. Do not record the actual signature if it has already been transcribed in the description.

Ms. note signed by Clerk of the Privy council

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Signed: D. Stewart Noble, C.E.

Signed: James Hector, M.C. fecit.

5.8B7. Attribution and conjectures. Make notes on attributions, etc., as instructed in 1.8B6.

Certain authors have attributed this to Clouet
(*Author added entry for Jean-Baptiste-Louis Clouet*)

Distribution information added in black ink, probably at the Dept. of the Interior ca. 1920-1930 on a printed base map

5.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition being described as instructed in 1.8B7. Give limited edition statements here including, if desired, the copy number.
(CM 7B7a)

Original maps produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources between 1956 and 1987

Traced from original in Glover's Office, Massey, Ont. Sept. 21st, 1893 –
Top left

Base map: Northwest Territories and Yukon / compiled drawn and printed at the Hydrographic and Map Service. Ottawa : [The Service], 1939. Base map used for ms. additions, then photographed

Base map: Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Explorations in Northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. 1904

Overprinted on World aeronautical charts, ICAO 1:1 000 000 and 4 sheets on National topographic system 1:500 000.

Base maps produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch

5.8B9. Mathematical and other cartographic data. Give other mathematical and cartographic data additional to, or elaborating on that given in the mathematical data area (e.g., grid, orientation).
(CM 7B8 mod.)

Scale departure graph: Statute miles Mercator projection

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Military grid

UTM grid

North oriented to right

Prime meridians Greenwich and Washington, D.C.

Scale .1 square inches = 300,000 people

Make notes on the magnitude of celestial charts.

Limiting magnitude 3.5

For geomatic data sets, make notes about the degree of exactness with respect to the geodetic base in one of the following ways:

- a) by recording the largest scale of the maps(s), chart(s) or image(s) for which the data are valid
- or b) by recording the code representing the accuracy class of the item from a table of standard accuracy measures.

For geomatic data sets, give the reference ellipsoid of revolution corresponding to the shape of the earth upon which all geographic coordinate data in the item is based, if known. Give this information for other cartographic materials if considered important.

Clarke 1880

World geodetic system 1984

Fisher

Give the geodetic datum that applies to a given reference ellipsoid, if known and if considered important.

North American datum 1927

North American datum 1983

Geodetic 1949

Give mathematical data for remote-sensing images that is not already included in the mathematical data area.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Imagery recorded in discrete spectral bands with multispectral scanner (MSS) on NASA LANDSAT-1 (formerly ERTS-1). Orbital altitude 920 km (570 mi.)

5.8B10. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and other details of creation, publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8. (CM 7B9)

Date "1901" in pencil near eastern edge

Pencil notations appear to have been added in 1901 by R. Bell, as initials "R.B." and date "26th Sept. 1901" appear at western edge and middle of the map respectively

Date based on comparison with other maps

Colophon date: 1507
(*Date on t.p.:* 1508)

5.8B10a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B8a.

5.8B11. Physical description. Make notes on important physical details that are not included in the physical description area, or elsewhere in the description, especially if these affect the use of the unit being described.³⁷ If the physical description area records elements prescribed by another chapter, give here the physical description elements prescribed by the current chapter, as appropriate. If the unit being described is a photoreproduction, give the method of reproduction if it is likely to affect the use of the unit being described (e.g., when it is a blueline print).

(CM 7B10a)

Map assembled from portions of Regional maps 1F, 1G and 1K

Main map is a blueline print

Full size print from 105 mm negative

Consists of manuscript, published and photocopied maps

Indicate the physical character of manuscript or other unpublished material (e.g., *proof*, *scribe sheet*, *separation sheet*, *computer printout*), or the plural of these as appropriate.

³⁷ Guidance for recording signatures and foliation for early printed atlases is provided in *CM*, 7B10b.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Series includes compilation sheets (pencil on tracing paper), scribed negatives, photomosaics, as well as final printed maps

If the items in the unit being described are not all of the same nature, word the qualification to indicate this.

5.8B11a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition (e.g., peculiarities or imperfections) of the unit being described, including any containers and labels, if that condition is likely to affect its use.

Upper portion lacking

Severely fire-damaged and worn

Torn along edges and folds

Make notes on material which is known to be lacking (e.g., missing sheets of a multisheet map, missing plates in an atlas, a report issued with the map(s)).

Lacks maps of North America. Maps linen backed and bound in a post-hole binder

Lacks t.p., and map 6, Hispania. Map A, Totius fluminis Rheni novissima is inserted between maps 9 and 10. Ms. additions. In box

5.8B11b. Conservation.³⁸ Make notes on conservation as instructed in 1.8B9b.

Copy remounted and conserved

Originally issued folded. Remounted and conserved

5.8B11c. Accompanying material. Make notes on the location of accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

Each map is accompanied by a descriptive report

Accompanied by explanatory text (5 p.). Notes by Basil Stuart-Stubbs; translation by John Gray

³⁸ Further guidance for early cartographic material is provided at *CM*, 7B20b-c.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.8B12. Publisher's series. Make notes on publisher's series data as instructed in 1.8B10.

(CM 7B12)

Topographic maps belong to various series: France 1:40 000. GSGS 2743 – Vimy. GSGS 3062 – [France and Belgium 1:100 000]. GSGS 2364

5.8B13. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

(CM 7B19)

Stencilled and stamped in lower margin: 4T2 Victoria Town

All items, including the envelope, are numbered G.B. 19-Q. Presumed to be from a series maintained by the B.C. Geographical Branch or Division

Plans numbered 4073-52-1 to 4073-52-3

C71475

Projects: P32-77, P46-78

5.8B14. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the donor or source as instructed in 1.8B12.

Transferred from the Water Management Branch, May 1981

5.8B15. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

Arranged by file number

5.8B16. Language and script. Make notes on the language as instructed in 1.8B14.

(CM7B2)

In German

Legend and notes in English and French
(*Title, publisher, etc., in English*)

Some maps in French and some in English

In Inuktituk, English and French

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Text in Turkish and English

In English and Chinese characters

In Russian Cyrillic alphabet

Most maps are in English, two in German and one in French

5.8B17. Originals and reproductions

5.8B17a. Location of originals.³⁹ Make notes on the location of the original material as instructed in 1.8B15a.

This map is apparently a hand copy of a map in 5 sections prepared by James Turnbull of the Royal Engineers. The original of Turnbull's map is in the Legal Surveys, Roads and trails series, 14T1. A copy is in the Map Collection (CM/C915)

Original maps produced by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources between 1956 and 1987

5.8B17b. Availability of other formats. Give the details of other formats in which the content of the unit being described is available as instructed in 1.8B15b.

(CM 7B16)

A microform copy of this series is available
(reels B1850-B1853)

5.8B18. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B16.

Reproductions for research purposes only

Copyright ... June 1, 1978 by the Cartographic Lab, Department of Geography, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

These cartographic documents cannot be reproduced without the written permission of the donor Mr. Guy Gérin-Lajoie. This restriction is in effect until June 14, 2005

³⁹ Further guidance is provided in *CM*, 11.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.8B19. Finding aids. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B17.

An itemized listing is available

5.8B20. Associated material. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B18.

(CM 7B14)

The Service de cadastre of Montréal has documents related to land management. The Service d'ingénierie also has documents related to land management. The latter documents are kept at the Service des archives de la ville de Montréal

5.8B21. Accruals. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B19.

The map section of the Ministère des transports will transfer their maps, etc., every 10 years

5.8B22. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20. Also give this information at the file or item level of description if significant.

These maps link to O series correspondence in the Department of Lands, Forest, and Water Resources fonds
(*Title proper of the series is Mineral titles reference maps*)

5.8B22a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

5.8B23. Reference to published descriptions. For incunabula, and for other cartographic items, give the place in standard lists or reference works where the description of the material is to be found. Make this note in standard and abbreviated form.

(CM 7B15)

References: Barnes, F.H. "Early days of Enderby", Okanagan Historical Society, 1935, pp. 204-207

References: Phillips 4339

5.8B24. General note. Use this note to record other descriptive information as instructed in 1.8B21.

CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

5.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA⁴⁰

Contents:

- 5.9A. Preliminary rule
- 5.9B. Standard number

5.9A. Preliminary rule

5.9A1. Scope. Use this area only in item level description to record international numbers pertaining to the item, including published cartographic series and files described at the item level.

5.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

(CM 8A1)

5.9B. Standard number

5.9B1. See 1.9B.

(CM 8B1)

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ISSN 1180-55773

⁴⁰ Guidance on multiple ISSNs, qualifications, etc, are in *CM*, 8.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

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ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

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- 6.4A Preliminary rule
- 6.4B Date(s) of creation
- 6.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 6.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 6.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 6.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
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6.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 6.5A Preliminary rule
- 6.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 6.5C Other physical details
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- 6.6A Preliminary rule
- 6.6B Title proper of publisher's series
- 6.6C Parallel titles of publisher's series
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- 6.7B Administrative history / Biographical sketch
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ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8 NOTE AREA

6.8A	Preliminary rule
6.8B	Notes

6.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

6.9A	Preliminary rule
6.9B	Standard number

6.0 GENERAL RULES

6.0A. Preliminary rule

6.0A1. Scope. The rules in this chapter cover the description of unpublished or published architectural and technical drawings, either conceptual drawings (e.g., sketches), renderings, working drawings, or detail drawings, which constitute a fonds or a part thereof as instructed in 1.0A1. These rules apply to drawings¹ as well as to three-dimensional representations and models. These rules also apply to drawings of theoretical concepts, or proposals (e.g., competitions), which are not necessarily realized.

Architectural drawings, in the widest sense, also include plans of mechanical, plumbing, heating, and electrical, etc., systems; interior design; furniture; and decorative art works which are part of a building.

Technical drawings include plans for the construction of proposed or actual stationary structures other than buildings (e.g., bridges, canals, dams), and movable objects (e.g., equipment, machinery, ships, tools, vehicles, weapons).

For multilevel description of architectural and technical drawings, see chapter 1. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2. Architectural records often include other materials, and for guidance in the description of these records see the following chapters. For textual records see chapter 3. For other graphic materials see chapter 4. For cartographic materials, see chapter 5.

6.0B. Sources of information

6.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for architectural and technical drawings are as follows²:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the container, and any label(s) or tag(s) used by the creator to identify the file;
4. (a) for an item prefer in this order, (i) the item itself; when an item is in a number of physical parts, treat all the parts (including a title sheet or cover) as the item itself; (ii) the container or case.

(b) for a volume, the title page or the caption, colophon if any of these exist.

¹ For the purpose of this chapter, the term drawing(s) will include both originals and reproductions.

² For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

If information is not available in the chief source, take it from any accompanying material.

6.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of architectural and other technical drawings is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Scale	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including distribution, publication, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

6.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

6.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

6.0E. Language and script of the description

Follow the instructions in 1.0E. Give scale in the language and script of the institution providing the description. An original statement of scale may be transcribed in a note (6.8B9).

6.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

Prince Edward Island Railway, freight [i.e. freight] house, drawing no. 14

Standard wind mill [sic]

6.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

6.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 6.1A. Preliminary rule
- 6.1B. Title proper
- 6.1C. General material designation
- 6.1D. Parallel titles
- 6.1E. Other title information
- 6.1F. Statements of responsibility

6.1A. Preliminary rule

6.1A1. Scope. See 1.1A1.

6.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

6.1B. Title proper

6.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.³

³ For transcribing a formal title proper of a unit which is a section or part of another unit, see AACR2R 1.1B9.

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If the unit being described consists wholly or partly of separately title parts, treat as the formal title proper a title which is predominant and/or relevant to the unit being described. Other titles may be recorded in the Scope and content (see 6.7D).

Residence for A.C.B. Critchley-Waring Esq., Eastview Crescent, North York, Ont.

Luxury hotel, Double Bay, N.S.W.

1974 additions, plant & office, phase II, Rehau Plastiks of Canada Ltd., Prescott, Ontario

Alterations + modifications + additions, 1772 Sherbrooke St. West and 2065 Stanley St., House of Iran, Montreal, Quebec

Extension to wharf at Charlottetown, P.E.I. R'y

Plan showing foundation for turntable to be erected near Montague bridge

Blue print [sic] of patent attachment, or wing plow invented by J.W.[?]

Prince Edward Island Railway, fish-plate, weight=5 lbs. 6 ozs

Standard wind mill [sic]

Give the source of the formal title proper in a note (see 6.8B1) if there is more than one title in the chief source of information.

6.1B1a. If a letter or word appears only once but the design of the chief source of information makes it clear that it is intended to be read more than once, repeat the letter or word without the use of square brackets.

6.1B1b. If the unit being described bears both a common or collective title and the titles of individual works, give the common or collective title as the formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1. For titles of the individual works see Scope and content (6.7D).

6.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information for the unit being described, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

6.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

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George F. Eber fonds

Fonds André Blouin

6.1B4. Supplied title proper for parts of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds (e.g., a series, file, or item) which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4. *Optionally*, if the name(s) of the person(s) and/or the corporate body (bodies) primarily responsible for the form and the intellectual or artistic content is lengthy (e.g., lengthy corporate name(s)), difficult to ascertain, or considered unnecessary to the composition of the title, do not include the name(s) as part of the supplied title proper. In such cases, follow the instructions in 1.1B4b and the Nature of the archival unit section of this rule.

Drawings for the Alcan plant, Kingston, Ontario

Perspective drawings of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Kingston, Ontario

Competition entry for Student Union Building, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Portfolio of plans of government reserves and buildings in British Columbia, 1861-1871

Plans of barracks, Canada and Cape of Good Hope, 1805

Cross-section of unidentified wharf

Nature of archival unit. Supply a brief term or phrase that most precisely and concisely characterizes the unit being described as instructed in 1.1B4b.

Where appropriate, include as part of the supplied title a word or brief phrase indicating the name and/or general class of the structure, etc., type of drawings, and/or geographic location of the structure(s) depicted.

6.1C. *Optional addition.* General material designation

6.1C1. At all levels of description, give immediately following the title proper the appropriate general material designation (either *architectural drawing* or *technical drawing* or both) as instructed in 1.1C.

Luxury hotel, Double Bay, N.S.W. [architectural drawing]

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Plan showing foundation for turntable to be erected near Montague bridge [technical drawing]

Exhibition building, Sherbrooke, Que. [architectural drawing]

Charlottetown station [architectural drawing]

33 ft. plate girder [technical drawing]

Rez-de-chaussée, presbytère Sainte-Hélène, Montréal [architectural drawing]

6.1D. Parallel Titles

6.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Stadhuis-prijsvraag Amsterdam [GMD] = Competition City Hall Amsterdam
= Concours hôtel de ville Amsterdam

United States pavilion [GMD] : [electrical drawings] = Pavillon des États-Unis : [dessins du système électrique]

6.1E. Other title information

6.1E1. At the series, file or item level of description, transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

Percement de l'isthme de Suez [GMD] : description des travaux et ouvrages d'art définitifs, des machines et des appareils mis en oeuvre sur les chantiers, des procédés et du matériel employés pour l'exploitation du canal maritime

Presbytère Sainte-Hélène, Montréal [GMD] : transformations et surélévations

6.1E2. If the formal title proper needs explanations, supply in square brackets, as other title information, a word or brief phrase as instructed in 1.1E6, for example: the name of the stationary structure (e.g., MacDonald Cartier Bridge, Notre-Dame Cathedral), or movable object (e.g., Queen Elizabeth II (ship)); the general class of stationary structure (e.g., building, bridge, canal) or movable object (e.g., ship, aircraft, vehicle, weapon, machinery, equipment); the type of drawing or the function of the drawing (e.g., working drawings, elevations, preliminary sketches); the geographic location where a stationary structure is located.

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P.E.I. Ry. [GMD] : [girder bridge]

United States pavilion [GMD] : [structural drawings] = Pavillon États-Unis : [dessins structuraux]

Apartment hotel on Sherbrooke St. West [GMD] : [Montréal]

6.1F. Statements of responsibility⁴

Apply these rules at the item level. At the series and file levels, for material published or issued as a unit, use these rules only when the statement of responsibility applies to all of the items in the unit being described.

6.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in the unit being described bearing a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1F.

Canadian Government Railways, Prince Edward Island Railways, Georgetown, mileage 24.10, Georgetown subdivn., proposed repairs to pile wharf, appro. P.E.I. 1022 [GMD] / drawn by J.B.R.

Blue print [sic] of patent attachment, or wing plow invented by J.W.[?] [GMD] / J. [Wi]sworth[?]

Building details [GMD] / drawn by Frank M. Snyder

Percement de l'isthme de Suez [GMD] : description des travaux et ouvrages d'art définitifs, des machines et des appareils mis en oeuvre sur les chantiers, des procédés et du matériel employés pour l'exploitation du canal maritime / L. Monteil, del.

New station at Alberton for P.E.I. Railway [GMD] / C.B. Chappell

Suggested decorating scheme, Andrew Saxton, Esq., 3637 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C. [GMD] / George F. Eber, architect

Saint-John Priory of Canada properties [GMD] / Jean Paul Pothier, architect

⁴ For architectural materials, the statement of responsibility relates to persons or corporate bodies who have contributed to the intellectual or artistic content of the unit being described (e.g., architect, architectural firm, contractor, draughtsman, renderer, surveyor). For technical drawings it relates to those who have contributed to the intellectual or artistic content and also to those having the legal responsibility for the accuracy of the drawings (e.g., engineer-in-chief, engineer, architect, draughtsman).

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St. John Priory of Canada [GMD] / John C. Preston Ltd., interior designers

St. John Priory of Canada properties [GMD] / F.M. Kraus & Associates,
consulting engineers

6.1F2. If there is more than one statement of responsibility, give the names as instructed in 1.1F6.

Montreal 1967, United States exhibition, interior platforms and landscaping [GMD] / Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc., architects and designers ; Carol R. Johnson, landscape architect ; Simpson, Gumpertz & Heger, Inc., structural engineers ; Paul Londe & Associates, mechanical engineers

Optionally, if there are four or more statements of responsibility, record only the names of persons or bodies judged by their function to have made the most significant contribution. If this is not possible to determine, record only the first three names, or record only those names given prominence by layout or typography. Record the others in a note if considered necessary (see 6.8B7).

United States pavilion [GMD] : [structural drawings] = Pavillon des États-Unis : [dessins structuraux] / Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc., exhibit architects

(*Note:* R. Buckminster Fuller, Fuller and Sadao, Inc. and Geometrics, Inc., associated architects; Simpson Gumpertz & Heger, Inc., structural engineer; Paul Londe and Associates, mechanical & electrical engineers)

6.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 6.2A. Preliminary rule
- 6.2B. Edition statement
- 6.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

6.2A. Preliminary rule

6.2A1. Scope. Use this area to record statements relating to versions, editions or revisions of architectural and technical drawings. Above the item level, use this area only when all of the items are of the same edition or version.

6.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

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Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

6.2A3. Sources of information. Give in this area information taken from the prescribed sources of information. Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets.

6.2B. Edition statement

6.2B1. Give an edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.⁵

6.2B2 *Optional addition.* If the unit being described lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

[1st state, rev.]

[2nd state]

6.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

6.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, of the unit being described as instructed in 1.2C.

6.3. SCALE AREA

Contents:

6.3A. Preliminary rule

6.3B. Statement of scale

6.3A. Preliminary rule

6.3A1. Scope. Apply these rules, at all levels of description, to all architectural and technical drawings.

⁵ For guidance on recording parallel edition statements, see AACR2R 1.2B5.

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6.3A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede the scale area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

6.3A3. Use English words and abbreviations in this area.

6.3A4. This area is repeatable.

6.3A5. The scale area may be used with other material specific areas.

6.3B. Statement of scale⁶

6.3B1. Give in English the scale in the units of measure found on the unit being described. If there is no English equivalent for the name of the unit of measure, give the name, within quotation marks, as found on the unit being described.

Scale 1" to 2'

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1'

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'0

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 10'

Scale $1\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'0"

or, give the scale of the unit being described (except as noted below) as a representative fraction expressed as a ratio (1:) as instructed in 5.3B;

Scale 1:500

Scale [1:48]

(Verbal statement reads: $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1')

Scales [1:12] 1" to 1' and [1:24] $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1'

Scale [1:60] and [1:96]

⁶ Record scale(s) of main drawing(s) only.

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Precede a scale statement by *Scale*. If the unit being described consists of data on computer file(s), follow the preceding rules and precede the scale by *Input scale*. Give the scale even if it is already recorded as part of the title proper or other title information.

If no scale statement is found in the prescribed sources of information or other sources of information, record *Scale not given*. *Optionally*, calculate⁷ the scale from a bar graph or by measuring known distances on the drawing, and give it in square brackets preceded by *ca.*

Scale [ca. 1:24]

6.3B2. If there is no mention of scale on the unit being described and it is known to be at full scale, give *Full scale*, or *Scale [1:1]*.

6.3B3. If the unit being described has two scales, give both. Give the larger scale first.

Scales $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1' and $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1'

Scales 1:50 and 1:100

Scales [ca. 1:12] and [ca. 1:48]

Scales 1" = 1'0" and $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'0"

Scales [ca. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'0"] and $\frac{3}{4}$ " = 1'0"

6.3B4. If the unit being described has three or more scales, and one or two scales clearly predominate, give the predominating scale(s). If no scale(s) predominate, give *Scales differ*. Scales not recorded here may be given in a note (see 6.8B9) or in the Scope and content (see 6.7D).

6.3B5. If the unit being described is not drawn to scale (e.g., sketch, conceptual plan), give *Not drawn to scale*.

⁷ Guidance on computing scales is provided in *Cartographic Materials: An Interpretation of AACR2* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1982) Appendix B.

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6.3B6. In describing a model or three-dimensional representation, *optionally*, give the vertical scale (specified as such) after the horizontal scale if the vertical scale can be ascertained and is different from the horizontal scale.

Scale [1:480]. Vertical scale [1:48]

6.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

- 6.4A. Preliminary rule
- 6.4B. Date(s) of creation
- 6.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 6.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 6.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 6.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 6.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

6.4A. Preliminary rule

6.4A1. Scope

See 1.4A1.

6.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

6.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation including publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A5 and the following rules.

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6.4B. Date(s) of creation

6.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. For architectural and technical drawings that are published, distributed, see rules 1.4C-1.4G.

1879

Sept. 16th, 1904

[Between 1962 and 1973]

[1962?]-1979

1852-1959

July [19]05

[1969?]

[1869]

[19--?]

[ca. 1972]

If the revision(s) has/have been made on the drawing(s) itself/themselves, record the date(s) of creation of the unit being described, followed by the date(s) of the first and the last revisions preceded by an appropriate descriptive term or phrase.

1980, revisions 1981-1982

1980-1981, revisions 1980-1984

6.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

6.4C1. Transcribe a place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

New York

À Paris

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La Rochelle [France]

Montréal

[Ottawa]

6.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

6.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

London : Published in cooperation with the Dept. of Geography, University of Western Ontario

New York : Frank M. Snyder

À Paris : Chez l'auteur

La Rochelle [France] : Éditions Rupella

Montréal : H. Beaugrand

[Washington, D.C. : G.P.O.]

[Ottawa] : Public Works of Canada

[Ottawa : F.A. Acland, printer]

[Paris : Charles Gosselin]

6.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

6.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

6.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

6.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

, 1906-1914

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, [ca. 1718]

6.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

6.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

[Ottawa : The Association], 1979 (Waterloo : Cartographic Centre, Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo)

[Paris] : Annales industrielles, [1869?] (Imp. Ch. et A. Chardon)

6.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 6.5A. Preliminary rule
- 6.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 6.5C. Other physical details
- 6.5D. Dimensions
- 6.5E. Accompanying material

6.5A. Preliminary rule

6.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

6.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.⁸

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

⁸ This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

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6.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

6.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

6.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described⁹ by giving the number of physical units that comprise it. Use arabic numerals followed by one of the terms recommended listed below.

architectural drawing
diagram
model
presentation panel
sketchbook
technical drawing

62 architectural drawings

1 technical drawing

If greater specificity than that provided by the above list of terms is required, or if none of the terms listed is appropriate, give the specific name as concisely as possible.¹⁰

1 architectural elevation

If the parts of the unit being described are very numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 1,780 architectural drawings and other material

Optionally, i) record the number of volumes, portfolios, etc.

1 v.

or, ii) record the linear or cubic measurement followed by one of these phrases: *of architectural drawings*, *of technical drawings*, or *of architectural and technical drawings*.

⁹ Guidance for recording the pagination of bound volumes is provided in AACR2R, 2.5B.

¹⁰ Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. If, for whatever reason, an institution chooses not to follow the list given here it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for specific material designations. For examples of terms identifying specific classes of architectural material, see Toni Peterson, dir., *Art and Architecture Thesaurus* (New York: Oxford University Press on behalf of the Paul Getty Trust, 1990), or Vicki Porter and Robin Thornes. *A Guide to the Description of Architectural Drawings*. (New York: Published on behalf of the Getty Art History Information Program [by] G.K. Hall, c1994).

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0.7 m³ of architectural drawings
4 m of technical drawings

If the general material designation is used (see 6.1C), omit *architectural* and/or *technical* from the specific material designation.

0.7 m³ of drawings

4 m of drawings

Optional addition. If a further measure of extent is required, add such information (e.g., boxes, frames, item contents, pagination) in parentheses after the term of measurement.

1 v. (162 leaves of plates)

1 portfolio (6 folded leaves of plates)

1 v. (112 p.)

6.5B2. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation, for each special class of material.

10 architectural drawings. – 5 technical drawings

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

10 architectural drawings : col., mylar ; 50 x 25 cm or smaller
5 technical drawings : blueprint ; 25 x 42 cm

6.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent and the specific material designation of the most predominant followed by the phrase *and other architectural and technical drawing* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 6.8B11). Omit other physical details and dimensions in this area.

3614 architectural drawings and other architectural and technical drawing
Note: Also includes 65 microfiches, 36 photographs and 20 maps

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

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6.5B4. Accruals. For architectural and technical materials described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., an open funds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation as instructed in 1.5B4.¹¹

300 architectural drawings
Note: Accruals are expected

or architectural drawings
Note: Accruals are expected

500 technical drawings
Note: Accruals are expected

or technical drawings
Note: Accruals are expected

6.5B5. Optional addition. Multiple drawings on one or more sheets. If there is more than one drawing on a sheet, give the number of complete drawings and the number of sheets.

4 architectural drawings on 1 sheet

10 technical drawings on 1 sheet

12 architectural drawings on 6 sheets

If drawings are on two or more sheets but so designed that they could be fitted together to form one or more drawings, give the number of completed drawings followed by the number of sheets.

1 architectural drawing on 2 sheets

13 technical drawings on 7 sheets

6.5B6. Overlays. If the unit being described is comprised of base drawing(s) with overlays, or consists only of overlays, give the total number of drawings preceding the specific material designation. Give the number of base drawings and the number of overlays, enclosed in parentheses, following the specific material designation. This rule is optional above the item level of description.

¹¹ Combine all notes created in conjunction with 1.4B4 and 1.5B4 in one note (see 1.8B19).

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1 architectural drawing (1 base, 3 overlays)

260 architectural drawings (with overlays)

10 architectural drawings (9 with overlays)

6.5B7. If an architectural or technical drawing falls within the scope of another chapter (e.g., microforms), give the physical details prescribed in the current chapter in the Scope and content (see 6.7D), or in a note (see 6.8B11), as appropriate.

6.5C. Other physical details

6.5C1. At all levels of description, give the following details, as appropriate, and if readily ascertainable, in the order set out here:

layout
method of production or reproduction
medium
material
colour
illustration
mounting

7 architectural drawings : 6 blueline prints, 1 blackline print

16 architectural drawings : 4 ink on tracing paper and 12 blueline prints

48 architectural drawings : 43 blueline prints (14 in col.), 5 blackline prints

6 architectural drawings : pencil and pen on tracing paper

41 architectural drawings : 34 on tracing paper, 6 blackline prints (4 in col.), 1 brownline print

1 architectural drawing : blueline print

10 architectural drawings : pencil and ink, on tracing paper, 1 photocopy reverse image

15 architectural drawings : pencil (11 on tracing paper)
(The other 4 are on regular paper)

6 architectural drawings : blueline prints, hand col.

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Combine the above details, if required, to avoid ambiguity, in the order which makes the most sense.

12 architectural drawings : 4 pencil and pen on tracing paper (1 in col.), 3 blackline prints, 5 brownline prints

If more detail is required, give it in the Scope and content (6.7D) or in a note (see 6.8B11).

64 architectural drawings

Note: Project includes 38 in ink and pencil on tracing paper (4 in col.); 16 blueline prints; 7 negative image reproductions and 2 photographs. One item is on a mixed base, including tissue paper, ozalid paper and photographic paper

6.5C2. Layout. At the item level, give the layout of the drawing(s), etc., on the recto and/or the verso of the sheet(s) using back-to-back as appropriate.

2 technical drawings on 1 sheet : back-to-back

6.5C3. Method of production or reproduction. For drawings which have been reproduced or published, give the method of production or reproduction if considered significant. For photomechanical reproductions either use the generic name of the process (e.g., *blueprint*, *diazo*) or give a general term (e.g., *reproduction*).

354 technical drawing : some reproductions

6 architectural drawings : negative-image reproductions

Use *ms.*, *mss.* or *print* only if it is not evident from the rest of the description.

1 v. (112 p.) : *ms.*, col. ill. (some folded), col. maps (some folded)

For drawings, etc., plotted or printed directly by a computer, use *computer printout*.

1 architectural drawing : computer printout

If the unit has been annotated, use *annotations*, if desired.

1 technical drawing : blueprint, *ms.* annotations

1 architectural drawing : *ms.* annotations

1 architectural drawing : diazo, *ms.* annotations

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6.5C4. Medium. If desired, give the medium (e.g., watercolour, pastels, felt-tip pen, pencil, ink) used to draw and colour manuscript drawings. If a reproduced drawing is hand coloured, the medium used for the colouring may be recorded after the indication of colour (see 6.5C6).

4 architectural drawings : pencil, on tracing paper

9 architectural drawings : pencil and ink, on tracing paper (2 in col.)

6 architectural drawings : pen and pencil, 5 on tracing paper, 1 on mylar

1 architectural drawing : blueprint, hand col. (pencil crayon)

6.5C5. Material. Give the material of which the unit being described is made if considered to be significant (e.g., if on a substance other than opaque paper).

6 architectural drawings : pencil on mylar

53 architectural drawings : 38 ink and pencil on tracing paper (1 in col.), 8 brownline prints (5 in col., 3 on cardboard, 5 dry-mounted), 6 blackline prints and 1 mylar

6.5C6. Colour. If the unit being described is coloured or partly coloured (i.e., has two or more colours), indicate this if it is not apparent from, or implied in other parts of the physical description (e.g., media such as watercolour, pastels imply the use of colour).

9 architectural drawings : pencil and ink, on tracing paper (2 in col.)

If a reproduced drawing is hand coloured, indicate this.

6 architectural drawings : blueline prints, hand col. (felt-tip pen)

Describe coloured illustrations as such.

6.5C7. Illustrations. Record the use of illustrations when architectural or technical drawings are enhanced by them (e.g., photographs, sketches, etc., on or attached to the drawings).

1 presentation panel : ill.

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6.5C8. Mounting. If the unit being described is mounted (at or after creation), indicate this.

6.5D. Dimensions

6.5D1. General rule. If appropriate, at all levels of description, give the dimension(s) of the physical units being described. Give the dimensions of specific forms of architectural and technical drawings and/or containers as instructed in the following rules.

Optionally, give the dimensions of containers alone in the form height x width x depth as appropriate.

6.5D2. Architectural and technical drawings. For architectural and technical drawings, give the height x width in centimetres of the entire sheet, support, etc.¹², to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if a measurement is 37.1 centimetres, give it as 38 cm). *Optionally*, give the dimensions to the nearest millimetre.

If the unit being described contains sheets, supports, etc., of two sizes, give both.

; 36 x 89 cm and 41 x 89 cm

If there are more than two sizes, give the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger size, separated by a hyphen.

; 23 x 26 cm-51 x 49 cm

Optionally, give the greatest height of any of them followed by the greatest width of any of them and *or smaller*.

; 60 x 90 cm or smaller

; 36 x 36 cm or smaller

Optionally, add to the dimensions statement, the predominant sizes or the range of predominant sizes enclosed in parentheses.

6.5D3. Rolled drawings. *Optionally*, if the drawings are too large or too numerous to be measured flat, record only the length of the roll(s) and if desired, the diameter of the roll, specified as such.

¹² In measuring the dimensions of a sheet, support, etc., do not include a mat, frame or other mount or container. If the mat, frame, container, etc., cannot be removed or is an integral part of the unit being described, follow the instructions in 6.5D6.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.5D4. Folded drawings, etc. *Optionally*, if the drawings are folded and will remain folded, give the sheet(s) size in folded form following the size of the sheet(s), etc.

6.5D5. Sheet sizes. If a drawing is on more than one sheet designed to fit together to form one drawing, give the dimensions of the complete drawing followed by the dimension of the sheets. If such a drawing is mounted, give the dimensions of the whole drawing alone.

1 architectural drawing on 2 sheets ; 76 x 100 cm, on sheets 76 x 50 cm

6.5D6. Sight measurements and framed items. When a part of the unit being described is not visible because of a non-removable mat, frame, or other integral container or mounting, give the sight measurements followed by the word *sight* in parentheses. *Optionally*, add the dimensions of the mat, frame, etc., specified as such.

6.5D7. Volumes, etc. Give the height of the volume, etc., in centimetres, to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if a volume measures 17.2 centimetres give 18 cm). Measure the height of the binding, if bound, and not the height of the drawings. If the width of the volume is less than half the height or greater than the height, give the height x width.

1 v. ([7] leaves) : some in pencil, some watercolour ; 12 x 24 cm

Optionally, if there is more than one volume, give the greatest height of any of them followed by the greatest width of any of them and *or smaller*.

6.5D8. Models. If a model is in more than one piece, give the dimensions of the assembled model. *Optionally*, add the dimensions of the pieces. If the pieces are of differing sizes, give the dimensions of the larger piece followed by *or smaller*.

; 51 x 70 x 1 cm

6.5D9. Optional addition. Containers. If the unit being described is in a container, name the container and give its dimensions *either* after the dimensions of the unit being described or as the only dimensions.

1 model : col., wood and styrofoam ; in plexiglass container 32 x 20 x 14 cm

6.5E. Accompanying material

6.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1.

6.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

- 6.6A. Preliminary rule
- 6.6B. Title proper of publisher's series
- 6.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series
- 6.6D. Other title information of publisher's series
- 6.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series
- 6.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

6.6A. Preliminary rule

6.6A1. Scope. Use this area only for describing, at the item level, architectural and technical drawings belonging to a publisher's series. Do not record here information about the archival series (see 1.6).¹³

6.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series of subseries by a semicolon.

6.6B. Title proper of publisher's series

6.6B1. Transcribe the formal title proper of a publisher's series as instructed in 6.1B.

6.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series

6.6C1. Transcribe the parallel titles of a publisher's series as instructed in 1.1D.

¹³ For the distinction between publisher's series and archival series, see appendix D, Glossary.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.6D. Other title information of publisher's series

6.6D1. Transcribe other title information of a publisher's series as instructed in 1.1E and 6.1E and only if considered necessary for identifying the publisher's series.

6.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series

6.6E1. Transcribe statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with the publisher's series title only if considered necessary for identification of the publisher's series. Follow the instructions in 1.1F and 6.1F when transcribing a statement of responsibility relating to a publisher's series.

6.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

6.6F1. See 1.6F.

6.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 6.7A. Preliminary rule
- 6.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 6.7C. Custodial history
- 6.7D. Scope and content

6.7A. Preliminary rule

6.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

6.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

6.7A3. Form of presentation. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.7A4. References. Refer to passage in the unit being described, or in other sources, if these either support the assertions made in the description or save repetition in the descriptive entry of information readily available from other sources.

6.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

6.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

Beach Foundry Limited was established as B.C. Beach and Company in 1894 by Benson Clothier Beach (1870-1949) in Winchester, Ont. where it produced coal and wood ranges, heaters and furnaces for the local market. In 1903 it incorporated as Beach Foundry Company Limited. The company relocated to Ottawa in 1914. A dominion charter was obtained in 1920 changing the name to Beach Foundry Limited. A new plant opened in 1921 and the business expanded during the 1920s. During the World War II, the company was involved in armaments production. In 1955, the company was taken over by The Alexander Fleck Limited (established 1842) an Ottawa manufacturer of machinery for the pulp and paper industry. Both firms shared the Beach facilities. Fleck in turn became a division of Beach in 1968. The company was taken over by Canadian Admiral Corporation in 1973 changing its name to Beach Appliances International. The company was closed down in 1980 following the takeover of Canadian Admiral by York Lambton Inc.

6.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch.

Henry (Harry) Westlake Angus was born in London, Ont. Mar. 27, 1882 where he also received his primary and secondary education. He worked for a number of firms before establishing his own business. From 1897-1900 he worked for H.C. McBride, London, Ont. In 1901, he moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. where he worked for J. Thomson until 1902 when he and Thomson formed a partnership, Thomson & Angus, which ended in 1903. The partnership worked out of Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay. Angus formed his own company (Angus and Angus, Architects and Engineers) with his brother Robert in North Bay in 1904. He died in North Bay, Ont. on Nov. 28, 1929

Sources: The Nugget, Tues. Dec. 3, 1929; Who's Who and Why in Canada, 1915-16, p. 1270

6.7C. Custodial history. At all levels of description, give the custodial history of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7C.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

Robert Angus gave the plans to Hugo Gomoll, a North Bay contractor, in the 1940s. Mrs Gomoll gave them to Mrs James (Eileen) Ross in 1955 when the Gomoll's moved to Ottawa. James Ross (pipefitter) placed the plans in a tin box where they were kept until Mrs Ross donated them to the Nipissing Archives. The Nipissing Archives, North Bay, Ont., lent them to the National Archives of Canada for copying in Oct. 1983

6.7D. Scope and content. At all levels of description, give information about the Scope and content as instructed in 1.7D.

At every level, give, as appropriate, the purpose of the drawings, etc., (e.g., presentation, working drawings, conceptual drawings, etc.).

Fonds consists primarily of architectural plans of private residences, schools, churches, hospitals and commercial buildings in New Brunswick. One project concerns alterations to the Restigouche and Baie Chaleur Soldiers Memorial Hospital in Restigouche, Quebec

Fonds consists of technical drawings Bowman did while taking correspondence courses at the International Correspondence School in Scranton, Pa. They include projections, mouldings, iron work, winding stairs, vestibules and timber trestles

Series consists of interior design drawings for building designed by Jean Paul Pothier, architect

Series consists of engineering drawings of urban and rural water systems, some of which were proposed but never built. Others represent systems built as shown in the drawings, or built but subsequently destroyed, or built and later modified. These drawings were provided pursuant to the Water Act (SBC 1939, c.63, s.6) and successor acts, to enable provincial authorities (particularly the Comptroller of Water Rights) to regulate the engineering standards of these water systems. Since 1939, the province has amended its statutes to place much of the regulatory responsibility for these systems on local corporate bodies (e.g., regional districts, municipalities, improvement districts)

File consists of drawing reproductions acquired by Eber during the design of Christ Church Cathedral Development

Item is a presentation drawing of the Blackburn Building (originally known as the Union Bank Building) located at 85 Sparks in Ottawa

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

6.8A. Preliminary rule

6.8B. Notes

6.8A. Preliminary rule

6.8A1. Scope. See 1.8A1.

6.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

6.8A3. Form of presentation of notes

In making notes, follow the instructions in 1.8A.

For the order of notes follow the instructions in 1.8A4a.

When giving names or titles originally in nonroman scripts, use the original script whenever possible rather than a romanization (see 1.0E).

6.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and in the following subrules.

6.8B1. Source of title proper. Specify the location of the formal title proper, if there is more than one formal title in the chief source of information (see 5.1B1). Indicate the source of a supplied title proper (see 1.8B2).

Title from drawing no. [1]

Title does not appear on sketches, preliminary drawings of elevations, presentation drawings, Scheme E nor the sketches in Scheme H'r'

6.8B2. Variations in title. Make notes on titles borne by the unit being described other than the title proper. Also include other titles by which the descriptive unit has traditionally been known.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

Title varies on drawings 6907-A7, 6907-A10: St. John Priory of Canada properties, Montreal. Title varies on drawing [6903-A15]: St. John Priory
(*Predominant title*: St. John Priory of Canada properties)

Title on donor list: Guilfoyle Luxury Hotel
(*Title proper*: Luxury hotel, Double Bay, N.S.W.)

Title varies on sketches and preliminary drawings: First Christian Reformed Church, Dollard des Ormeaux, Québec
(*Title proper*: First Christian Reformed Church of Montreal, Dollard Desormeaux, Que.)

Optionally, give a romanization of the title proper.

6.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles in another language and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

6.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the title as instructed in 1.8B4.

6.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5. Make notes on variant names of persons or bodies named in statements of responsibility if these are considered to be important for identification. Include statements identifying an indirect contributor, if desired. Make notes on significant persons or bodies connected with previous editions and not already named in the description.

Label attached to drawing no. 1 and verso of no. 6 for Dymame Corp.

Jean-Paul Pothier, architect; Dymame Corporation Ltd., managing agent; F.M. Kraus and Associates, consulting engineers; Asselin, Benoit, Boucher Ducharme, Lapointe, consulting engineers

Five of the drawings are signed by Thos. S. Scott and 2 are signed by Frank Wills, architect. Wills designed the cathedral but died before the foundation was actually laid. Scott continued the project

Blauer Horvath Taylor Associates, consulting engineers for steel arch plan and details: drawing [6302]-202

Pothier designed the priory but died before the building was executed. George F. Eber continued the project.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8B6. Signatures and inscriptions. Make notes on signatures, inscriptions, or marks, monograms, etc. If important, indicate where such signatures and inscriptions appear. Do not record the actual signature if it has already been transcribed in the description.

Architect's signature appears on drawings 6903-A6 to 6903-A11

Inscribed in pen on lower right corner of blue-line prints: [C.M.?], [C.?],
A.W.

Architect's signature and stamp appear on many of the working drawings

Stamp and signature of Gabriel Horvath appear on structural drawings
(Statement of responsibility: George F. Eber, architect)

6.8B7. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on attributions, etc., as instructed in 1.8B6.

6.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition being described as instructed in 1.8B7.

Some of the drawings contain revisions and some indicate the furniture layout

Drawings are dated 1964 and rev. in 1964 and 1965
(*Date of creation:* 1965)

Includes ms. additions

6.8B9. Scale. Give other scale information additional to, or elaborating on, that given in the scale area.

6.8B10. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and other details of creation, publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8.

The date of the original drawings is 1857

Four drawings on tracing paper are undated

Date based on project number: 6102
(*Supplied date:* [1961?])

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8B10a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B8a.

6.8B11. Physical description. Make notes on important physical details that are not included in the physical description area, or elsewhere in the description, especially if these affect the use of the unit being described. If the physical description area records elements prescribed by another chapter, give here the physical description elements prescribed by the current chapter, as appropriate. If the unit being described is a photoreproduction, give the method of reproduction if it is likely to affect the use of the unit being described (e.g., when it is a blueprint).

Project includes 38 ink and pencil on tracing paper (4 in col.); 16 blueline prints; 7 negative image reproductions and 2 photographs. One item is on a mixed base, including tissue paper, ozalid paper and photographic paper

Includes ms. additions

6.8B11a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition (e.g., peculiarities or imperfections) of the unit being described including any containers and labels, if that condition is likely to affect its use.

Stamp of George F. Eber, architect, appears on the drawings

Asselin's stamp appears on all drawings
(*Series within* George F. Eber fonds)

Lower right corner of two of the drawings is missing

Architect's stamp appears on structural drawings. Engineer's stamp appears on electrical and mechanical drawings

6.8B11b. Conservation. Make notes on conservation as instructed in 1.8B9b.

6.8B11c. Accompanying material. Make notes on the location of accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

6.8B12. Publisher's series. Make notes on publisher's series data as instructed in 1.8B10.

6.8B13. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8B14. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the donor or source as instructed in 1.8B12.

6.8B15. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B13.

6.8B16. Language and script. Make notes on the language as instructed in 1.8B14.

Drawing no. [1] in Dutch, English and French; other drawings in English only

6.8A17. Originals and reproductions

6.8B17a. Combined notes relating to the original. Make notes on the location of the original material as instructed in 1.8B15a.

Date of original drawings is 1857

Originals dated 1904-1930 are in Nipissing Archives, North Bay, Ont.

6.8B17b. Availability of other formats. Give the details of other formats in which the content of the unit being described is available as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Negative and contact available (V3-17)

6.8B18. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B16.

"Not to be used for construction. Not coordinated with engineers [sic] drawings which were unavailable"

6.8B19. Finding aids. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B17.

A preliminary listing is available

6.8B20. Associated material. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B18.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

6.8B21. Accruals. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B19.

6.8B22. Related records in different fonds. Indicate groups of records having some significant relationship to records in other fonds as instructed in 1.8B20. Also give this information at the file or item level of description if significant.

6.8B22a. Related groups of records in the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

6.8B23. Reference to published descriptions. Give the place in standard lists where the description of the material is to be found. Make this note in standard and abbreviated form.

6.8B24. General note. Use this note to record other descriptive information as instructed in 1.8B21.

Eber received a special mention at the Massey Awards in Architecture in 1961 for this project

6.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 6.9A. Preliminary rule
- 6.9B. Standard number

6.9A. Preliminary rule

6.9A1. Scope. Use this area only to item level description to record international numbers pertaining to the item, including published architectural series and files described at the item levels.

6.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

6.9B. Standard number

See 1.9B.

MOVING IMAGES

Contents

7.0 GENERAL RULES

7.0A	Preliminary rule
7.0A1	Scope
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7.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

7.1A	Preliminary rule
7.1B	Title proper
7.1C	General material designation
7.1D	Parallel titles
7.1E	Other title information
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7.2 EDITION AREA

7.2A	Preliminary rule
7.2B	Edition statement
7.2C	Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

7.3 CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

7.3A	Preliminary rule
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MOVING IMAGES

7.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 7.4A Preliminary rule
- 7.4B Date(s) of creation
- 7.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 7.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 7.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 7.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 7.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

7.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 7.5A Preliminary rule
- 7.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 7.5C Other physical details
- 7.5D Dimensions
- 7.5E Accompanying material

7.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 7.6A Preliminary rule
- 7.6B Publisher's series statement

7.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 7.7A Preliminary rule
- 7.7B Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 7.7C Custodial history
- 7.7D Scope and content

7.8 NOTE AREA

- 7.8A Preliminary rule
- 7.8B Notes

7.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 7.9A Preliminary rule
- 7.9B Standard number

MOVING IMAGES

7.0 GENERAL RULES

7.0A. Preliminary rule

7.0A1. Scope. Moving images are defined as visual images, with or without sound, recorded on any medium, which, when viewed, may present the illusion of motion. The rules in this chapter may be used to describe moving images which constitute a fonds or a part thereof.¹ Corresponding sound elements are also included. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2. For filmstrips, see chapter 4. For sound recordings, see chapter 8.

7.0A2. Multilevel description

For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

7.0B. Sources of information

7.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for moving images are as follows²:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the file folder or other container;
4. for an item, prefer in this order:
 - (a) the item itself (including opening and/or closing credit sequences, etc.) or a container (and container label) that is an integral part of the item (e.g., a videocassette);
 - (b) the container itself (e.g., a film can);
 - (c) accompanying material (e.g., shot lists, publicity material).

¹ Some institutions may wish to describe at a level more detailed than the item, e.g., sequence, shot, etc. These rules do not govern these levels of description because of the varying nature of institutional requirements in this area.

² For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source of information for that level.

MOVING IMAGES

7.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description for moving images is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

7.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

7.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

When describing a theatrical series or a broadcast series at the first level of detail, include the elements prescribed in 1.0D3, if appropriate.

7.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

7.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

7.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

MOVING IMAGES

7.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 7.1A. Preliminary rule
- 7.1B. Title proper
- 7.1C. General material designation
- 7.1D. Parallel titles
- 7.1E. Other title information
- 7.1F. Statements of responsibility

7.1A. Preliminary rule

7.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

7.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

7.1B. Title proper

7.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

Les filles de Caleb

Street legal

The apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz

Back and forth [horizontal line with arrows pointing left and right]

Lorne Greene's new wilderness

Adrienne Clarkson presents

Fellini's Casanova

MOVING IMAGES

W5

E.N.G.

The national plan of A.R.P.

The royal visit to Canada and the United States ...

Note: Title continues... of America, May 17-June 15, 1939

Consécration épiscopale et première pontificale de son excellence
Monseigneur Bruno Desrochers, ...

Note: Suite du titre... premier évêque de Ste-Anne, septembre 1951

Sauve qui peut (la vie)

Québec une autre Amérique = Québec another America = Québec ein
anderes America

Les contes de milles et un jours, ou, Jean Desprez

Quel numéro what number, ou, Le travail automatisé

Les yeux rouges, ou, Les vérités accidentelles

The red eyes, or, Accidental truths

CBC national news

Note: Though often referred to as *The national*, the formal title proper from 1966 to 1969 was *CBC national news*. It officially became *The national* in September 1970

7.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title appears prominently in or on the chief source of information, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

7.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau fonds

Evelyn and Lawrence W. Cherry fonds

Fonds Maurice Proulx

MOVING IMAGES

Royal commission on the economic union and development prospects for Canada fonds

Holly Dale and Janis Cole fonds

Fonds Jean-Pierre Lefebvre et Marguerite Duparc

Crawley and Sparks family fonds

7.1B4. Supplied title proper for a part of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Studio D

(Name element for a series with the supplied title of Studio D productions that forms part of the National Film Board of Canada fonds)

Jenny Brown and Evelyn Spice

(Name element for a series with the supplied title of Jenny Brown and Evelyn Spice productions that forms part of the Evelyn and Lawrence W. Cherry fonds)

Interview with Alistair Scott Munro

(Item forms part of the Royal Canadian Legion fonds)

Speech by Brian Mulroney

(Item forms part of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada fonds)

Home movies of Christmas, summer vacation and travel abroad

(Supplied title proper for a series in the Norman Jewison fonds)

Interviews, extraits de nouvelles et discours

(Supplied title proper for a series in the Fonds de l'Union nationale)

7.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

7.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the general material designation *moving images*, as instructed in 1.1C.

Bruce Elder fonds [moving images]

Fonds de l'Office national du film du Canada [images en mouvement]

The 5th estate [moving images]

MOVING IMAGES

Le téléjournal [images en mouvement]

The apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz [moving images]

Le déclin de l'empire américain [images en mouvement]

7.1D. Parallel titles

7.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Canada at war [GMD] = Le Canada en guerre

The apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz [GMD] = L'apprentissage de Duddy Kravitz

7.1E. Other title information

7.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

One Canadian [GMD] : the political memoirs of the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker

Rasky's gallery [GMD] : poets, painters, singers and saints

1 + 1 [GMD] : exploring the Kinsey Report

Québec sauvage [GMD] : la dernière expédition

Breathing together [GMD] : revolution of the electric family = Vivre ensemble : la révolution de la famille électrique

Nicaragua/Honduras [GMD]: a time of war = entre deux guerres

Newsmagazine [GMD] : [out-takes]

Découverte [GMD] : [chutes]

Maria Chapdelaine [GMD] : [theatrical trailer]

The apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz [GMD] : [excerpt]

Warrendale [GMD] : [camera roll]

MOVING IMAGES

Canadian army newsreel [GMD] : [1942-1945]

7.1F. Statements of responsibility³

7.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1F.⁴

E.N.G. [GMD] / Alliance Entertainment Corporation

Les filles de Caleb [GMD] / Productions Cité-Amérique Inc.

Goin' down the road [GMD] / Evdon Films Ltd.

Le père Chopin [GMD] / Renaissance Films Inc.

I.F. Stone's weekly [GMD] / by Jerry Bruck Jr.

Optionally, for co-productions involving more than one country, give the name of the country in square brackets following the name of each production entity.

Louisiana [GMD] / Ciné Louisiana Inc. [for] International Cinema Corporation [Canada] ; Films A2 [France] ; Filmmax [France] ; RAI TV2 [Italy]

Separate vacations [GMD] / produced by Moviecorp VIII Inc. for RSL Entertainment Corporation

Suzanne [GMD] / produit par Moviecorp IV Inc. pour RSL Films Ltd.

Tears are not enough [GMD] / produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for Northern Lights for Africa Society

Night heat [GMD] / Alliance Entertainment Corporation ; Grosso Jacobson Productions Inc.

My American cousin [GMD] / Okanagan Motion Picture Company Inc. ; Borderline Productions Inc. ; Peter O'Brian Independent Pictures Inc. ; producer, Peter O'Brian ; co-producer, Sandy Wilson

³ For moving images, production credits and their functions are synonymous with the concept of statement of responsibility.

⁴ Examples of important functions that indicate some degree of overall responsibility for the work include but are not limited to: production and co-production entities, sponsors, persons credited with functions such as director, producer, executive producer, cinematographer, editor, author, scriptwriter, composer, narrator.

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La dame en couleurs [GMD] / Les productions Pierre Lamy ; Office national du film du Canada; producteur, Pierre Lamy ; réalisateur, Claude Jutra

The McAlpine mechanical mole [GMD] / produced by Chetwynd Films Limited ; sponsored by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons Ltd.

General Italo Balbo visits Newfoundland [GMD] / shot by Sir Leonard Outerbridge

Les canots de glace [GMD] / réalisé par Les Films Jean-Claude Labrecque Inc. ; produit pour l'Office du film du Québec

Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to those persons or bodies credited in the chief source of information with a major role in creating a moving image document (e.g., as producer, director, animator). Give all other statements of responsibility (including those relating to performance) in notes (see 7.8B5).

7.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

7.2A. Preliminary rule

7.2B. Edition statement

7.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

7.2A. Preliminary rule

7.2A1. Scope

See 1.2A1.

7.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

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7.2B. Edition statement

7.2B1. Give an edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.⁵

Bits and bytes [GMD] / TVOntario. – 1993 version

Le matou [GMD] / Ciné Le Matou Inc. [pour] Cinévidéo Inc. [Canada] ;
Initial Groupe [France] ; Films A2 [France] ; RAI TV2 [Italie]. – Mini-série
télévisée

P4W Prison for Women [GMD] / Spectrum Films. – Television version

Les Plouffe [GMD] / Ciné London Inc. – Version diffusée

Louisiana [GMD] / Ciné Louisiana Inc. [for] International Cinema
Corporation [Canada] ; Films A2 [France] ; Filmax [France] ; RAI TV2 [Italy]. –
[Television miniseries]

P4W Prison for Women [GMD] / Spectrum Films. – [Theatrical version]

Mourir à tue-tête [GMD] / Office national du film du Canada. – [Version
originale française]

Les Plouffe [GMD] / Ciné London Inc. – [Version cinéma]

Maria Chapdelaine [GMD] / 1861-8140 Québec Inc. [pour] Astral Bellevue
Pathé Inc. ; Radio-Canada ; T.F.I. – [Version sous-titrée anglaise]

7.2B2. If an edition statement appears in more than one language or script, transcribe the statement that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, transcribe the statement that appears first. *Optionally*, transcribe the parallel statement(s), each preceded by an equals sign.

7.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

7.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, as instructed in 1.2C.

⁵ Examples of edition statements include, but are not limited to: theatrical version, television version, abridged version, dubbed English version, version sous-titrée française, regional edition, adaptation.

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7.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

7.3A. Preliminary rule

7.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for moving images.

7.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION⁶, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

7.4A. Preliminary rule

7.4B. Date(s) of creation

7.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

7.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

7.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

7.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

7.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

7.4A. Preliminary rule

7.4A1. Scope

See 1.4A1.

7.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, dates) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

⁶ In this chapter, the concept of publication is understood to refer to the production of moving images. The concept of distribution refers to the sale, lease, and rental of moving image documents, as well as their broadcast.

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7.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A4.

7.4B. Date(s) of creation

7.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation (i.e., the date(s) of shooting) of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. Do not give the date(s) of creation for moving images that are published or distributed (see rules 7.4C-7.4G).

Home movies of the Trudeau family [GMD]. – 1930-[1955?]
(*Shooting dates for a series in the Pierre Elliott Trudeau fonds*)

Voyage en Espagne [GMD] / tourné par Maurice Proulx. – 1938
(*Shooting date for an item in the Fonds Maurice Proulx*)

Canadian army newsreel [GMD] : [out-takes ; 1940-1945] / Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit. – Transferred to videotape in 1986
(*The institution holds only videotape copied from borrowed material*)

Canadian army newsreel [GMD] : [out-takes] / Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit. – 1940-1945
(*The institution predominantly holds original film material*)

Bliss [GMD] : [excerpt, 1917] / Rolin Film Company. – 35 mm release print struck in 1980

Warrendale [GMD] : [out-takes] / Allan King Associates Ltd. – [Jan. 24? to Mar. 18?, 1966]

Pour la suite du monde [GMD] : [chutes] / Office national du film ; [tourné par Michel Brault]. – [déc.? 1961 à juin 1962]

7.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

7.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

7.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

7.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

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Edmonton : Motion Picture Corp. of Alberta Ltd.

Toronto : United Artists

Montréal : Faroun Films
London [Ont.] : CFPL Broadcasting Ltd.

Québec : Télévision Quatre-Saisons

Toronto : Marketed by CBC Enterprises

Toronto : United Artists Classics

7.4E. Optional addition. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

7.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

Edmonton : Motion Picture Corp. of Alberta Ltd. [producer]

Toronto : United Artists Classics [distributor]

Montréal : Faroun Films [distributeur]

Québec : Télévision Quatre-Saisons [diffuseur]

7.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

7.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

On est au coton [GMD] / réalisateur, Denys Arcand. – Montréal : Office national du film [producteur], 1971-01-22 ; Montréal : Office national du film [distributeur], 1976-10-13

(First date is the date the final answer print (copie zéro) was approved; second date is the date of first theatrical release)

The magic show [GMD] / Moviemagic Productions Ltd. [for] Cinequity Corporation. – Toronto : Moviemagic Productions Ltd. [producer], 1980 ; Toronto : Canadian Broadcasting Corporation [broadcaster], 1983-03-03

(First date is the date the production was completed; second date is the date of first television broadcast)

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A la carte [GMD] / Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. – Toronto : CBC [producer], 1965-01-11 ; Toronto : CBC [broadcaster], 1965-01-22
(*First date is the kinescope recording date; second date is the date of broadcast*)

7.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

7.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

[S.l. : s.n.] (Vancouver : Alpha Cine Service Ltd., 1984)

[S.l. : s.n.] (Montréal : Bellevue Pathé Québec (1972) Inc., 1980)

7.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 7.5A. Preliminary rule
- 7.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 7.5C. Other physical details
- 7.5D. Dimensions
- 7.5E. Accompanying material

7.5A. Preliminary rule

7.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

7.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area either by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.⁷

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

⁷ This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

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7.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

7.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

7.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of physical units that comprise it in arabic numerals followed by the specific material designation. A selective list of specific material designations is given below.⁸

Film

- film cartridge
- film loop
- film reel

Video

- video reel
- videocassette

Sound element

- audio reel
- magnetic track
- optical track

Other

- optical disc

Optionally, if the parts of the unit being described are numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 200 videocassettes

Optionally, record the number of containers or the linear extent or cubic measurement followed by the phrase *of moving images*. If the general material designation is used (see 7.1C1), omit the phrase *of moving images*.

10 boxes

⁸ Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. If, for whatever reason, an institution chooses not to follow the list given here it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for specific material designations.

Other new physical carriers such as magnetic disks and magneto-optical disks have not been considered in this chapter.

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6 m of moving images

3 m³ of moving images

7.5B2. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation for each special class of material.

4 film reels. – 2 videocassettes. – 1 optical disc

7.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent plus the specific material designation of the most predominant special class of material followed by the phrase *and other moving images* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 7.8B9). Omit other physical details and dimensions in this area.

200 film reels and other moving images

Note: Series also contains 5 videocassettes, 2 optical discs and 1 film loop

Optionally. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

7.5B4. Accruals. When accruals are expected, give the physical extent as instructed in 1.5B4. See also 1.8B19.

225 film reels

Note: Further accruals are expected

7.5B5. Duration. Always give the playing time of the unit being described. If the precise duration is not known, estimate it.

1 videocassette (1 hr., 58 min., 29 sec.)

225 film reels (ca. 112 hr.)

Optionally, for film, give either the length, or the duration and the length, of the unit being described. If the precise length is not known, estimate it.

2 film reels (606 m)

3 film cartridges (ca. 10 m)

1 film reel (29 min., 1 sec. ; 303 m)

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If the parts (e.g., reels, etc.) of the physical unit being described are numerous, give the duration and/or the length for each part in a note (see 7.8B9).

7.5C. Other physical details⁹

7.5C1. At all levels of description, identify any physical details other than extent or dimensions, if known and considered important. Give other physical details in the order set out here:

- physical composition
- technical specifications
- production element
- speed
- image recording
 - recording technique
 - colour characteristics
 - mode or process
 - broadcast format
 - other characteristics
- sound recording
 - sound characteristics
 - recording technique
 - mode or process
 - recording system
 - number of tracks
 - track configuration
 - track location
 - other characteristics

7.5C2. Physical composition. Give the physical composition of the base (e.g., nitrate, acetate, polyester (i.e., Estar), etc.) or the carrier layer, i.e., the substance on the carrier layer which actually holds the message (e.g., ferric oxide, chrome dioxide, metal particle coated, aluminum, gold, etc.) of the physical unit as follows:

3 film reels (57 min., 20 sec.) : nitrate

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold

⁹ It is recommended that rules 7.5C-7.5D be used at higher levels of description only when the other physical details of the physical carriers are homogeneous.

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2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate

Optionally, do not specify the most common types of physical composition, unless specifying it more precisely (e.g., diacetate or triacetate for film stock).

7.5C3. Technical specifications. Give the type of copy (e.g., original, duplicate, master, etc.) of the physical unit as follows:

3 film reels (57 min., 20 sec.) : nitrate, original

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master

7.5C4. Production element. Give the type of production element being described (e.g., A/B rolls, work print, answer print, music track, international track, etc.).

2 film reels (28 min., 10 sec.) : acetate, original, A/B rolls

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, final mix

7.5C5. Speed. Give the projection speed or playback speed for the physical unit being described. Use frames per second for films (e.g., 18 fps, 48 fps, etc.). Do not give the projection speed if it is standard for the item (i.e., 24 fps for sound film). For video, use standard industry terminology (e.g., LP or EP for Long or Extended Play, SP for Standard Play, B1 for Betacam 1, 19 or 38 cm/sec. for Quadraplexe, etc.).

Use centimetres per second (cm/sec.) for audio reels.

3 film reels (57 min., 20 sec.) : nitrate, duplicate, release print, 18 fps

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec.

7.5C6. Image recording

7.5C6a. Recording technique. Indicate the way in which the image is encoded on the physical unit being described (e.g., negative, reversal, drawn on film, etc., for film);

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analog or digital for video and optical disc). For digital images, also give the compression technique (e.g., MPEG, etc.).

3 film reels (57 min., 20 sec.) : nitrate, original, 18 fps, negative drawn on film

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital

7.5C6b. Colour characteristics. Give the colour characteristics of the physical unit being described. Give the colour characteristics by the use of the abbreviations "col." (coloured) or "b&w" (black and white). When the unit being described contains both black & white and colour parts, describe both.

3 film reels (57 min., 20 sec.) : nitrate, original, 18 fps, negative drawn on film, b&w

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col.

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col.

Optionally, give details of the colour process used, including trade names (e.g., tinted and/or toned, hand coloured, Technicolor, Anscochrome, Colorized, etc.).

1 film reel (9 min., 28 sec.) : nitrate, duplicate, 18 fps, positive, b&w, (hand col. on Dupont stock)

7.5C6c. Mode or process. For video formats and optical discs, give the recording mode for the physical unit being described (e.g., Betamax, D2, VHS, Video 8, MiniDV, etc.).

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic

If applicable to the mode or process, specify "high band" or "low band".

1 video reel (1 hr., 30 min.) : polyester, master, 38 cm/sec., analog, col., Quadruplexe high band

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7.5C6d. Broadcast format. For video formats and optical discs, give the broadcast formats (e.g., NTSC, PAL, SECAM, HDTV, etc.). For film, identify kinerecordings.

1 film reel (27 min., 15 sec.) : acetate, original, analog, b&w, kinerecording

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL

1 video reel (1 hr., 30 min.) : polyester, master, 38 cm/sec., analog, col., Quadruplexe high band, NTSC

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC

7.5C6e. Other characteristics. Give additional physical characteristics, such as aspect ratio (e.g., 1:1.33, 1:1.85, etc., for film; 3:4, 9:16 (i.e., letterbox format) for video) and projection characteristics (e.g., IMAX, Cinemascope, Cinerama, Panavision, multiscreen, etc.).

1 film reel (9 min., 28 sec.) : nitrate, duplicate, release print, 18 fps, positive, b&w (hand col.), 1:1.33

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16

7.5C7. Sound recording

7.5C7a. Sound characteristics. Give *sd.* (sound), *si.* (silent) or *mute*¹⁰ to indicate the presence or absence of a sound track on the unit being described.

1 film reel (42 min., 14 sec.) : original, reversal, col., 1:1.85, mute

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4, si.

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, analog, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd.

¹⁰ Silent is used to designate films originally produced without a sound track. Mute is used to designate a film originally produced with a sound track, but for which the sound track is not held by the describing institution (e.g., lost, destroyed, etc.).

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7.5C7b. Recording technique. Give the type of sound track (e.g., composite optical track, magnetic stripe, analog, etc.). For video formats, give the sound recording technique (i.e., analog or digital) only if it differs from the image recording technique (see 7.5C6a).

1 film reel (28 min., 10 sec.) : duplicate, reversal, col., 1:1.85, sd., composite magnetic track

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4, sd.

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, analog, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd., digital track

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, mix final, 19 cm/sec., analog

7.5C7c. Mode or process. Give the recording mode (e.g., mono., stereo., quad., etc.).¹¹

1 film reel (42 min., 14 sec.) : duplicate, reversal, col., 1:1.85, sd., composite magnetic track, mono.

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4, sd., stereo.

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd., quad.

2 audio reels (47 min) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec., analog, mono.

7.5C7d. Recording system. Give the recording system used for the production of the unit being described (e.g., Dolby processed, NAB standard, staggered head, etc.).

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4, sd., stereo., Dolby processed

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, mix final, 19 cm/sec., analog, quad., NAB standard

¹¹ Use *mono.* for 1 channel; *stereo.* for 2 channels; *quad.* for 4 channels.

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7.5C7e. Number of tracks. Give the number of audio tracks on the physical unit being described (e.g., 1, 2, 4, etc.). Identify the content of multiple sound tracks in the Scope and content (7.7D) and the number of the track in a note (7.8B9).

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd., stereo., Dolby processed, 3 tracks

Scope and content: This release includes the original English sound track, a French dubbed sound track and a third track on which director Steven Spielberg comments on aspects of the production of the film

Note: Track 1 : English sound track; track 2 : French dubbed sound track; track 3 : voice-over commentary by the film's director

2 audio reels (47 min) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec., analog, mono., NAB standard, 2 tracks

7.5C7f. Track configuration. Indicate the width of each recorded track (e.g., full track, half track, etc.).

2 audio reels (47 min) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec., analog, mono., NAB standard, 2 tracks, quarter track

7.5C7g. Track location. Indicate the placement of each track for film sound track elements (e.g., centre track, edge track, etc.).

1 magnetic track (9 min.) : polyester, original, music track, analog, mono., 1 track, half-track, edge track

7.5C7h. Other characteristics. Give the direction of play (e.g., unidirectional, bidirectional) for the unit being described.

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec., analog, mono., NAB standard, 2 tracks, bidirectional

7.5D. Dimensions

7.5D1. If appropriate, at all levels of description, give the dimensions for each unit being described as set out in the following rules. If the moving images differ in size, either give the dimension of the smallest or the smaller and the largest or the larger, separated by a hyphen or give the dimension of the largest followed by the words *or smaller*.

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i) *Film and sound elements.* Name the gauge (width) of the carrier in millimetres for film (e.g., 8 mm, Super 8 mm, Super 16 mm, 35 mm, etc.), for video (e.g., 13 mm, 20 mm, 25 mm, 50 mm, etc.) and for audio reel (e.g., 7 mm, 13 mm, etc.).

1 film reel (10 min., 5 sec.) : duplicate, positive, col., 1:1.85, sd., composite optical track, mono. ; 35 mm

1 magnetic track (9 min.) : polyester, original, music track, analog, mono., 1 track, half-track, edge track ; 16 mm

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, SP, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, 3:4, sd., stereo., Dolby processed ; 8 mm

2 audio reels (47 min.) : acetate, master, final mix, 19 cm/sec., analog, mono., NAB standard, 2 tracks, bidirectional; 7 mm

Optionally, for cartridges and cassettes, include the dimensions of the casing, if non-standard for that format.

ii) *Discs.* Give the diameter in centimetres to the next highest 0.5 centimetre. If there are several discs with varying diameters, give the range of diameters.

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd., stereo., 3 tracks ; 12 cm

7.5E. Accompanying material

7.5E1. Give the type of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1. See also 7.8B9c.

1 videocassette (1 hr., 38 min., 12 sec.) : chrome dioxide, master, analog, col., Video 8, PAL, SP, 3:4, sd., stereo, Dolby processed ; 8 mm + 1 poster

1 optical disc (12 min., 56 sec.) : gold, sub-master, digital, col., Panasonic, NTSC, 9:16, sd., stereo, 3 tracks ; 12 cm + 1 pamphlet

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7.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

- 7.6A. Preliminary rule
- 7.6B. Publisher's series statement

7.6A. Preliminary rule

7.6A1. Scope

See 1.6A1.

7.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series by a semicolon.

7.6B. Publisher's series statement

7.6B1. Give the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6B1.

7.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 7.7A. Preliminary rule
- 7.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 7.7C. Custodial history
- 7.7D. Scope and content

7.7A. Preliminary rule

7.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

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7.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

7.7A3. Form of presentation of information. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

7.7A4. Citations in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

7.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

7.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

Crawley Films Limited grew out of the unexpected success of a film shot by F.R. (Budge) Crawley and his wife Judith on their honeymoon. *Île d'Orléans* won the Hiram Percy Maxim Award for Best Amateur Film of 1939. This success, in conjunction with the developing activities of the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) led to the creation of the Ottawa Film Unit, beginning production in 1939. In the early years, they worked closely with the NFB, producing under contract many of the Board's best known films.

By 1946, the company had been officially incorporated as Crawley Films Limited. In this post-war period, the company turned increasingly to the private sector for sponsorship. Among the more successful collaborations was their long relationship with Imperial Oil Limited. Such successes eventually made Crawley's the largest private production house in Canada. They also offered production and storage services to many smaller Canadian production companies on a contract basis.

In later years, with the production of television commercials providing a stable financial base, Crawley Films Limited turned its attention to feature-length films.

Over the years, Crawley Films Limited made over 3,500 films, in 25 languages, for over 400 different clients. Their productions depicted the activities of Canadians in every province and territory, as well as topics and locations abroad. The company won 260 awards in national and international competitions and festivals. Crawley Films Limited ceased production in 1989

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Le 5 juin 1941, le gouvernement du Québec crée le Service de ciné-photographie sous l'autorité du Conseil exécutif. Le mandat du Service est de gérer tout ce qui concerne la cinématographie, incluant la photographie, pour tous les départements et organismes relevant du Conseil. Le 27 avril 1961, le Service de ciné-photographie devient l'Office du film de la province du Québec, puis l'Office du film du Québec (OFQ), en 1963, sous la responsabilité du Secrétariat de la province.

Le 22 novembre 1967, l'Office du film du Québec est rattaché au ministère des Affaires culturelles, où il demeurera jusqu'au 17 septembre 1975, date de son transfert au ministère des Communications. Le 12 décembre 1980, l'Office du film du Québec retourne au ministère des Affaires culturelles et est aboli le 14 décembre 1983.

L'Office du film du Québec, comme le Service de ciné-photographie, était divisé en trois sections : distribution, photographie et production, appuyés par des services administratifs. La section de distribution comprenait une importante cinémathèque, de près de 6 000 titres et 20 000 copies, dont 20% de productions originales.

Les photographes de la section photographique ont produit pas moins de 500 000 clichés à travers le Québec, touchant tous les sujets.

La section de production a fait réaliser par l'entreprise privée plus de 90% de tous les documents requis par les services gouvernementaux

7.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Early in their careers as filmmakers, Evelyn Spice and Lawrence Cherry met and began a collaboration which spanned many years.

Evelyn Spice Cherry was born in Yorkton, Saskatchewan in 1906 and attended St. John's College, the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. She taught school in Canora and Springside, Saskatchewan between 1923 and 1926 before obtaining her Bachelor of Journalism degree in 1929 from the University of Missouri. During the depression, Evelyn Spice Cherry worked as a reporter with the *Yorkton Enterprise* and the *Regina Leader-Post*, before travelling to England where she became a member of the British Documentary Group headed by John Grierson. She learned her craft as a film writer, director and producer along with Basil Wright, Arthur Elton and Stuart Legg and remained in England for nine years.

Lawrence W. Cherry was born in Regina, Saskatchewan in 1902. In the early thirties he left for London, England to learn about the making of documentary films. Along with Evelyn, Lawrence worked with John Grierson and the British Documentary Group, and subsequently with the General Post Office. They returned to Canada when World War II was declared and worked independently for several years before joining John Grierson in setting up the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) in Ottawa. The Cherrys headed up the Agriculture Unit of the NFB with Evelyn working as scriptwriter,

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editor, director and producer, and Lawrence as camera operator, director and producer.

In 1950 Evelyn Cherry resigned from the National Film Board of Canada, while Lawrence continued to produce and direct films until 1957. During this period Evelyn Cherry continued her freelance film writing and taught English at Lafortune Business College in Ottawa. In 1958 the Cherrys returned to Saskatchewan, where Lawrence set up a provincial film unit for the Saskatchewan Government. In 1961, they founded their own company, Cherry Film Productions Ltd., in Regina.

They were joined by their son Bill, who took over much of the direction work after Lawrence Cherry's death in 1966. Following her retirement from active filmmaking in 1985, Evelyn Cherry moved to Cortes Island, British Columbia. She died in December 1990 in Campbell River, British Columbia

Maurice Proulx est né le 13 avril 1902 à Saint-Pierre-de-Montmagny d'une famille de cultivateurs. Après des études classiques à Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, il entre au Grand Séminaire du Québec et est ordonné prêtre en 1928. L'année suivante, il entreprend des études en agronomie à la Faculté d'agriculture de l'Université Laval. En 1931 il s'inscrit à l'Université Cornell à Ithaca, dans l'État de New York. C'est là qu'il découvre le cinéma qui s'avère un "professeur" d'anglais patient et efficace.

En 1933, il obtient de ses supérieurs l'argent nécessaire pour se procurer une ciné-caméra. À l'automne 1934 et jusqu'en 1937, il accompagne des groupes de colons qui vont défricher les terres en Abitibi et filme leurs faits et gestes : ses images sonorisées à New York compléteront le premier long métrage documentaire québécois : *En pays neufs*. En 1938 et 1939, il réalise *En pays pittoresque*, documentaire sonore de 125 minutes sur la colonisation et les attraits touristiques de la Gaspésie. Jusqu'en 1968, il réalisera et produira pour le gouvernement du Québec et pour quelques autres commanditaires, plus de 50 documentaires sonorisés et au-delà d'une centaine d'autres documents d'actualité.

De 1953 à 1966, il est fort actif dans le secteur social s'occupant en particulier d'adoption. En 1977 et 1985, il remet au gouvernement du Québec la quasi totalité de son oeuvre cinématographique. Il décède à la Pocatière le 7 juin 1988

7.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

Les originaux et les copies des films produits, et les copies des films acquis avant 1941 par les divers services gouvernementaux ont été confiés, après sa création en 1941, au Service de ciné-photographie qui deviendra, en 1961, l'Office du film du Québec. Les originaux et éléments de tirage des films produits tant par l'équipe interne que par les compagnies et réalisateurs privés (qui avaient le choix de leur laboratoire lors de la production) étaient habituellement laissés dans les laboratoires.

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À partir de 1975, une équipe d'employés de l'Office du film du Québec amorce la récupération de tous les originaux et éléments de tirage conservés en divers endroits : quatre laboratoires à Montréal, un à Toronto, un à New York, la Cinémathèque québécoise, les Archives nationales du Canada et les Archives provinciales de l'Ontario. Cette opération a été complétée en 1989, soit dix ans après le versement de ces films aux Archives nationales du Québec

7.7D. Scope and content. Give the scope and content of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7D.

This fonds contains films created by Lawrence W. and Evelyn Cherry during their careers. It contains the bulk of the films produced by their company (1961-1989), as well as representative works from earlier periods, such as Evelyn Cherry's independent filmmaking in the 1930s, their joint productions in the 1940s at the National Film Board of Canada and Lawrence Cherry's work for the Saskatchewan government in the 1950s. Over the years, the Cherrys' films have focused largely, though not exclusively, on Saskatchewan - its history, geography, development and culture
(*Scope and content for the Lawrence W. and Evelyn Cherry fonds*)

The Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee series includes material for 16 1-minute spots celebrating the 50th anniversary of Saskatchewan's entry into Confederation (1905-1965). Subjects include sites of historic interest (Saskatchewan Legislature Building, a church in Dilke, the Museum of Natural History), tourist areas (the Qu'Appelle Valley), industries (potash mining, steam-powered threshing equipment), two versions of O Canada and one of God Save the Queen. Four Jubilee Minutes were never finished; holdings are limited to unedited or partially edited footage
(*Scope and content for a series in the Lawrence W. and Evelyn Cherry fonds*)

Item is a film illustrating the many hardships of life on the prairies. Structured as a day in the life of a farm family, *Prairie Winter* is a departure from earlier films shot in western Canada. Footage shows the wind and blowing snow, horse-drawn carriages moving through deep drifts as children travel to and from school, laundry hanging frozen on the clothes line, deliveries to the Wheat Pool elevators, etc.
(*Scope and content for a item in the Lawrence W. and Evelyn Cherry fonds*)

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7.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

7.8A. Preliminary rule

7.8B. Notes

7.8A. Preliminary rule

7.8A1. Scope

See 1.8A1.

7.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each note.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

7.8A3. Form of presentation of notes. See 1.8A4.

7.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material. See 1.8A5.

7.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following sub-rules.

7.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variations in the title as instructed in 1.8B1.

Previously known as the Greg Hoy collection

Make notes on working or other pre-production titles, and release titles which cannot be given as titles proper or parallel titles.

The production was widely discussed in trade journals and the general media under two pre-production titles: *Stop me* and *The babysitter*

In the United States, this version of the film was distributed under the title *Silent night, evil night*, and broadcast under the title *Stranger in the house*

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7.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

Title taken from CBC programme guide

Title based on accompanying material

7.8B3. Parallel title and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

Hog wild was released in Québec as *Les fous de la moto* and in France as *Les motos sauvages*

E.N.G. is the acronym for electronic news gathering

A.R.P. is the acronym for Air Raid Procedures

7.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

The royal visit to Canada and the United States ...

Note: Title continues... of America, May 17-June 15, 1939

Consécration épiscopale et première pontificale de son excellence
Monseigneur Bruno Desrochers, ...

Note: Suite du titre... premier évêque de Ste-Anne, septembre 1951

7.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility, as instructed in 1.8B5.

The director's credit is attributed to D.S. Everett, a pseudonym used by Donald Shebib

7.8B5a. Credits. List persons (other than the cast) who have contributed to the artistic and/or technical production of a moving image document. Preface each name or group of names with a statement of function.

Scénario de Lise Lemay-Rousseau basé sur le roman d'Yves Beauchemin
Le matou

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Réalisateur/scénario: Pierre Goupil; caméra: Michel La Veaux; son: Daniel Masse; montage: Pierre Goupil, Georges Léonard; musique: François Durocher

7.8B5b. Cast. List featured players, performers, presenters or other on-screen personnel.

Host: Eric Malling

Principal cast credits include: Jean Duceppe (l'oncle Antoine), Olivette Thibault (la femme d'Antoine), Claude Jutra (Fernand), Hélène Loiselle (Mme Poulin), Lionel Villeneuve (Jos Poulin), Monique Mercure (Alexandrine)

7.8B6. Attribution and conjectures. Make notes on creators as instructed in 1.8B6.

7.8B7. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7.

The series was updated in 1993 to reflect the evolution of computer technology

An abridged version was released in 1982

7.8B8. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates as instructed in 1.8B8.

The answer print was first approved January 22, 1971 but for legal and political reasons the NFB delayed the release for six years

Recorded on May 24, 1978 for broadcast of June 24, 1978

7.8B8a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B8a.

7.8B9. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description as instructed in 1.8B9.

Track 1 : English sound track; track 2 : French dubbed sound track; track 3 : voice-over commentary by the film's director

Series also contains 5 videocassettes (02:30:00), 2 optical discs (00:30:12) and 1 film loop (00:03:00)

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The original sound elements include both double-perforated and single-perforated stock

Make notes to distinguish between different generations of material.

Reference videocassette recorded from the internegative and optical sound track

Preservation master printed from original A/B rolls and 16mm magnetic final mix

7.8B9a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described, including any containers and/or labels as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Perforations damaged during earlier projections

Magnetic tape wrinkled

Colour fading

Some oxydization of the aluminum layer

Part of the film is overexposed

Poor sound quality

Make notes when the unit being described is incomplete.

Lacks last 15 min. of program

Item comprised of reels 3-7 of 10

Episodes 8 and 10 of 12 are missing

7.8B9b. Conservation. Make notes on any specific conservation treatment as instructed in 1.8B9b.

Perforations have been repaired

Cleaned ultrasonically

7.8B9c. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

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Issued with a pamphlet (11 p. : ill. ; 30 x 30 cm)

Accompagné de photographies et d'un guide pédagogique

7.8B10. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

7.8B11. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

7.8B12. Immediate source of acquisition. Record the donor or source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

Donated by Evelyn Cherry

Acquis directement du créateur en novembre 1979

7.8B13. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

7.8B14. Language. Make notes on the language as instructed in 1.8B14.

Japanese film dubbed into English and subtitled in French

Il existe un mix final espagnol seulement. Aucune copie finale n'a été produite

7.8B15. Originals and reproductions

7.8B15a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of the original material as instructed in 1.8B15a.

Original recording held by television station CFTO

Original printing elements held by Archives nationales du Québec

7.8B15b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

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Available as a videocassette reference copy

7.8B16. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B16.

Restricted: Donor's written permission required to view

Restricted: Donor agreement requires closure until 1998

La copie de consultation sera disponible après restauration de l'original

Reproduction limitée à des fins de consultation

Restricted: Donor permission required for public screening

Restricted: Copyright held by the donor until June 6, 2000

L'autorisation du donateur est requise pour toute télédiffusion avant 2025

Restricted: Re-sale is forbidden without written permission of the donor's estate

7.8B17. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

Notes descriptives rédigées par René Blanchet sur ses films

Complete filmography of Evelyn Cherry's productions is available

Donor's list of interviewees available

7.8B18. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

7.8B19. Accruals. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B19.

Transferred from the National Film Board of Canada annually since 1981

7.8B20. Related group of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

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7.8B20a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

7.8B21. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

Legal and physical custody of this fonds is governed by an agreement (dated 1987-08-12) between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Le film a été tourné à Montréal et à Sarasota (Floride)

7.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 7.9A. Preliminary rule
- 7.9B. Standard number

7.9A. Preliminary rule

7.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

7.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

7.9B. Standard number. See 1.9B.

SOUND RECORDINGS

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8.0 GENERAL RULES

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8.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

- 8.1A Preliminary rule
- 8.1B Title proper
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8.2 EDITION AREA

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- 8.2C Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

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8.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING BROADCAST, PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 8.4A Preliminary rule
- 8.4B Date(s) of creation
- 8.4C Place of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc.
- 8.4D Name of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.
- 8.4E Statement of function of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.
- 8.4F Date of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc.
- 8.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

8.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 8.5A Preliminary rule
- 8.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 8.5C Other physical details
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- 8.6A Preliminary rule
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8.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

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- 8.7B Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 8.7C Custodial history
- 8.7D Scope and content

8.8 NOTE AREA

- 8.8A Preliminary rule
- 8.8B Notes

8.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 8.9A Preliminary rule
- 8.9B Standard number

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.0 GENERAL RULES

8.0A. Preliminary rule

8.0A1. Scope. Sound recordings are defined as any media on which sound has been recorded and may be played back. The rules in this chapter may be used to describe sound recordings which constitute a fonds or a part thereof. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2. For film sound track, see chapter 7.

8.0A2. Multilevel description. For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

8.0B. Sources of information

8.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for sound records are as follows¹:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including including the material accompanying it;
4. for an item, prefer in this order,
 - (a) the item itself, including any labels, etc., that are permanently affixed to the item or a container that is an integral part of the item;
 - (b) the container itself (e.g., a box);
 - (c) accompanying material (e.g., lyrics).

8.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of sound records is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

¹ For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

SOUND RECORDINGS

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, broadcast, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

8.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

8.0D. Levels of detail in the description

For the levels of details see 1.0D.

8.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

8.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

8.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 8.1A. Preliminary rule
- 8.1B. Title proper
- 8.1C. General material designation
- 8.1D. Parallel titles
- 8.1E. Other title information
- 8.1F. Statements of responsibility

8.1A. Preliminary rule

8.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

8.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

8.1B. Title proper

8.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

If the name of a broadcast series forms an integral part of the formal title proper, transcribe it in the following order, separated by a comma: broadcast series, episode, part, individual or segment title. For radio broadcasts that do not have episode titles, but have only number designations, transcribe the number as the episode title. For broadcasts that have no episode title, number or other descriptor, do not supply one.

Hornby collection, Arthur Erickson, the early years
(*Broadcast series, episode title*)

Radio-Lacordaire, no 1, frères étrangers
(*Broadcast series, number designation, episode title*)

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title appears prominently in or on the chief source of information, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

8.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

8.1B4. Supplied title proper for a part of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Speeches on the constitution

Oral history

Chansons, poèmes et entrevues de Sarah Fischer

Émissions radiophoniques, entrevues et annonces publicitaires

For news broadcasts, record the name of the originating network or the call letters of the originating station followed by the word "news". For a station, add its location. If appropriate, include the time as part of the title.

CKSO news – Sudbury, Ont.

CBC news – 6:30 p.m. feed

8.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

8.1C1. At all levels of description, give immediately following the title proper, the general material designation *sound recording* as instructed in 1.1C.

8.1D. Parallel titles

8.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Living radio = Radio vivante

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History Conference on Records Management = Conférence sur la gestion des documents de l'Institut panaméricain de géographie et d'histoire

SOUND RECORDINGS

The sound of Man and his World = Échos de Terre des Hommes

8.1E. Other title information

8.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

National school broadcasts, Lester B. Pearson : [production element]
(A speech given by Lester B. Pearson on education was inserted in this broadcast)

8.1F. Statements of responsibility

8.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1F.

Transcribe statements of responsibility relating to those persons and bodies credited with participation in the original production who are considered to be of major importance, and who have some degree of overall responsibility for it.²

Ideas, Eldorado on ice : a journey through Quebec fiction / series produced. by Damiano Pierro and Jane Lewis ; series host, Lister Sinclair ; writer, Geoff Hancock ; narrator, Marie-Josée Thériault

Littérature au pluriel / réalisateur, Gilles Archambault ; animateur, Wilfred Lemoine

James Mutchmor / interviewed by Marjorie Robinson
(*Oral history interview forms the Frontier College fonds*)

If, in the addition of the name of a group, ensemble, company, etc., the individual group members are named in the chief source of information, record those names in a note if considered important. See 8.8B5.

² Examples of important functions that indicate some degree of overall responsibility for the sound recording *include but are not limited to*: production and co-production entities, sponsors, persons credited with functions such as director, producer, executive producer, writer, interviewer, composer, narrator, host, script, moderator, anchorperson, reporter, announcer.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 8.2A. Preliminary rule
- 8.2B. Edition statement
- 8.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

8.2A. Preliminary rule

8.2A1 Scope

See 1.2A1.

8.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

8.2B. Edition statement

8.2B1. Give an edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

English version

8.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

8.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, as instructed in 1.2C.

8.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

- 8.3A. Preliminary rule

8.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for sound recordings.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING BROADCAST, PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

- 8.4A. Preliminary rule
- 8.4B. Date(s) of creation
- 8.4C. Place of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc.
- 8.4D. Name of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.
- 8.4E. Statement of function of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.
- 8.4F. Date of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc.
- 8.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

8.4A. Preliminary rule

8.4A1. Scope

See 1.4A1.

8.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, dates) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

8.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including broadcast, publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A4.

8.4B. Date(s) of creation

8.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation (i.e., the date(s) of recording) of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. Do not give date(s) of creation for sound recordings that are broadcast, published or distributed. See rule 8.4F.

SOUND RECORDINGS

12 January 1954

8.4C. Place of broadcast³, publication, distribution, etc.

8.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

Vancouver, B.C.

8.4D. Name of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.

8.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

Toronto : A & M Records of Canada

8.4D2. If the unit being described bears both the name of the publishing company and the name of a sub-division of that company or a trade name or brand name used by that company, record the name of the sub-division, trade name, or brand name as the name of the publisher.

London : Ace of Clubs
(*Audio disc label reads:* Decca Record Company / Ace of Clubs)

If, however, a trade name appears to be the name of a publisher's series rather than of a publishing sub-division, record it as a publisher's series (see 8.6). In case of doubt, treat the name as a publisher's series title.

London : Disney Productions ... – (Disney storyteller)
(*Audio disc label reads:* Disney storyteller. Walt Disney Productions)

³ A broadcast sound recording is 1) a sound recording that has been prepared as the source for a broadcast; 2) a recording made by a radio station at the time of transmission; 3) a recording of a received radio transmission. A sound recording that has been used as an "insert" during a radio programme (e.g., a published sound recording) is not a broadcast sound recording unless it was specifically prepared as the source for a broadcast. However, a recording that was made by a radio station at the time of broadcast and that includes such inserts is a broadcast sound recording. Likewise, a recording of a received broadcast which includes inserts is also a broadcast sound recording.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of broadcaster, publisher, distributor, etc.

8.4E1. Add to the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

Toronto : A & M Records of Canada [distributor]

8.4F. Date of broadcast, publication, distribution, etc.⁴

8.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

11 Nov. 1948

Note: Disc label indicates that this program was recorded on Nov. 3, 1948, for delayed broadcast via CKFI (Fort Francis, Ont.)

[ca. 1980]

8.4F2. If the date(s) of the original recording of a broadcast or published sound recording(s) is known give it in a note (see 8.8B7).

Note: Recorded at Studio 3, Toronto, 1964 09 26
(Date of publication, etc., is 1965)

8.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

8.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

⁴ For broadcast sound recordings, record the date of the initial broadcast as the date of broadcast. If considered important, record other dates (e.g., date(s) of original recording, production date(s), or rebroadcast date(s)) in the Note area. If a date of broadcast is recorded, do not record the date of publication, distribution, etc., nor any information about publishers, distributors or manufacturers.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 8.5A. Preliminary rule
- 8.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 8.5C. Other physical details
- 8.5D. Dimensions
- 8.5E. Accompanying material

8.5A. Preliminary rule

8.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1

8.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.⁵

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

8.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

8.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

8.5B1 At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals followed by one of the specific material designations given below.⁶

⁵ This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

⁶ This list of specific material designations is based on the physical carrier of the unit being described, i.e., the material or object which contains, supports or presents the sound recording. Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. However, if an institution chooses not to use this list it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding specific material designations.

SOUND RECORDINGS

Optionally, if the general material designation is used, omit audio from the specific material designation unless it is needed to make the designation understandable (as with *audio videocassette*)

audio cartridge
audio cassette
audio compact disc
audio disc
audio reel
audio videocassette
cylinder recording
[instrument] roll
wire recording

12 audio cassettes

2 audio discs

4 cylinder recordings

Use [*instrument*] roll, as appropriate, for rolls.

2 piano rolls

Optionally, if the parts of the unit being described are numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 200 audio cassettes

Optionally, record the number of containers or the linear extent or cubic measurement followed by the phrase *of sound recordings*. If the general material designation is used, omit the phrase *of sound recordings*.

10 boxes of sound recordings

6 m of sound recordings

8.5B2. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation for each special class of material.

The following source may be useful in defining additional specific material designations: "Audio Preservation: a Planning Study" (Association for Recorded Sound Collections, Associated Audio Archives Committee, 1988).

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent plus the specific material designation of the most predominant special class of material followed by the phrase *and other sound recordings* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 8.8B9). Omit other physical details and dimensions.

103 audio cassettes (ca. 120 hrs.) and other sound recordings

Note: Series also contains: 12 audio reels, 7 audio discs, 4 wire recordings

Optionally, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation and duration for each special class of material.

8.5B4. Accruals. When accruals are expected, give the physical extent as instructed in 1.5B4.

225 audio reels (ca. 30 min. each)

Note: Accruals are expected

8.5B5. Duration. Always give the playing time of the unit being described. If the precise duration is not known, estimate it.

2 audio discs (1 hr., 20 min.)

1 audio cassette (ca. 40 min.)

8.5C. Other physical details

8.5C1. At all levels of description, identify any physical details⁷ other than extent or dimensions, if known and considered important. Give other physical details in the order set out here:

⁷ Table of Technical Specifications and Industry Norms for Sound Recordings*

This table indicates which specifications apply to each type of sound recordings. Specifications which are applicable are marked A, those which are not applicable are marked N/A. If there is a norm for a specification and type of recording it follows letter A.

SOUND RECORDINGS

physical composition
 playing speed
 recording method
 groove characteristics
 number and configuration of tracks
 number of sound channels
 equalization and/or noise reduction systems

8.5C2. Physical composition. Give the physical composition of the base or sound carrier layer (i.e., the substance from which the carrier or that part of it which actually holds the message is manufactured) of the physical unit as follows:

i) *Audio tapes.* Give the physical composition of the tape, e.g., *ferric oxide, chrome, dioxide, metal particle coated, cellulose acetate.*

7 audio cassettes (3 hrs. 30 min.) : chrome dioxide

1 audio cartridge (20 min.) : cellulose acetate

ii) *Audio discs.* Give the physical composition of the disc, e.g., *shellac, vinyl, aluminum.*

10 audio discs (ca. 50 min.) : vinyl

iii) *Audio videocassette.* Give the physical composition of the tape, e.g., *polyester.*

1 audio videocassette (30 min.) : polyester

iv) *Cylinder recordings.* Give the physical composition of the cylinder, e.g., *brown wax, celluloid.*

3 cylinder recordings (ca. 6 min.) : brown wax

Specifications	Analogue disc 78 rpm	Disc other speeds	Digital disc	Reel	Cassette	Cartridge
Speed	A	A	1.4m/s	A	A:4.75 cm/s	A:9.5 cm/s
Recording method	A:electric	A:electric	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Groove direction	A:lateral	A:lateral	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Groove size	A:course	A:micro	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of tracks	N/A	N/A	N/A	A	A	A:S
Track configuration	N/A	N/A	N/A	A:alternate	N/A	N/A
No. of sound channels	A:mono	A	A	A	A	A:stereo
Equalisation system	N/A	N/A	N/A	A	A	A:50ps
Noise reduction system	N/A	N/A	N/A	A	A	A

*Source: *International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, ISBD (NBM) : International Standard Bibliographic Description for Non-Book Materials*, revised ed., 1987.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.5C3. Playing speed. Give the playing speed of the physical unit as follows:

i) *Audio (cassettes and reels)*. Give the playing speed of an analog tape in centimetres per second (cm/sec).⁸

1 audio reel (30 min.) : 19 cm/sec.

ii) *Audio discs*. Give the playing speed of an analog disc in revolutions per minute (rpm).

1 audio disc (30 min.) : analog, 33 1/3 rpm

iii) *Cylinder recordings*. Give the playing speed of a cylinder recording in revolutions per minute (rpm).

1 cylinder recording (2 min.) : 160 rpm

iv) *Wire recordings*. Give the playing speed of wire recordings in centimetres per second.

3 wire recordings (ca. 6 min.) : 19 cm/sec.

8.5C4. Recording method. Give information about the way in which the sound is recorded. If the sound recording was made "instantaneously" (i.e., on the spot) give the term *instantaneous*. If the recording method was acoustic rather than electric, give the term *acoustic*. Give the recording system used for audio videocassettes. If the sound is recorded digitally (rather than as an analog recording) give the term *digital*. Information about more than one recording method may be given.

1 audio disc (30 min.) : electrical

2 audio discs (1 hr.) : instantaneous, acoustic

10 audio cassettes (ca. 10 hrs.) : digital

2 cylinder recordings (4 min.) : electrical

8.5C5. Groove characteristic. Give information about the direction of the groove cut and its size. If the groove cut is vertical rather than lateral give the term *vertical cut*. If the groove size characteristic of an audio disc is not standard give it as *coarse groove* or

⁸ Note: 19 cm/sec. = 7 ½ ips; 9.5 cm/sec. = 3 ¾ ips; 4.75 cm/sec. = 1 7/8 ips.

SOUND RECORDINGS

microgroove.⁹ For cylinder recordings, specify one of the following groove characteristics: *coarse groove* (100 grooves per inch¹⁰), *microgroove* (200 grooves per inch¹¹), and other.

1 audio disc (12 min.) : 33 1/3 rpm, coarse groove

1 audio disc (7 min.) : analog, 78 rpm, microgroove

1 cylinder recording (2 min.) : 160 rpm, microgroove

8.5C6. Number and configuration of tracks. For audio tapes, give the number of tracks, unless the number of tracks is standard for the unit being described. If necessary, give the track configuration.

1 audio tape reel (60 min.) : 2 track

2 audio tape reels (30 min.) : 4 track, adjacent

8.5C7. Number of sound channels. Give information about the number of sound channels using one or more of the following terms as appropriate: mono, stereo, quad.¹²

1 audio disc (56 min.) : 33 1/3 rpm, mono., stereo

1 audio reel (ca. 60 min.) : 19 cm/sec., 2 track, mono

8.5C8. Equalization and/or noise reduction system(s). Give information about equalization and/or noise reduction systems.

1 audio cassette (30 min.) : Dolby

⁹ Standard and non-standard groove characteristics are as follows:

Playing speed	Standard:	Non-standard:
78 rpm	coarse	micro, transcription, other (specify)
45 rpm	micro	other (specify)
33 1/3 rpm	micro	coarse, transcription, other (specify)
16 2/3 rpm	micro	coarse, transcription, other (specify)

¹⁰ For example, Edison 2-minute cylinders.

¹¹ For example, Edison 4-minute cylinders.

¹² Use *mono*. for 1 channel; *stereo*. for 2 channels; *quad*. for 4 channels. If the unit being described indicates "hi-fi", use *stereo*.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.5D. Dimensions

8.5D1. If appropriate, at all levels of description, give the dimensions for each unit being described as set out in the following rules. If the sound recordings differ in size, either give the dimension of the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger, separated by a hyphen or give the dimension of the largest followed by the words *or smaller*.

i) *Audio cartridge*. Give the width of the tape, if other than the standard width (0.7 cm), to the next highest 0.1 centimetre, and the dimensions of the cartridge, if they are other than the standard dimensions (13.5 x 20 x 2 cm), to the next highest 0.5 centimetre.

1 audio cartridge (20 min.) : 9.5 cm/sec., mono. ; 1.3 cm

ii) *Audio cassettes*. Give the width of the tape, if other than the standard width (0.4 cm), to the next highest 0.1 centimetre, and the dimensions of the cassette, if they are other than the standard dimensions (10 x 6.5 x 1.2 cm), to the next highest 0.5 centimetre.

1 audio cassette (30 min.) : 4.75 cm/sec., 2 tracks, stereo ; 0.7 cm

iii) *Audio discs*. Give the diameter of a disc in centimetres to the next highest 0.5 centimetre. If there are several discs with varying diameters, give the range of diameters.

3 audio discs (1 hr.) : 78 rpm ; 28-32 cm

1 audio disc (18 min.) : 33 1/3 rpm, stereo. ; 30 cm

7 audio discs (56 min.) : 78 rpm ; 41 cm or smaller

iv) *Cylinder recordings*. Give the dimensions in 0.1 centimetres which differ from the standard sizes.¹³ Give the dimensions in the order: outside diameter, inside diameters at edge¹⁴ and run-off¹⁵, and length.

1 cylinder recording (2 min.) : 160 rpm, microgroove ; 5.5 cm x (4.7-4.4 cm) x 10.6 cm

¹³ The standard sizes for cylinder recordings are as follows:

5.5 cm	Outside diameter
4.7 cm	Inside diameter at edge
4.4 cm	Inside diameter a run-off
10.5-10.8 cm	Length

¹⁴ Edge is the end of the larger inside diameter.

¹⁵ Run-off is the end of the smaller inside diameter.

SOUND RECORDINGS

1 cylinder recording (2 min.) : 160 rpm, coarse groove ; 12.5 cm

v) *Audio reels*. Give the width of the tape, if other than the standard width (0.7 cm), to the next highest 0.1 centimetre, and the diameter of the reel to the next highest 0.5 centimetre.

vi) [*Instrument*] *rolls*. Give the width of the roll to the next highest 0.5 centimetre.

vii) *Wire recordings*. Give the diameter and width of the spool to the next highest 0.5 centimetre.

1 wire reel (8 min.) : 19 cm/sec. ; on spool 13 x 2 cm ; 4 mils

8.5E. Accompanying material

8.5E1. Give the type of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E. See also 8.8B9c.

1 audio disc (7 min.) : 78 rpm ; 30 cm + 1 pamphlet

8.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

8.6A. Preliminary rule

8.6B. Publisher's series statement

8.6A. Preliminary rule

8.6A1. Scope

See 1.6A1.

8.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series by a semicolon.

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8.6B. Publisher's series statement

8.6B1. Give the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6B1.

Ethnic folkways library ; FE4122

8.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 8.7A. Preliminary rule
- 8.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 8.7C. Custodial history
- 8.7D. Scope and content

8.7A. Preliminary rule

8.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

8.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

8.7A3. Form of presentation of information. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

8.7A4. Citations in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

8.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

8.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

Aural History (later Aural History Programme) became the oral history programme of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia in 1974 when the

SOUND RECORDINGS

Archives took over many of the functions and all of the archival holdings of Reynoldston Research and Studies. Over the next six years, the programme evolved into a sound, film and video archives. It became the Sound and Moving Image Division in 1980

8.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Imbert Orchard (1909-1991), educator and broadcaster, was born Robert Henslow Orchard in Brockville, Ontario, and received his early education in Ontario before continuing at Harrow School and Cambridge University in England. After graduation, Orchard returned to Ontario and pursued a varied career that included teaching, theatre and local history. After service in WWII, he taught theatre at the University of Alberta. Between 1961 and 1974 he was a radio producer for CBC Vancouver. He was best known for his several series of programs on the history of British Columbia that featured edited oral history field recordings. Orchard recorded over 900 oral history interviews and produced approximately 300 radio programs in several series including the well-known "Living Memory" (1961-63). About 1970 he changed his name to Imbert Orchard. He was a founding member of the Canadian Oral History Association, established in 1974

Born in 1882, Louis Stephen St-Laurent studied in Sherbrooke and Quebec City and in 1905 was admitted to the bar in Quebec City, where he pursued a career as a lawyer. In 1941, he succeeded Ernest Lapointe as Minister of Justice and Attorney General in the Cabinet of William Lyon Mackenzie King. In 1942, he became the MP for the riding of Quebec East, which he represented until 1958. He was leader of the Liberal Party of Canada and Prime Minister from 1946 to 1960. From that time until his death in 1973, he practised law in Quebec City

8.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

Removed from the CBC Vancouver offices by Imbert Orchard, ca. 1973. Stored temporarily at the City of Vancouver Archives and deposited at the Provincial Archives of British Columbia in late 1974. Legal owner is Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.7D. Scope and content. Give the scope and content as instructed in 1.7D.

Series consists of more than 900 oral history interviews recorded by Orchard for use as new materials for radio programs. The interviews cover pioneer life in every region of British Columbia and focus on the period 1870-1914

(Scope and content for a series in the Imbert Orchard fonds.)

8.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

8.8A. Preliminary rule

8.8B. Notes

8.8A. Preliminary rule

8.8A1. Scope

See 1.8A1.

8.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each note.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

8.8A3. Form of presentation of notes.

See 1.8A4.

8.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material.

See 1.8A5.

8.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following sub-rules.

8.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variations in the title as instructed as instructed in 1.8B1.

SOUND RECORDINGS

Previously known as CBC-Imbert Orchard collection
(*Title proper of the fonds is Canadian Broadcasting Corporation fonds*)

8.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

Title based on content of recording

Title from another copy of the recording

8.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed 1.8B3.

If the unit being described was identified in the other title information as a production element, make notes on the particular type of production element.

: [production elements]

Note: Narration and music tracks and master mix

8.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed 1.8B4.

Liberal Party of Canada : workshop on the quality of life...

Note: Title continues... housing, aboriginal peoples, and rural issues

8.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5.

Field recording by Ean Stephen

Cover photo by Barry Casson

Make notes on variant names of persons or bodies named in statements of responsibility if these are considered to be important for identification.

Note: Fred Hendrick, Bass

Note: The Brothers Forbes are John and Larrie Forbes

(*Statement of responsibility is: The Brothers Forbes*)

8.8B6. Attribution and conjectures. Make notes on creators as instructed in 1.8B6.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.8B7. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7.

Re-issue of: Caedom TC 1125 (1952)

8.8B8. Date(s) of creation, including broadcast, publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates as instructed in 1.8B8.

Rebroadcast on 1947 07 29

8.8B8a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B8a.

8.8B9. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description as instructed in 1.8B9.

Impressed on rectangular surface 20 x 20 cm

Reproduced from inner to outer grooves

Recorded with clip-on microphone

Recorded on 1 side of 1 audio disc

Make notes to distinguish between different generations of material.

Copy from an original loaned by ...

8.8B9a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described, including any containers and/or labels as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Fungus growth impairs playback

Rejected cuts scratched through by operator

Recorded with a constant audible hum

Speed varies due to weak batteries at time of original recording

"Pre-echo" due to print-through

8.8B9b. Conservation. Make notes on any specific conservation treatment as instructed in 1.8B9b.

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.8B9c. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

Issued with a pamphlet (11 p. : ill. ; 30 x 30 cm)

8.8B10. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

Publisher's series title on container: Ethnic folkways records
(*Container bears a variant form of the publisher's series title*)

8.8B11. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

Orchard inventory CB23

8.8B12. Immediate source of acquisition. Record the donor or source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

Donated by the Atnarko Valley Historical Society, 1984

Source: Unknown

8.8B13. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

Received in no apparent order, the interviews were arranged in alphabetical order by surname of interviewee

8.8B14. Language. Make notes on the language as instructed in 1.8B14.

Interviews Yeddish; songs in Russian

8.8B15. Originals and reproductions

8.8B15a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of the original material as instructed in 1.8B15a.

Original recordings held by Tom Hood, Vancouver

Original recording held by radio station CKWX

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.8B15b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Available as a cassette reference copy (2791:3)

8.8B16. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction and publication. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B16.

Restricted: donor permission required for broadcast before 1998

8.8B17. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

Inventory with title index available

Donor's list of interviewees available

8.8B18. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

Additional recordings from CBC Vancouver are held by CBC Program Archives (Toronto) and by the National Archives of Canada (Ottawa)

8.8B19. Accruals. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B19.

8.8B20. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

8.8B20a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

8.8B21. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

Legal and physical custody of this fonds is governed by an agreement (dated 1987 08 12) between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Autographed on the front cover by Paul Robeson

SOUND RECORDINGS

8.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 8.9A. Preliminary rule
- 8.9B. Standard number

8.9A. Preliminary rule

8.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

8.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

8.9B. Standard number. See 1.9B.

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Contents

9.0 GENERAL RULES

- 9.0A Preliminary rule
- 9.0B Sources of information
- 9.0C Punctuation
- 9.0D Levels of detail in the description
- 9.0E Language and script of the description
- 9.0F Inaccuracies
- 9.0G Accents and other diacritical marks

9.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

- 9.1A Preliminary rule
- 9.1B Title proper
- 9.1C General material designation
- 9.1D Parallel titles
- 9.1E Other title information
- 9.1F Statements of responsibility

9.2 EDITION AREA

- 9.2A Preliminary rule
- 9.2B Edition statement
- 9.2C Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

9.3 CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

- 9.3A Preliminary rule

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

9.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 9.4A Preliminary rule
- 9.4B Date(s) of creation
- 9.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 9.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 9.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 9.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 9.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

9.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 9.5A Preliminary rule
- 9.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 9.5C Other physical details
- 9.5D Dimensions
- 9.5E Accompanying material

9.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 9.6A Preliminary rule
- 9.6B Publisher's series statement

9.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 9.7A Preliminary rule
- 9.7B Administrative history/Biographical sketch
- 9.7C Custodial history
- 9.7D Scope and content and system description

9.8 NOTE AREA

- 9.8A Preliminary rule
- 9.8B Notes

9.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 9.9A Preliminary rule
- 9.9B Standard number

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

9.0. GENERAL RULES

9.0A. Preliminary rule

9.0A1. Scope. The rules in this chapter cover the description of digitally borne or digitized records that are encoded for manipulation by computer, consisting of data (e.g., text, images) and/or programs, and system documentation.¹ The rules in this chapter may be used to describe records in electronic form which constitute a fonds or a part thereof.

The rules, however, are not intended to apply to virtual records or electronic transmissions which do not result in a computer file residing in a permanent or semi-permanent addressable location. Nor are the rules intended to apply to firmware, such as programs residing in permanent memory in calculators or programmable toys.

Use these rules in conjunction with the chapter(s) dealing with the broad class(es) of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2.

9.0A2. Multilevel description

For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

9.0B. Sources of information

9.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for records in electronic form are as follows ²:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, prefer in this order,
 - a) sources internal to the file (e.g., title screen, main menu, internal label(s) or other identifying information);
 - b) system documentation produced by the agency or person(s) responsible for creating, compiling, editing, or producing the records in electronic form in the file;

¹ If the institution has itself produced a digitized copy of the unit being described, it may choose either to indicate the availability of the copy in the descriptive entry for the unit being described as instructed, or prepare a separate descriptive entry for the copy.

² For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

- c) other sources (including information on the physical carrier or its container, issued by the creator, publisher, distributor, etc.). Prefer any permanently affixed paper, plastic, etc., label that is added by the publisher, distributor, etc. of the file, as opposed to those added locally, and as opposed to the container itself, which may have data embossed or printed on it.
4. For an item, prefer in this order,
- a) sources internal to the item (e.g., title screen, main menu, internal label(s) or other identifying information);
 - b) system documentation produced by the agency or person(s) responsible for creating, compiling, editing, or producing the records in electronic form in the item;
 - c) other sources (including information on the physical carrier or its container, issued by the creator, publisher, distributor, etc.). Prefer any permanently affixed paper, plastic, etc., label that is added by the publisher, distributor, etc. of the item, as opposed to those added locally, and as opposed to the container itself, which may have data embossed or printed on it.

9.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of the record in electronic form is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets unless instructed to do otherwise in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source

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Note(s) Any source

Standard number Any source

9.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

9.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D and the .0D rules in the relevant media chapters.

9.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

9.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

9.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

9.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 9.1A. Preliminary rule
- 9.1B. Title proper
- 9.1C. General material designation
- 9.1D. Parallel titles
- 9.1E. Other title information
- 9.1F. Statements of responsibility

9.1A. Preliminary rule

9.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

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9.1A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Enclose the general material designation qualifier in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

9.1B. Title proper

9.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

Canadian Identification Centre report system

Taxpayer master assessment system

1971 census boundaries- 1:50,000 (coverage 000)

1986 CARTLIB

Chambers of the Chief Justice, National Judicial Institute, meetings from 1993 to 1998

Do not treat a data file name or computer file name as a title proper. If desired, record a data file name or computer file name, including its extension, in a note (see 9.8B2).

9.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

9.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

Fonds Antonio Lamer

Trade Negotiation Office fonds

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9.1B4. Supplied title proper for a part of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Submissions to the National Transportation Agency Review Commission
(*Supplied title for the series*)

1871 census files by district
(*Supplied title for the series*)

9.1C. *Optional addition.* General material designation.

9.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the appropriate general material designation as instructed in 1.1C1. Add the qualifier *electronic* as instructed in 1.1C4.

[cartographic material (electronic)]
[textual record (electronic)]
[textual record (some electronic)]

9.1D. Parallel titles

9.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

9.1E. Other title information

9.1E1. Give other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

9.1F. Statements of responsibility

9.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility as instructed in 1.1F.

9.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 9.2A. Preliminary rule
- 9.2B. Edition statement
- 9.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

9.2A. Preliminary rule

9.2A1. Scope

See 1.2A1

9.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before or after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

9.2B. Edition statement

9.2B1. Give the edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

Rev. ed.

1998 version

9.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

9.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, as instructed in 1.2C.

9.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

9.3A Preliminary rule

9.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for records in electronic form.

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9.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC.

Contents:

- 9.4A. Preliminary rule
- 9.4B. Date(s) of creation
- 9.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 9.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 9.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 9.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 9.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

9.4A. Preliminary rule

9.4A1. Scope.

See 1.4A1.

9.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of the manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

9.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including distribution, publication, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A7.

9.4B. Date(s) of creation

9.4B1. At all levels of description, give the dates of creation for the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B.

1988-1994

[Digitized 1980]

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Digitized 1992-1993 (originally created 1965-1990)

9.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

9.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

9.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

9.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D. Give information about person(s) or institution(s) responsible for the scanning, inputting, digitizing, or funding in a note (see 9.8B9).

9.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

9.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

Ottawa, Ont. : Statistics Canada [producer] ; Toronto, Ont. : Data Library Service, University of Toronto [distributor]

9.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

9.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4F.

9.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

9.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

9.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 9.5A. Preliminary rule
- 9.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 9.5C. Other physical details
- 9.5D. Dimensions
- 9.5E. Accompanying material

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9.5A. Preliminary rule

9.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

9.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each physical description by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Precede other physical details (i.e., other than extent or dimensions) by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

9.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

9.5B. Extent of descriptive unit

9.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of units in arabic numerals followed by the specific material designation. Use terms found in subrule .5B in the relevant chapter of part I. If none of these terms is appropriate, use conventional terminology. If appropriate, add a qualifying word or phrase in parentheses to describe the type of computer or data file.

6 photographs (tiff)

1 sound recording (mp3)

9.5B2. *Optionally*, give the digital extent (e.g., bytes, kilobytes, megabytes, terabytes) of the unit being described in arabic numerals. Follow the digital extent with a phrase containing an appropriate specific material designation, if this does not duplicate the general material designation. If a further measure of extent is required add such information in parentheses after the primary statement of extent.

5 GB of photographs

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2 TB (3 maps)

9.5B3. *Optionally*, give the number of physical carriers. If a further measure of extent is required, give, as appropriate, the extent, digital extent, number of computer records, images, documents, etc., and/or the specific material designation in parentheses after the primary statement of extent. Use conventional terminology to record the specific format of the physical carrier. *Optionally*, use one of the following terms as appropriate:

computer cartridge
computer cassette

computer disk
computer reel

2 CD-ROMs (textual records)

1 zip disk (96 MB)

1 computer disk

Give a trade name or other similar specification in a note (see 9.8B10).

9.5B4. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the extent for each special class of material.

184 remote-sensing images. — 6 photographs (tiff). — 1 sound recording (mp3)

11 MB of textual records. — 5 MB of photographs. — 2 MB of drawings

9.5B5. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, follow the instructions in 1.5B3.

2.4 MB of textual records and other material

9.5B6. If the unit being described contains system documentation in another physical form (e.g., paper) or other material, consult the .5 rules in the chapter that deals with that class of material.

2 GB of textual records. — 20 cm of textual records

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9.5C. Other physical details

9.5C1. If the unit being described is encoded to produce sound, give *sd.* If the unit being described is encoded to display in two or more colours, give *col.*

1 TB of cartographic material : col.

1 computer disc : sd., col.

Give details of the requirements for the production of sound or the display of colour in a note (see 9.8B1a).

9.5C2. *Optionally*, for published material retained on its original carrier, give the physical characteristics, if readily available and if they are considered to be important, e.g.,

number of sides used
recording density (e.g., number of bits per inch (*bpi*),
single, double)
sectoring
storage capacity
tracks

1 computer disk : sd., col., single sided, single density, soft sectored

2 computer reels : 6250 bpi

9.5D. Dimensions

9.5D1. If the option at 9.5B3 is applied, give the physical dimensions for the physical carrier(s).³

1 computer disk ; 9 x 9 cm

³ The dimensions of several physical carriers are provided below.

8 x 6 cm	for 8 mm EXABYTE cassettes
9 x 9 cm	for 3.5" diskettes
14 x 14 cm	for 5.25" diskettes
21 x 21 cm	for 8" diskettes
26 cm (diam.)	for 10" reels
31 cm (diam.)	for 12" reels
11 x 12 cm	for 3480 and 3490 cartridges
10 x 15 cm	for DC600 cartridges

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9.5E. Accompanying material

9.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1. Do not treat system documentation as accompanying material (see 9.7D2h).

5 GB of photographs : col. + 1 poster

15 MB (1 map) : col. + 1 pamphlet

9.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

9.6A. Preliminary rule

9.6B. Publisher's series statement

9.6A. Preliminary rule

9.6A1. Scope

See 1.6A1.

9.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series or subseries by a semicolon.

9.6B. Publisher's series statement

9.6B1. Transcribe the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6.

Survey of consumer finances

General social surveys = Enquêtes sociales générales

Public use microdata files / Statistics Canada

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General social surveys : cumulative files / [conducted by] National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago

General social surveys ; cycle 4

CIPO polls ; no. 815-1A

9.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 9.7A. Preliminary rule
- 9.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 9.7C. Custodial history
- 9.7D. Scope and content and system description

9.7A. Preliminary rule

9.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

9.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

9.7A3. Form of presentation of information

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

9.7A4. Citations in the archival description area.

Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

9.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch

9.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

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Statistics Canada's roots can be traced back to the establishment in 1847 of the Board of Registration and Statistics which became part of the Bureau of Agriculture in 1855. At Confederation, responsibility for census and statistics was placed under the Department of Agriculture where it remained until 1918. In that year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Canada since 1971) was created as a central statistics gathering agency. The main functions of Statistics Canada include the compilation, analysis, and publication of statistical data relative to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, and general condition of the people, and the regular undertaking of a census of population and agriculture in Canada

(Administrative history for the Statistics Canada fonds)

The Census Operations Division was formed in 1978-1979, consolidating activities which had previously been performed in a number of divisions, primarily Census Field. It is one of 20 Divisions of Statistics Canada involved in the collection and processing of the quinquennial census of population and housing. The mandate of the Division is to provide planning and management infrastructure, budgeting, and play a lead role in the processing and dissemination of the census of population and housing

(Administrative history for a series forming part of the Statistics Canada fonds)

9.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Dr. Rosalie Bertell was born at Buffalo, New York, in 1929. She received a doctorate in mathematics, with a specialty in biometrics, from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. (Biometrics is the science of mathematical predictions of medical phenomenon). She is a member of the Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart.

Since 1969, she has studied cancer and birth defects, especially as they relate to low level radiation exposure and has been a research consultant in biometry, with specialty in public health aspects of exposure to ionizing radiation. She was the Senior Cancer Research Scientist, Tri-State Leukemia Survey at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y., 1970 to 1978 and was instrumental in founding the Ministry of Concern for Public Health in Buffalo, N.Y. in 1978.

Coming to Canada in 1980, she became an Energy and Public Health Specialist with the Jesuit Centre for Social Faith and Justice, Toronto, 1980 to 1984. She founded the non-profit International Institute of Concern for Public Health and served as its Director of Research and Director of the Board, from 1984 to 1987 and as president from 1987 to 1994. The institute provided scientific and technical assistance to government agencies, citizens' groups and labour unions relating to environmental hazards as well as a scientific

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publication on environmental hazards. Dr. Bertell was appointed to the Scientific Advisory Board on the Great Lakes of the International Joint Commission, 1991-1995, and to the International Joint Commission's Nuclear Task Force in 1995. She was a consultant with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. She currently serves on Advisory Boards to the Great Lakes Health Effects Program of Health Canada, the Ontario Environmental Assessment Board, Global Education Associates (New York) and the NGO Disarmament Committee at the United Nations.

She advocates stricter safeguards and better monitoring of health for nuclear workers and the general public, a phase out of nuclear technology for weapons or power generation, waste isolation rather than disposal, standardized international monitoring of environmental and human health, and protection of the biosphere from genotoxic damage.

Dr. Bertell has published extensively in her field including the book "No immediate danger: prognosis for a radioactive earth", which was first published in 1985, and is editor-in-chief of the periodical, International Perspectives in Public Health.

(Biographical sketch for the Rosalie Bertell fonds)

Né à Montréal le 8 juillet 1933, le juge en chef Antonio Lamer fait ses études au collège Saint-Laurent (1952) et à l'Université de Montréal où il obtient un diplôme en droit en 1956. Admis au Barreau du Québec en 1957, il pratique le droit en particulier avec Cutler, Lamer, Bellemare et Associés.

Entre 1957 et 1969, il est professeur agrégé à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal, chargé de cours en criminologie et fonde l'Association des avocats de la défense de la province de Québec, tout en occupant plusieurs postes avec le Barreau canadien, dont celui de président national de la section de la justice criminelle. Il est conseiller spécial du ministre de la justice du Québec en matière de réorganisation des tribunaux. Il est aussi membre du conseil de discipline du Barreau du Québec et du conseil d'administration de l'école de formation professionnelle du Barreau et, pendant de nombreuses années, membre du conseil d'administration du Barreau d'assistance judiciaire du Barreau de Montréal.

Le 19 décembre 1969, il est nommé juge à la Cour supérieure et à la Cour du Banc de la Reine (juridiction criminelle) de la province de Québec. À compter du mois de décembre 1971, il est nommé vice-président de la Commission de la réforme du droit au Canada et en devient le président en avril 1976. Au cours du mois de juin 1974, il accède à la présidence de la Société de criminologie du Québec et siège au conseil d'administration de la Fondation canadienne des droits de l'homme.

Il est nommé juge à la Cour d'appel du Québec le 17 mars 1978, juge puisné à la Cour suprême du Canada le 28 mars 1980 et il devient juge en Chef de cette même Cour le 1er juillet 1990. Parallèlement, il préside le

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Conseil canadien de la magistrature, le Conseil d'administration de l'Institut national de la magistrature et le Conseil consultatif de l'Ordre du Canada.

Au cours de sa carrière, il a reçu plusieurs décorations honorifiques dont des doctorats honoris causa des universités de Montréal, Moncton, Ottawa et Toronto. Il fut nommé commandeur de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean en 1991 et lieutenant-colonel honoraire du 62e Régiment d'artillerie de Campagne de Shawinigan en 1993

(Biographical sketch for the Antonio Lamer fonds)

9.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

9.7D. Scope and content and system description

9.7D1. Scope and content. Give the scope and content of the unit being described, as instructed in 1.7D. Include a summary of data elements or data element categories, where applicable.

Subseries consists of the Commercial Licensing System (CLS) database, an online registry system, containing information on the following: vessels which are licensed to harvest commercial species of fish; persons who own commercial licences; persons who hold person-type commercial fishing licences; revenue generated by the sale of licences; historical information on vessels, persons, and licences. The major functions performed by the system include: issuance of licences; registration of new commercial vessels; recording reports of change of ownership of a vessel; transfer of licence eligibility from one person to another; updating person and vessel information; updating vessel inspection expiry dates; reporting on persons, vessels and licences and; accounting for all revenue received

(Scope and content for a subseries in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans fonds)

9.7D2. System description. Where significant to an understanding of the unit being described, provide a description of the information, office, or other data management system in which the records in electronic form were created. The System description should be placed at the level for which it is common to all of the material being described (see 1.0A2d). Describe the essential characteristics, hardware and software requirements of the system. Include here information that describes the requirements, capabilities, limitations, design, operation and maintenance of the creator's original system. Include the elements essential to understanding the unit being described, or provide references to other sources in which this information is given. Give current system requirements for access as instructed in 9.8B1.

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The System description may be given in a narrative or in a formatted note. Give the elements specified in 9.7D2a through 9.7D2j in any appropriate order.

During its active life, the Commercial Licensing System (CLS) database was an Ingres database, running on in-house VAX equipment. The system was cumulative, i.e., data was added as required but none was deleted. For the location of the metadata of the electronic system and the records within it, consult the computer file list for subseries. Metadata files are marked with an asterisk. For the location of printed documentation, consult the archivist (*Subseries level system description*)

System description: IBM PC; 64K; colour card; 2 disk drives

9.7D2a. System name and developer. Give the name of the information, office, or other data management system, and the name(s) of the person(s) and/or office(s) responsible for the development of the system, including version number, creation or implementation date, and other relevant details.

9.7D2b. Hardware. Give details of the hardware on which the system operated, including manufacturer and serial number, types and capabilities of peripherals significant to the creation of the records, both input and output devices, including internal modifications.

9.7D2c. Operating system. Give details of the name, version, and distributor of the operating system, as well as whether or not local modifications had been made to it.

9.7D2d. Network or multi-user configuration. Give the name, version, and distributor, if applicable, of the network architecture and software. For non-networked multi-user systems, give relevant details of the configuration, e.g., distribution of hardwired terminals, dial-up capabilities, etc.

9.7D2e. System security and access. Give details of system security provisions, name, version, and distributor of security software if applicable, who had access to the system, capabilities of categories of user account groups, etc. Give also details of system's ability to provide levels of protection to specific databases, computer files or data elements.

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9.7D2f. Programming language. Give details of the programming environment in which the software operated, the language(s), and if significant, the compiler(s) with which the software was written and compiled.

9.7D2g. Software/application capabilities. Give details of major functionalities, including data input, management, and output capabilities. Include word processing, database management, spread-sheet, statistical, electronic mail, data quality management, and other relevant capabilities. Give details of capability of producing and managing metadata.

Include de facto or international standards used. Include, where applicable, technical specifications or limitations, such as memory size and requirements, interactive or batch processing capability, record-length limitations, etc.

Describe, where applicable, user interfaces for inputs and outputs, such as report generation capabilities, whether templates or views are pre-defined or user-defined, ability of users to customize their environment, etc.

9.7D2h. System documentation. Give the scope of the system documentation available, including presence or absence of up-to-date system and software manuals, on-line help screens, etc. Include known variances between the records and the documentation itself.

9.7D2i. System milestones. Where applicable, give a summary of major events affecting the design and operation of the system. This may include facts, such as the dates of design, implementation, conversion, and changes in record formats or access procedures. Include details of event-specific hardware and software environments.

9.7D2j. Location of system software. Where applicable, give a description of where and how the software component(s) of the system are preserved, including availability of source code, programming commentary, and/or other documentation.

9.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

9.8A. Preliminary rule

9.8B. Notes

9.8A. Preliminary rule

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9.8A1. Scope

See 1.8A1.

9.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

9.8A3. Form of presentation of notes

See 1.8A4.

9.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material

See 1.8A5.

9.8B. Notes. Make notes in the order in which they are given here. However, give a particular note first when it has been decided that note is of primary importance.

9.8B1a. System requirements for access. Make a note on the technical requirements for access. Give the following characteristics in any appropriate order: make and model of the computer(s) on which the records are designed to run; amount of memory required; name of the operating system; software requirements; kind and characteristics of any required or recommended peripherals; hardware (internal modifications).

System requirements: 48K RAM, Apple Disk II with controller, col. monitor
(Computer file requires colour monitor for display)

System requirements: RTI Series 500 CD-ROM DataDrive
(File is available on CD-ROM)

9.8B1b. Remote access. If the unit being described is available via remote access, make a note indicating relevant information needed to access it. If appropriate, give mode of access, site, and path, Uniform Resource Locator (URL), or other international standard designation for this information.

<http://ftp.rpi.edu/pub/communications/internet-cmc.html>

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9.8B2. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles as instructed in 1.8B1.

Commonly known as: Quality of life surveys
(*Title proper is Social change in Canada*)

Title on paper copy of system documentation: User guide

Optionally, transcribe a data set name or a computer file name if it differs from the title proper. Include here locally assigned computer file or data set names.

File name: ONT86CD.SAS

9.8B3. Source of title proper. Always give the source of the title proper.

Title from manual

Title from the content of the records

Title from codebook

Title from external label

Title from correspondence by creator of the file

Title from printout

9.8B4. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

9.8B5. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

9.8B6. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5. Also make notes on persons or bodies connected with the unit being described and not already named in the description.

9.8B7. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed as instructed in 1.8B6.

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9.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7. Give details of minor changes which do not constitute a new edition, if considered significant.

Anonymized edition created by University of British Columbia Data Library

9.8B9. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and other details of publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8.

User's manual distributed by the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C.

9.8B9a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes relating to date(s) of accumulation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B8a.

9.8B10. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9. Indicate the type of file, e.g., data, document, image, program, and/or number of computer records, images, documents, etc., if this information is known and has not been given elsewhere in the description.

Computer files 5 through 37, comprising ca. 500 ft. of 2400 ft. magnetic tape, IBM-standard label, EBCDIC, 6250 bpi
(Computer files 1 through 4, and 38 on, in this example, belong to different fonds and are entirely unrelated to the unit being described, but are stored on the same magnetic tape for economy of storage.)

The number of records varies with each sub-system (i.e. table) with the largest consisting of 194,264 records or about 12 MB

Give a general statement, if the information is readily available, on the structure of the data (raster, vector, or both).

Includes both raster and vector data of varying scales and resolution

Vector file

If known, give the resolution of vector images that have been digitized from a cartographic item (e.g., every 2 mm). For raster images, provide a statement about the area that each raster represents (e.g., 5 m x 5 m). If known, give the vertical resolution for three-dimensional items.

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

9.8B10a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9a.

9.8B10b. Conservation. Make notes on any specific conservation treatment as instructed in 1.8B9b. Give details of digitization or logical reformatting of the unit being described since its transfer to archival custody. Indicate the location of any relevant documentation.

Computer files migrated by the National Archives of Canada from original word-processing software (MICOM) to WordPerfect, version 4.2 to maintain readability of data. Technical specifications of the migration are filed with the printed documentation

9.8B10c. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

9.8B11. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

9.8B12. Alpha-numeric designations. Make notes of any important numbers borne by the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B11.

ISR study no. 256

9.8B13. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the immediate source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

9.8B14. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

When the records were transferred to the Archives, the computer files were arranged in subdirectories which reflect the original work stations from which they came.

9.8B15. Language. Make notes on the language of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B14.

9.8B16. Originals and reproductions.

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

9.8B16a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of originals as instructed in 1.8B15a.

9.8B16b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Also available in printed form and in microform

Issued also for IBM PC and PC-compatible hardware

9.8B17. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes on restrictions as instructed in 1.8B16.

Restricted: Contains respondents' name and telephone numbers. Must be anonymized before dissemination

A signed research agreement with Ontario Ministry of Health must be obtained before access can be provided

Data not to be released before July 1, 1999

Permission to view does not include the right to obtain copies of documents. Explicit permission to make copies of documents must be obtained from the donor

Researchers must sign an undertaking that they will not reveal information about living persons without their written consent

Publication of secondary analysis based on these data require prior approval of Statistics Canada

9.8B18. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

KWIC index to 1945-1965 polls available in Canadian social science data catalog / Institute for Behavioural Research, York University. 1974

The finding aid is a descriptive list of directories and computer files filed in alphabetical, chronological or numerical order

9.8B19. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Master microdata records located in Statistics Canada

9.8B20. Accruals. Make notes on accruals as instructed in 1.8B19.

9.8B21. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

9.8B21a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

9.8B22. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

9.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

9.9A. Preliminary rule

9.9B. Standard number

9.9A. Preliminary rule

9.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

9.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

9.9B. Standard number

See 1.9B.

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RECORDS ON MICROFORM

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10.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

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RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.0 GENERAL RULES

10.0A. Preliminary rule

10.0A1. Scope. The rules in this chapter cover the description of archival material on microform which constitute a fonds or a part thereof. Microforms include microfilms, microfiches, microopaques, and aperture cards. Use these rules in conjunction with the chapter(s) dealing with the broad class(es) of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.¹

10.0A2 Multilevel description. For instructions on the use of multilevel description for preparing descriptions of a fonds and its parts, see 1.0A2.

10.0B. Sources of information

10.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief source of information for the description of records on microform is the same as the chief source for the class of material in reproduced form. Consult the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of the description of records on microform is the same as the prescribed source for the class of material in reproduced form. Consult the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.0C. Punctuation

Consult the .0C rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.0D. Levels of detail in the description

Consult the .0D rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.0E. Language and script of the description

Consult the .0E rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

¹ If the institution has itself produced a copy of the unit being described, it may choose either to indicate the availability of the copy in the descriptive entry for the unit being described as instructed, or prepare a separate descriptive entry for the copy.

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.0F. Inaccuracies

Consult the .0F rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

Consult the .0G rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 10.1A. Preliminary rule
- 10.1B. Title proper
- 10.1C. General material designation

10.1A. Preliminary rule

10.1A1. Scope

See 1.1A1.

10.1A2. Punctuation

Consult the .1A2 rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.1B. Title proper

10.1B1. Formal title proper. Consult the .1B1 rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.1B2. Supplied title proper. Consult the .1B2-.1B4 rules of the chapter dealing with the broad class of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.1C. *Optional addition. General material designation.* At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the general material designation as instructed in 1.1C. Add the qualifier *microform* as instructed in 1.1C4.

Canada Department of Transport fonds [textual record (microform)]

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.2 EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 10.2A. Preliminary rule
- 10.2B. Edition statement
- 10.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

10.2A. Preliminary rule

10.2A1. Scope. Use this area only in item level description to transcribe an edition statement as instructed in 1.2A. Also consult the .2A rules in the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

10.2B. Edition statement

10.2B1. Transcribe an edition statement as instructed in 1.2B1. Also consult the .2B rules in the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

10.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to an edition as instructed in 1.2C. Also consult the .2C rules in the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

- 10.3A. Preliminary rule

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.3A. Preliminary rule. For instructions regarding this area consult the .3 rules of the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

- 10.4A. Preliminary rule
- 10.4B. Date(s) of creation

10.4A. Preliminary rule

10.4A1. Scope. Record in this area only the dates of creation of the microform. Record in a note (see 10.8B1) details of creation, publication, distribution, etc. relating to the intellectual form of the material on microform. Also consult the .4B rules in the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

10.4B. Date(s) of creation

10.4B1. At all levels of description, give the dates of creation of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. Also consult 1.1E7 and the .4B rules in the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 10.5A. Preliminary rule
- 10.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 10.5C. Other physical details
- 10.5D. Dimensions

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.5A. Preliminary rule

10.5A1 Scope

See 1.5A. This area covers the physical description of records on microform. Provide information about the physical details of material on the microform in a note. See 10.8B2.

10.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area either by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Precede other physical details (i.e., other than extent and dimensions) by a colon.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

10.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

10.5B1. Record the extent of the microform for the unit being described in arabic numerals and one of the following terms as appropriate:

aperture card
microfiche
microfilm
microopaque

Add *cartridge*, *cassette*, or *reel*, as appropriate, to *microfilm*. Add *cassette*, if appropriate, to *microfiche*.

If appropriate, follow the extent with a phrase indicating the special class of material, if this does not duplicate the GMD.

3 microfilm reels of textual records

10.5B2. *Optional addition.* If a further measurement of extent is required, add such information in parentheses after the primary statement of extent.

45 microfiches of cartographic materials (100 maps)
1 microfilm reel (250 photographs)
1 microfiche (55 fr.)

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.5C. Other physical details

10.5C1. If a microform is negative, indicate this.

1 microfilm reel : negative, silver halide

10.5D. Dimensions

10.5D1. If appropriate, at all levels of description, give the dimensions of a microform as set out in the following rules. Give a fraction of a centimetre as the next whole centimetre up.

10.5D2. Aperture card. Give the height x width of an aperture card mount in centimetres.

20 aperture cards ; 9 x 19 cm

10.5D3. Microfiche. If the dimensions of a microfiche are other than 10.5 x 14.8 cm., give the height x width in centimetres.

1 microfiche ; 12 x 17 cm

15 microfiches ; 11 x 15 cm – 12 x 17 cm

10.5D4. Microfilm. Give the width of a microfilm in millimetres.

1 microfilm reel ; 16 mm

1 microfilm cartridge ; 35 mm

10.5D5. Microopaque. Give the height x width of a microopaque in centimetres.

5 microopaques ; 8 x 13 cm

10.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

10.6A. Preliminary rule

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.6A. Preliminary rule. This area is not used for describing records on microform. Record in a note information about a publisher's series in its original form.

10.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 10.7A. Preliminary rule
- 10.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch
- 10.7C. Custodial history
- 10.7D. Scope and content

10.7A. Preliminary rule

10.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

10.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

10.7A3. Form of presentation of information. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

10.7A4. Citations in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

10.7B. Administrative history / Biographical sketch

10.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

10.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.7C. Custodial history. Give the history of the custody of the unit being described as it existed in its original² form before its copying to microform, the details of its copying to microform, and the custody of the microform thereafter. If the originals were destroyed, record the date and authority for their destruction, insofar as they can be ascertained.

Letterpress copies were microfilmed in 1958. The original letterpress copies were destroyed due to their illegibility

Microfilmed by the Department. Originals were destroyed by the National Archives in accordance with the Department's approved Appraisal and Disposition Schedule in 1982

10.7D. Scope and content. Give the scope and content as instructed in 1.7D.

10.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

10.8A. Preliminary rule

10.8B. Notes

10.8A. Preliminary rule

10.8A1. Scope. See 1.8A1. Also consult the .8B rules of the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material for the unit being described.

10.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

10.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and in the following sub-rules. Also consult the .8B rules of the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material for the unit being described.

² The meaning of the original in this context is "a complete and finished document..." See the definition of original (1), Appendix D.

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

10.8B1. Dates of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8. The vendor or institution responsible for the production of the microform of the unit being described, and where it was microformed, may also be included.

Toronto : University of Toronto Press, 1992

Hull : M. Brouard, 1904

Microfilmed in 1992 by Commonwealth Microfilms Inc. for the Provincial Archives

Microfilmed in 1981 by the National Archives and distributed through its diffusion programme

10.8B2. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9. Give the following notes on the physical description of the microform as appropriate.

Reduction ratio. Give the reduction ratio if it is outside the 16x-30x range. Use one of the following terms:

low reduction (for less than 16x)
high reduction (for 31x-60x)
very high reduction (for 61x-90x)
ultra high reduction (for over 90x*)

For ultra high reduction give also the specific ratio (e.g., *Ultra high reduction, *150x*).

Reader. Give the name of the reader on which a cassette or cartridge microfilm is to be used if it affects the use of the item.

For Information Design reader

Film. Give details of the nature of the film.

Silver based film

Other physical details. Make notes on other important physical details that are not included in the physical description area.

Image printed on thin paper

RECORDS ON MICROFORM

If appropriate, give the physical description of the material in its original form in a note. Consult the .5 rules of the chapters dealing with the broad classes of material relating to the intellectual form of the unit being described.

10.8B3. Originals and reproductions. Make notes on the creation of the reproductions as instructed in 1.8B15.

10.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

10.9A. Preliminary rule

10.9A Preliminary rule

This area is not used for records on microform. For records on microform that are published, distributed, etc., see rule 1.9.

OBJECTS

Contents

11.0 GENERAL RULES

- 11.0A Preliminary rule
- 11.0B Sources of information
- 11.0C Punctuation
- 11.0D Levels of detail in the description
- 11.0E Language and script of the description
- 11.0F Inaccuracies
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11.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

- 11.1A Preliminary rule
- 11.1B Title proper
- 11.1C General material designation
- 11.1D Parallel titles
- 11.1E Other title information
- 11.1F Statements of responsibility

11.2 EDITION AREA

- 11.2A Preliminary rule
- 11.2B Edition statement
- 11.2C Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

11.3 CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

- 11.3A Preliminary rule

OBJECTS

11.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

- 11.4A Preliminary rule
- 11.4B Date(s) of creation
- 11.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 11.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 11.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 11.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 11.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

11.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 11.5A Preliminary rule
- 11.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 11.5C Other physical details
- 11.5D Dimensions
- 11.5E Accompanying material

11.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 11.6A Preliminary rule
- 11.6B Publisher's series statement

11.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 11.7A Preliminary rule
- 11.7B Administrative history/Biographical sketch
- 11.7C Custodial history
- 11.7D Scope and content

11.8 NOTE AREA

- 11.8A Preliminary rule
- 11.8B Notes

11.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 11.9A Preliminary rule
- 11.9B Standard number

OBJECTS

11.0. GENERAL RULES

11.0A. Preliminary rule

11.0A1. Scope.

The rules in this chapter may be used to describe objects that constitute a fonds or a part thereof as instructed in 1.0A1. An object is defined as a three-dimensional record. Man-made objects include furniture, clothing, tools and equipment, art objects, toys, ceremonial artefacts, etc. Naturally occurring objects include objects comprised of inorganic materials (such as stone or mineral samples, etc.), and objects comprised of organic materials, including animal materials (such as bone, hair, shell, etc.), or plant materials (such as bark, leaves, flowers, etc.).

For multiple media fonds, see Chapter 2. For three-dimensional cartographic material, e.g., globes and models, see Chapter 5. For three-dimensional architectural records, e.g., models, see Chapter 6. For records which fall within the scope of other chapters but which are intellectually related to a particular object (e.g., sketches of a medal, etc., created as part of the design process), consult the rules in the chapter appropriate to the unit being described in conjunction with the rules in this chapter when necessary.

11.0B. Sources of information

11.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for objects are as follows¹

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the container;
4. for an item, the item itself together with any accompanying textual material and the container, case or stand issued by the publisher or manufacturer. Prefer information found on the object itself (including any permanently affixed labels) to information found on the accompanying textual material or on a container.

¹ For all levels of description other than the item (fonds, series, file) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

OBJECTS

11.0B2. Prescribed sources of information.

The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of objects is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

11.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

11.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

11.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

11.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

11.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

See 1.0G.

OBJECTS

11.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 11.1A. Preliminary rule
- 11.1B. Title proper
- 11.1C. General material designation
- 11.1D. Parallel titles
- 11.1E. Other title information
- 11.1F. Statements of responsibility

11.1A. Preliminary rule

11.1A1. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Enclose the general material designation qualifier in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

11.1B. Title proper

11.1B1. Formal title proper. At all levels of description, transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1.

11.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

11.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

11.1B4. Supplied title proper for a part of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g., a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

OBJECTS

Banner of the Nova Scotia Loyalists

Bust of Dr. Norman Bethune

North West Canada medal, 1885

Note: Title from: *British battles and medals* / by L.L. Gordon. 5th ed. rev. / by Edward C. Joslin. London : Spink & Son, 1979. P. 197-198

Where appropriate, include as part of the supplied title proper a word or phrase stating the subject of the piece, the name of the person or event, etc., commemorated; the name of the person or body in whose honour the object is awarded; the name of the office issuing the object; or the name of the owner of the object.

Royal William memorial plaque

11.1C. *Optional addition.* General material designation

11.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the appropriate general material designation² as instructed in 1.1C.

Seal of Frontenac [object]

11.1D. Parallel titles

11.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Tarot cards [GMD] = L'ancien tarot

Paysage terrestre [GMD] = Earth landscape

Note: Title from: *In the round : contemporary art medals of the world*. London : Fidem, 1992. P. 25

11.1E. Other title information

11.1E1. Give other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

² Use the GMD *object* for the material falling within the scope of this chapter.

OBJECTS

11.1E2. When describing objects which include attachments, e.g., bars, rosettes, stars, oak leaves, etc., supply a brief statement as other title information, in the language of the formal or supplied title proper. Include, as appropriate, the number of such attachments.

11.1F. Statements of responsibility

11.1F1. Transcribe statements relating to persons or bodies responsible for the creation of the item as instructed in 1.1F.

11.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

11.2A. Preliminary rule

11.2B. Edition statement

11.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

11.2A. Preliminary rule

11.2A1. Scope.

See 1.2A1.

11.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

11.2B. Edition statement

11.2B1. Give the edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

11.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

11.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions, but not to all editions, as instructed in 1.2C.

OBJECTS

11.3. CLASS OF MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA

Contents:

11.3A. Preliminary rule

11.3A. Preliminary rule

This area is not used for objects.

11.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Contents:

11.4A. Preliminary rule

11.4B. Date(s) of creation

11.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

11.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

11.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

11.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

11.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

11.4A. Preliminary rule

11.4A1. Scope.

For man-made objects, record the elements of the date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. area as instructed in 1.4A1. For naturally occurring objects, do not record a place of date of publication, distribution, etc. or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc.

11.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede predominant dates by a comma.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

OBJECTS

11.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A7.

11.4B. Date(s) of creation

11.4B1. At all levels of description, give the date(s) of creation for the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B. For objects that are published, distributed, etc., see rules 11.4C - 11.4G.

1951

[ca. 1642]

11.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

11.4C1. Give the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

Ottawa

11.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

11.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

11.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

11.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

11.4F. Date of publication, distribution, etc.

11.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.4F.

11.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

11.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

OBJECTS

1990 (Montreal : Fonderie Alain Morel)

11.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 11.5A. Preliminary rule
- 11.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 11.5C. Other physical details
- 11.5D. Dimensions
- 11.5E. Accompanying material

11.5A. Preliminary rule

11.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

11.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.³

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

11.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

11.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

11.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals followed by the specific material

³ This punctuation is repeated for each physical description.

OBJECTS

designation. A specific material designation term should be formed as concisely and utilized as consistently as possible⁴.

5 campaign buttons

3 quilts

2 communion tokens

1 sculpture

6 pennants

Optionally, If the parts of the unit being described are very numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 1,000 badges

Optionally, record the number of containers or volumes, or the linear extent followed by the phrase *of objects*. If the general material designation is used (see 11.1C), omit the phrase *of objects*.

3 boxes of objects

2 m of objects

11.5B2. *Optional addition.* If a further measure of extent is required, add such information in parentheses after the primary statement of extent.

2 boxes of objects (ca. 500 buttons, 7 medallions)

11.5B3. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation, for each special class of material.

2 sculptures. – 4 plaques. – 2 ribbons

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

⁴ Institutions are encouraged to establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for specific material designations.

OBJECTS

11.5B4. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, follow the instructions in 1.5B3.

55 plaques and other material

Note: Also includes 18 badges, 14 medals, 7 medallions and 5 ribbons.

11.5B5. Accruals. For material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., an open fonds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation as instructed in 1.5B4. See also 1.8B19.

15 plates

Note: Further accruals are expected

11.5C. Other physical details

11.5C1. At all levels of description, identify any physical details other than extent or dimensions, if known and considered important. Give other physical details in any appropriate order.

11.5C2. Material. When appropriate, give the material(s) of which the object is made. If the material(s) cannot be named concisely, either omit the statement or give it in a note.

1 medal : ceramic plated with bronze

1 statue : marble

2 paperweights : glass

1 quilt : cotton

11.5C3. Production method. If applicable, give here specifications of the process(es) used or method of production, e.g., casting, by which the physical unit(s) being described were created. Give further details regarding the production phase(s) in the scope and content (see 11.7D.).

1 tapestry : wool, machine woven

1 medal : bronze, art cast

OBJECTS

11.5C4. Colour. Give the colour characteristics of the unit being described, as appropriate. Also provide the colour characteristics of supports if considered important. Give *col.* for multicoloured objects, or name the colour(s) of the object if it is in three or fewer colours. Multiple colours may be described in a note (see 11.8B10). Give *b&w* for black and white objects.

1 bowl : porcelain, blue and white

1 paperweight : glass, col.

11.5C5. Support. Give details regarding the support(s) or mounting(s) of the unit being described.

1 sculpture : bronze, on marble stand

1 plaque : cast aluminum, mounted on wood base

1 medal : white metal, loop

1 model : wood and plaster, col., mounted on cardboard

11.5C6. Relief. Give an indication of the degree of relief (other than incising for lettering or outlines) on the unit being described, if considered important.

1 medallion : cast bronze, bas relief

11.5C7. Shape. Give the shape if it is unusual for the type of object being described (e.g., give the shape of a medallic object if other than a circle), *or* if considered important. Describe the shape as concisely as possible. If this is not possible, describe the shape in a note.

1 medal : cast bronze, heart shape

1 medal : aluminium, rectangle

(Note: Consists of five thin rectangular bars which swivel on an off-centre post)

11.5C8. Multiple materials, production, etc. When multiple materials, production processes, etc., are identified, name each, with the predominant material, process, etc.,

OBJECTS

if any, named first. These terms may be freely combined with the use of conjunctions and prepositions as necessary.

1 medal : cast bronze, struck

When multiple materials, processes, etc., are known to have been applied but are unidentified, or are too numerous to enumerate, use the terms *various materials*, *multiple processes*, or other phrase, as appropriate, and give the details in a note (see 11.8B10).

Alternatively, when such details are numerous or complex, give them in a note (see 11.8B10).

11.5D. Dimensions

11.5D1. Give the dimensions of the physical unit(s) in centimetres or millimetres as appropriate. Give the dimensions in the form height x width x depth. If necessary, add a word to indicate which dimension is being given. The side for height and the sides for width and depth are determined with reference to the position in which the unit(s) of description would be viewed. For circular shapes, give the diameter, followed by the abbreviation *in diam.* For other shapes, give the dimensions measured at the greatest points, in the form height x width x depth, or major and minor axes, as most appropriate.

1 sculpture : polished bronze ; 110 cm high

1 lithographic stone : 22 x 32 x 5 cm

1 medal : gold ; 50 mm in diam.

11.5D2. If the object is mounted on a support or held within a special container, etc., give the dimensions of the support or container either after the dimensions of the object or as the only dimensions. Add a word or phrase to indicate the container, support, etc., or to distinguish the dimensions of the object from those of the container, support, etc.

1 medallion : bronze ; 4 cm. in diam. mounted on stand 6 x 6 cm.

1 sculpture : marble ; in case 20 x 10 x 10 cm.

11.5D3. Multiple dimensions in aggregate levels of description. When material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., fonds, series, file, consists of physical units of two different sizes, give both. If the material being described consists of physical units of more than two sizes, give the dimensions of the largest unit followed by the words *or smaller*.

OBJECTS

11.5E. Accompanying material

11.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E1.

11.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

11.6A. Preliminary rule

11.6B. Publisher's series statement

11.6A. Preliminary rule

11.6A1. Scope.

See 1.6A1.

11.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series or subseries by a semicolon.

11.6B. Publisher's series statement

11.6B1. Transcribe the publisher's series statement as instructed in 1.6.

11.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

11.7A. Preliminary rule

11.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch

11.7C. Custodial history

11.7D. Scope and content

OBJECTS

1.7A. Preliminary rule

11.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

11.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate introductory wording of an element of description from the main content by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

11.7A3. Form of presentation of information. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A4.

11.7A4. Citations in the archival description area. Follow the instructions set out in 1.7A5.

11.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch

11.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

11.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

11.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

11.7D. Scope and content. Give information about the scope and the internal structure of or arrangement of the records and about the contents of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7D.

11.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

11.8A. Preliminary rule

11.8B. Notes

OBJECTS

11.8A. Preliminary rule

11.8A1. Scope.

See 1.8A1.

11.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

11.8A3. Form of presentation of notes

See 1.8A4.

11.8A4. Notes relating to reproduced material

See 1.8A5.

11.8B. Notes. Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following subrules.

11.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles as instructed in 1.8B1.

11.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

11.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

11.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

11.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5.

11.8B6. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed as instructed in 1.8B6.

OBJECTS

11.8B7. Signatures and inscriptions. Transcribe all signatures not included in the statement of responsibility, inscriptions, monograms, etc., found on the item according to 1.0C, 1.0E-1.0G, and Appendix A. Specify the location where the signature(s), inscription(s), etc., appear. If the inscription is in a non-roman alphabet, make a note indicating the script used. Indicate missing text by the mark of omission (e.g., when the object is damaged).

Inscribed on obverse, lower right: JB

Obverse inscriptions in Russian Cyrillic script

11.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7. Give details of minor changes which do not constitute a new edition, if considered important.

11.8B9. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and other details of publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8.

11.8B9a. Date(s) of accumulation. Make notes relating to date(s) of accumulation as instructed in 1.8B8a.

11.8B10. Physical description. Make notes relating to the physical description of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9.

Impression deep and complete but slightly blurred.

Attached with pink silk laces.

Stone weighs approximately 7 kilograms.

11.8B10a. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Edge of seal lost.

Seal cracked.

11.8B10b. Conservation. Make notes on conservation work performed as instructed in 1.8B9b.

OBJECTS

11.8B10c. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

Accompanied by a letter from the artist explaining the symbolism of the collage.

11.8B11. Publisher's series. Make notes on important details of publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

11.8B12. Alpha-numeric designations. Make notes of any important numbers borne by the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B11.

11.8B13. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the immediate source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

11.8B14. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

11.8B15. Language. Make notes on the language of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B14.

11.8B16. Originals and reproductions.

11.8B16a. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of originals as instructed in 1.8B15a.

11.8B16b. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

11.8B17. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes on restrictions as instructed in 1.8B16.

11.8B18. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

OBJECTS

11.8B19. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

A print from the stone is in the Ganong Collection, New Brunswick Museum.

11.8B20. Accruals. Make notes on accruals as instructed in 1.8B19.

11.8B21. Related groups of records in different fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records as instructed in 1.8B20.

11.8B21a. Related groups of records within the same fonds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same fonds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

11.8B22. References to published works. Provide references to published works containing a description of the unit. As appropriate, cite catalogues or other standard sources that classify or otherwise help identify the material being described. Make this note in a standard and abbreviated form.

11.8B23. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

11.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

11.9A. Preliminary rule

11.9B. Standard number

11.9A. Preliminary rule

11.9A1. Scope

See 1.9A1.

11.9A2. Punctuation

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space or start a new paragraph.

OBJECTS

11.9B. Standard number

See 1.9B.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

Contents

12.0 GENERAL RULES

- 12.0A Preliminary rule
- 12.0A1 Scope
- 12.0B Sources of information
- 12.0C Punctuation
- 12.0D Levels of detail in the description
- 12.0E Language and script of the description
- 12.0F Inaccuracies
- 12.0G Accents and other diacritical marks

12.1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

- 12.1A Preliminary rule
- 12.1B Title proper
- 12.1C General material designation
- 12.1D Parallel titles
- 12.1E Other title information
- 12.1F Statements of responsibility

12.2 EDITION AREA

- 12.2A Preliminary rule
- 12.2B Edition statement
- 12.2C Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

12.3 ISSUE DATA AREA

- 12.3A Preliminary rule
- 12.3B Issuing jurisdiction
- 12.3C Denomination
- 12.3D Units containing material from two or more issuing jurisdictions

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.4 DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING DISTRIBUTION, PUBLICATION, ETC., AREA

- 12.4A Preliminary rule
- 12.4B Date(s) of creation
- 12.4C Place of publication, distribution, etc.
- 12.4D Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 12.4E Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 12.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.
- 12.4G Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

12.5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 12.5A Preliminary rule
- 12.5B Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 12.5C Other physical details
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12.6 PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

- 12.6A Preliminary rule
- 12.6B Title proper of publisher's series
- 12.6C Parallel titles of publisher's series
- 12.6D Other title information of publisher's series
- 12.6E Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series
- 12.6F Numbering within publisher's series

12.7 ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

- 12.7A Preliminary rule
- 12.7B Administrative history/Biographical sketch
- 12.7C Custodial history
- 12.7D Scope and content

12.8 NOTE AREA

- 12.8A Preliminary rule
- 12.8B Notes

12.9 STANDARD NUMBER AREA

- 12.9A Preliminary rule
- 12.9B Standard number

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.0. GENERAL RULES

12.0A. Preliminary rule

12.0A1. Scope. Philatelic records are defined as:

- 1) postage stamps, postal stationery, or other material created and/or used to signify pre-payment or payment due for postal services
- 2) stamps or labels resembling the material described above, but which have no postal value
- 3) cancellations or other markings created and/or used by a postal administration to show evidence of postal usage
- 4) material bearing one or more of the items described above.

These records include postage stamps, postal stationery items, postal covers, revenue stamps, labels, international reply coupons, and postal markings. Also included in the scope of this chapter are the printed pre-production materials created as part of the design process for the philatelic products.

The rules in this chapter may be used to describe issued or unissued philatelic records which constitute a fonds or a part thereof.

For records falling within the scope of other chapters but presenting philatelic information (e.g., pictures or photographs of a stamp created as part of the design process), consult the rules in this chapter in conjunction with those of the chapter appropriate to the records.

For multilevel description of philatelic records, see also chapter 1. For multiple media fonds, see chapter 2.

12.0B. Sources of information

12.0B1. Chief source of information. The chief sources of information for philatelic records are as follows¹:

1. for a fonds, all of the material in the fonds;
2. for a series, all of the material in the series;
3. for a file, all of the material in the file, including the container;
4. for an item, prefer in this order, information found (a) on the item itself, or (b) on the container.

¹ For all levels of description other than the file and item (fonds, series) the chief source of information for a sub-division is the same as the chief source for that level.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.0B2. Prescribed sources of information. The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of description of philatelic records is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets, unless otherwise instructed in specific rules.

AREA	PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Title and statement of responsibility	Chief source of information
Edition	Chief source of information
Issue data	Chief source of information
Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution etc.	Chief source of information
Physical description	Any source
Publisher's series	Chief source of information, information published by the publisher, creator, etc.
Archival description	Any source
Note(s)	Any source
Standard number	Any source

12.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.

12.0D. Levels of detail in the description

See 1.0D.

12.0E. Language and script of the description

See 1.0E.

12.0F. Inaccuracies

See 1.0F.

12.0G. Accents and other diacritical marks

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PHILATELIC RECORDS

See 1.0G.

12.1. TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents:

- 12.1A. Preliminary rule
- 12.1B. Title proper
- 12.1C. General material designation
- 12.1D. Parallel titles
- 12.1E. Other title information
- 12.1F. Statements of responsibility

12.1A. Preliminary rule

12.1A1. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Enclose the general material designation in square brackets.

Separate general material designation terms with a comma.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede each unit of other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

12.1B. Title proper

12.1B1. Formal title proper. Transcribe a formal title proper as instructed in 1.1B1 and in the following subrules.

Caribou

Alexander Graham Bell, 1847-1947

12.1B1a. At the item level, do not transcribe a statement of the denomination, the name of the issuing jurisdiction, and/or the term *postage* (or its equivalent in another language) as part of the formal title proper unless this text is an integral part of the formal title proper (i.e., connected by grammatical construction).

PHILATELIC RECORDS

Laurier

Appears on the original as:

Laurier

postes/postage

Canada 2

If there is no formal title proper, do not record the denomination, the name of the issuing jurisdiction, and/or the term *postage* (or its equivalent in another language) as the formal title proper. Instead, supply a title according to the rules in 12.1B2.

12.1B1b. If a letter, word, or number appears only once but the design of the chief source of information makes it clear that it is intended to be read more than once, repeat the letter, word or number without the use of square brackets.

1668, voyage of the Nonsuch = 1668, voyage du Nonsuch

Appears on the original as:

1668

VOYAGE OF THE

VOYAGE DU **NONSUCH**

12.1B2. Supplied title proper. At all levels of description, if no formal title proper appears prominently in or on the chief source of information for the unit being described, supply a title as instructed in 1.1B2-1.1B4.

12.1B3. Supplied title proper for a fonds. When describing the fonds as a whole, supply a title proper as instructed in 1.1B3.

British American Bank Note Company fonds

12.1B4. Supplied title proper for parts of a fonds (e.g., series, file, item). When describing a part of a fonds, e.g. a series, file, or item, which lacks a formal title proper, compose a brief descriptive title as instructed in 1.1B4.

Proofs and essays

(Series forms part of the British American Bank Note Company fonds)

Where appropriate, include as part of the supplied title proper a word or brief phrase indicating the main subject content of the unit being described.

Bluenose stamp proofs

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.1B5. Title on another copy, etc. When an item lacks a formal title proper and a title is known to exist on another copy, edition, version, or different state of the item, use the title from that source as a supplied title proper if it is appropriate. Give the source of the title in a note (see 12.8B2).

H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, coronation
Note: Title taken from the marginal inscription of a full pane of the same issue
(*Title proper for a single stamp*)

12.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

12.1C1. At all levels of description, immediately following the title proper, give the general material designation *philatelic record*, as instructed in 1.1C.

John G. Diefenbaker, 1895-1979 [philatelic record]

12.1D. Parallel titles

12.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles as instructed in 1.1D.

Hand-drawn cart [GMD] = Petite charrette

International Philatelic Youth Exhibition, 1982 [GMD] = L'exposition philatélique mondiale de la jeunesse, 1982

Tall ships visit, 1984 [GMD] = Visite des grands voiliers, 1984

12.1E. Other title information

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E.

12.1F. Statements of responsibility

Apply these rules at the item level. At the series and file levels, for material published or issued as a unit, use these rules only when the statement of responsibility applies to all of the items in the unit being described.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.1F1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility as instructed in 1.1F.

Aaron R. Mosher / design, Roger Hill
(a pane of stamps with the statement of responsibility in the marginal inscription)

12.2. EDITION AREA

Contents:

- 12.2A. Preliminary rule
- 12.2B. Edition statement
- 12.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

12.2A. Preliminary rule

12.2A1. Scope. Use this area at the item level to record statements relating to versions, editions or states of philatelic records. At the series and file levels, for material published or issued as a unit, use this area only when all of the items are of the same edition or state.

12.2A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C. Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the first statement of responsibility following an edition statement by a diagonal slash. Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

12.2B. Edition statement

12.2B1. Give the edition statement as instructed in 1.2B.

Plate no. 1

3rd proving

12.2C. Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

12.2C1. Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to one or more editions but not to all editions of the unit being described as instructed in 1.2C.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.3. ISSUE DATA AREA

Contents:

- 12.3A. Preliminary rule
- 12.3B. Issuing jurisdiction
- 12.3C. Denomination
- 12.3D. Units containing material from two or more issuing jurisdictions

12.3A. Preliminary rule

12.3A1. Scope. Apply these rules to philatelic records at all levels of description.

12.3A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede each occurrence of this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede the denomination by a colon.

12.3A3. Language and script of the description. Give all elements in the language and script of the institution providing the description. An original statement of the issuing jurisdiction or denomination may be transcribed in a note (see 12.8B9).

12.3A4. This area is repeatable.

12.3B. Issuing jurisdiction

12.3B1. Give the name of the jurisdiction (e.g., government) responsible for issuing the philatelic records. If the unit contains parts issued by different jurisdictions, follow the instructions in 12.3D.

Canada

Spain

Newfoundland

12.3C. Denomination

12.3C1. For all units possessing a denomination (e.g., postage stamps, revenue stamps, postal stationery items), give the denomination in a standardized format, recording the denomination number in arabic numerals followed by the name of the currency unit. Include a denomination statement even if the denomination is already recorded as part of the title proper or other title information.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

Nova Scotia : 10 cents

Newfoundland : 5 pence

Canada : [43 cents]

12.3C2. If three or fewer denominations are present, record the denominations separated by commas.

Vancouver Island : 5 cents, 10 cents

12.3C3. If more than three denominations are present, give the predominant denomination followed by the phrase *and other denominations*. Further details about the denominations may be given in a note (see 12.8B9).

Canada : 43 cents and other denominations

If no denomination predominates, use the phrase *various denominations*.

Newfoundland : various denominations

12.3C4. Equivalent denominations in different currencies. All levels of description, if the equivalent denomination is given in two or more currencies on the same unit, record the denomination, as outlined above, using the currency of the issuing jurisdiction. Record the denomination(s) in the other currency (or currencies) in a note (see 12.8B9).

Canada : 7½ pence

Note: Denomination also given in British currency as 6 pence sterling

12.3D. Units containing material from two or more issuing jurisdictions

12.3D1. If the unit being described contains material relating to two or three issuing jurisdictions, use a separate occurrence of this area for each issuing jurisdiction.

Canada : 5 cents. — United States : 20 cents

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12.3D2. If there are more than three issuing jurisdictions, give the predominant jurisdiction followed by the phrase *and other jurisdictions* and the denomination as instructed in 12.3C. Further details about the jurisdictions may be given in a note (see 12.8B9).

United Kingdom and other jurisdictions : various denominations

If no issuing jurisdiction predominates, use the phrase *various jurisdictions*.

12.4. DATE(S) OF CREATION, INCLUDING PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION ETC., AREA

Contents:

- 12.4A. Preliminary rule
- 12.4B. Date(s) of creation
- 12.4C. Place of publication, distribution etc.
- 12.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
- 12.4E. Statement of function of publisher, distributor etc.
- 12.4F. Date publication, distribution etc.
- 12.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

12.4A. Preliminary rule

12.4A1. Scope.

See 1.4A1.

At the series and file levels, record *only* the date(s) of creation if all the material in the unit being described is unpublished, or if there is a mix of published and unpublished material, or if all the material is published but not as a series or set. If all the material in the unit being described belongs to the same published series or set, record the information about the place, name, and date(s) of publishing, distributing or, manufacturing, etc., activities.

12.4A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space.

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.

Enclose the details of manufacture (place, name, date) in parentheses.

Precede the name of a manufacturer by a colon.

Precede the date of manufacture by a comma.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.4A3. In presenting information in the dates of creation, including publication, distribution, etc., area, follow the instructions set out in 1.4A3-1.4A7.

12.4B. Date(s) of creation

12.4B1. Give the date(s) of creation for the unit being described as instructed in 1.4B.

1897

20 Mar. 1949

1939-1994, predominant 1953-1994

1912-1989

Note: Very little material is available for the period 1930-1935.

[ca. 1967]

12.4C. Place of publication, distribution, etc.

12.4C1. Transcribe the place of publication, distribution, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4C.

Ottawa

12.4D. Name of publisher, distributor, etc.

12.4D1. Give the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4D.

[Ottawa] : Canada Post Corporation

12.4E. *Optional addition.* Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc.

12.4E1. Add to the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., a statement of function as instructed in 1.4E.

12.4F. Date of publication², distribution, etc.

² The date of issue is the publication date.

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12.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., in the fullest form available (e.g., day, month, year) as instructed in 1.4F.

8 Nov. 1993

12.4G. Place of manufacture, name of manufacturer, date of manufacture

12.4G1. Give the place of manufacture, name of manufacturer and/or date of manufacture of the unit being described as instructed in 1.4G.

[Ottawa : Canada Post Corporation, 1 Sept. 1987] (Canadian Bank Note Co.)

12.5. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 12.5A. Preliminary rule
- 12.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)
- 12.5C. Other physical details
- 12.5D. Dimensions
- 12.5E. Accompanying material

12.5A. Preliminary rule

12.5A1. Scope

See 1.5A1.

12.5A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C. Precede each occurrence of this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Precede other physical details by a colon.

Separate each part of the description of other physical details by a comma, conjunction, or preposition.

Precede dimensions by a semicolon.

Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.

Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.

12.5A3. In presenting information in the physical description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.5A3-1.5A5.

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12.5B. Extent of descriptive unit (including specific material designation)

12.5B1. At all levels of description, record the extent of the unit being described by giving the number of the physical units that comprise it followed by the specific material designation. Use arabic numerals to record the number of physical units. A selective list of recommended specific material designations is given below.³

international reply coupon
label
postage stamp
postage stamp booklet
postal cover
postal marking
postal stationery item
revenue stamp

15 postal stationery items

1 postal marking

351 postage stamps

Optionally, if the parts of the unit being described are very numerous and the exact number cannot be readily ascertained, give an approximate number.

ca. 5,000 postage stamps

Optionally, record the number of containers or volumes, or the linear extent, or the cubic measurement followed by the phrase *of philatelic records*. If the general material designation is used (see 12.1C), omit the phrase *of philatelic records*. Express the linear or cubic extent using the metric system of measurement (see 1.5A4).

3 albums of philatelic records

12 cm of philatelic records

12.5B2. Collective unit designation. *Alternatively*, if the physical parts that comprise the unit being described are themselves composed of more than one component (e.g., sheets of 50 postage stamps), record the number of collective units followed by the collective unit

³ Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. If, for whatever reason, an institution chooses not to follow the list given here it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for specific material designations.

PHILATELIC RECORDS

designation. Use arabic numerals to record the number of collective units. A list of recommended collective unit designations is given below.⁴

block
pair
pane
sheet
strip

Unless a further measure of extent is recorded (see 12.5B3), follow the number of collective units and the collective unit designation by the preposition *of* and the applicable specific material designation.

5 blocks of revenue stamps

12.5B3. *Optional addition.* If a further measure of extent is required, add such information in parentheses after the specific material designation, collective unit designation, or other term of measurement.

0.3 m of philatelic records (176 postal covers, 42 postal stationery items)

1 album (219 postal markings)

3 panes (150 postage stamps)

1 block (3 labels)

12.5B4. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into three or fewer special classes of material, give the physical extent, including the specific material designation or collective unit designation, for each special class of material.

15 postal covers. — 1 postal marking

48 panes of postage stamps. — 12 postage stamp booklets. — 4 postal stationery items

Optional addition. If more detail is desired, give a separate and complete physical description for each special class of material.

27 postage stamps : die proofs, steel engraving ; 26 x 42 mm or smaller, on support 22 x 14 cm or smaller. — 1 postal cover ; 12 x 19 cm

⁴ Institutions are encouraged to use the recommended list. If, for whatever reason, an institution chooses not to follow the list given here it should, nevertheless, establish a policy regarding the nomenclature used for collective unit designations.

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12.5B5. When the unit being described contains parts that fall into more than three special classes of material, give the physical extent and the specific material designation of the most predominant followed by the phrase *and other philatelic records* and describe the remaining material in a note (see 12.8B12).

10 postal stationery items and other philatelic records
Note: Also includes 7 postal covers, 5 postage stamps, and 3 blocks of postage stamps.

12.5B6. Accruals. For material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., described at the level of a fonds or series, give the extent including the specific material designation if applicable as instructed in 1.5B4. See also 12.8B23.

4 m of philatelic records
Note: Further accruals are expected.

philatelic records
Note: Since 1989, ca. 5,000 philatelic records have been transferred to the archives every year.

12.5C. Other physical details

12.5C1. At all levels of description, identify any physical details other than extent or dimensions, as appropriate and if readily ascertainable. Where practicable, follow the order set out below:

production phase
layout, format
medium, base or support, process, method of reproduction
watermark
colour
perforations, gum, luminescence or tagging

3 revenue stamps : die proofs, steel engravings on india paper, black

6 postal stationery items : envelopes, lithographs, red and blue

1 postage stamp : photolithograph on Harrison paper, 4 col., perf.

13

Alternatively, give such information in the Scope and content (see 12.7D) or in a note (see 12.8B12).

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12.5C2. Production phase. For unissued or unpublished philatelic records, include here specifications of the production phase(s) represented by the material (e.g., essay, proof, die proof, plate proof).⁵

14 postal stationery items : proofs

2 labels : die proofs, steel engravings, red

1 postage stamp : essay, steel engraving, black brown

Give further details regarding the production phase(s) in the Scope and content (see 12.7D).

12.5C3. Layout, format. Describe the layout or format of the philatelic unit if it is not indicated or implied in another area. As appropriate, use terms such as: coil, souvenir sheet, booklet, aerogramme, postal card, envelope, stick 'n tick, se-tenant, tête-bêche, squared circle cancel, duplex cancel, etc.

3 panes of postage stamps : se-tenant

54 postage stamps : some coil

10 postal markings : squared circle cancels

12.5C4. Medium, support, process, etc. Give details regarding the medium, base or support, process, method of reproduction or other similar technical specifications. Include trade names if considered significant.

1 label : proof, steel engraving on india paper

6 panes of postage stamps : lithographs on Harrison paper

12.5C4a. Multiple techniques, processes, etc. When multiple techniques, processes, etc., are identified, name each, with the predominant technique, process, etc., if any, named first. These terms may be freely combined with the use of conjunctions and prepositions as necessary.

100 postage stamps : lithographs and steel engravings

1 postal stationery item: embossed lithograph on wove paper

⁵ Institutions are encouraged to establish a list of nomenclature to be used for describing the production phase.

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When multiple techniques, processes, etc., are known to have been applied but are unidentified, or are too numerous to enumerate, use the terms *various media*, *multiple processes*, or other phrase, as appropriate and give the details in a note (see 12.8B12).

64 postal covers : multiple processes

12.5C5. Watermark. Note the presence of a watermark in a general way and give the details in a note (see 12.8B12).

1 postage stamp : photolithograph on watermarked paper

12.5C6. Colour. Give the colour characteristics of the unit being described, as appropriate. Also provide the colour characteristics of supports if considered important.

15 postal markings : black

2 labels : steel engraving, red

2 postal stationery items : envelopes, lithographs in blue and green on cream paper

Optionally, if more than 3 colours are used, indicate the number of colours used followed by the abbreviation *col.*

1 postage stamp : lithograph, 5 col.

12.5C7. Perforation, gum, luminescence or tagging. Give information about the perforation (e.g., number, type), gum, luminescence or tagging if these elements are present on the unit. List only those elements common to the entire unit. Use the abbreviation *perf.* and a standard perforation gauge measurement to indicate the number of perforations, where appropriate.

1 pair of postage stamps : steel engraving on laid paper, orange-red, imperforate

6 blocks (24 postage stamps) : photolithographs, carmine rose, perf. 12, dextrine gum

1 postal stationery item : envelope, lithograph, sepia, tagged

12.5D. Dimensions

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.5D1. Record the dimensions of the entire sheet, support, etc.⁶, of the physical unit(s) being described. Give the dimensions of square or rectilinear physical units in the form height x width. The side for height and the side for width are determined with reference to the position in which the philatelic record(s) would be viewed. For circular shapes, give the diameter, followed by the abbreviation *diam.* in parentheses. For oval shapes, give the major and minor axes, followed in parentheses by the word *oval*. Give the dimensions of irregular shapes, measured at the greatest points, in the form height x width, diameter, or major and minor axes, as most appropriate, followed by the abbreviation *irreg.* in parentheses. If appropriate, add a word or phrase which describes the shape. Give the dimensions of containers (see 12.5B1) in the form height x width x depth.

1 label : lithograph ; 40 x 65 mm

7 postal stationery items : aerogrammes, lithographs, red and blue ;
33 x 18 cm (irreg.)

1 postage stamp : die proof, steel engraving ; 33 x 22 mm (triangle)

12.5D2. Image dimensions. *Optional addition.* Give the size of the image followed by the size of the sheet, support, etc., specified as such if:

a) the size of either dimension of the image area of the physical unit(s) is less than half the same dimension of its sheet, support, etc.,

or b) if there is substantial additional information on the sheet (e.g., text).

1 postage stamp : proof, lithograph, 4 col. ; 26 x 32 mm on sheet
67 x 48 cm

Alternatively, give the size of the sheet, support, etc., specified as such, preceded by the size of the image if different from the former.

1 postage stamp : die proof, steel engraving ; 33 x 22 mm on
support 40 x 31 mm

12.5D3. Multiple dimensions in aggregate levels of description. When material described at an aggregate level of description, e.g., fonds, series, file, consists of physical units of two different sizes, give both. If the material being described consists of physical units of more than two sizes, the dimensions of the largest are given followed by the words *or smaller*.

12 postage stamp booklets ; 10 x 8 cm and 5 x 7 cm

⁶ In measuring the dimensions of the sheet, support, etc., do not include a mat, frame, or other mount or container. If the mat, frame, container, etc., cannot be removed or is an integral part of the unit being described, follow the instructions in 12.5D6.

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10 postage stamps : steel engravings, lithographs ; 37 x 25 mm
or smaller

ca. 750 postal covers ; 20 x 27 cm or smaller

Alternatively, give the smallest and the largest size, separated by a hyphen.

44 sheets of postage stamps : proofs, lithographs, 6 col. ; 33 x
21 cm-70 x 50 cm

Optionally, add to the dimensions statement, the predominant sizes or the range of predominant sizes enclosed in parentheses.

21 sheets of postage stamps : proofs, lithographs, 4 col. ; 66 x
44 cm or smaller (most 26 x 23 cm)

12.5D4. Unit(s) of measurement. Record the dimensions of the physical unit(s) in centimetres rounded up to the next whole centimetre. If the item measures less than 5 centimetres in height, width, or diameter, give the dimensions in millimetres.

13 postal covers ; 17 x 11 cm

1 postage stamp : steel engraving ; 21 x 33 mm

Alternatively, give the dimensions in centimetres to the nearest millimetre. Record whole numbers decimally.

1 postage stamp booklet ; 15.2 x 8.0 cm

6 postal covers ; 16.4 x 10.6 cm

1 postage stamp : die proof, steel engraving in green on india
paper ; 21 x 17 mm on support 7.9 x 6.1 cm

12.5D5. Folded or rolled items. When a physical unit is designed to be folded or rolled, give the dimensions of the primary support and add the dimensions when folded or rolled. Precede the second dimension statement by the words *folding to*, *rolling to*, *folded to*, or *rolled to* as appropriate, depending on whether the physical unit is stored flat or in a folded or rolled format. Add in parentheses the abbreviation *diam.* following the dimension which has been rolled. If the materials are too fragile or too numerous to be measured flat, record only the dimensions when folded or rolled.

1 postal stationery item : aerogramme, offset lithograph, 6 col. ;
32.1 x 21.0 cm folded to 9.7 x 18.0 cm

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1 strip (200 postage stamps) : coil, steel engraving, red ; rolled to 35 mm (diam.) x 50 mm

Optional addition, when a physical unit is kept folded or rolled, whether so designed or not, give the dimensions of the primary support and add the dimensions when folded or rolled, specified as such.

1 sheet (200 postage stamps) : plate proof ; 30 x 46 cm folded to 15 x 23 cm

12.5D6. Sight measurements and framed items. When a part of the unit being described is not visible because of a non-removable mat, frame, or other integral container or mounting, give the sight measurements followed by the word *sight* in parentheses. *Optionally*, add the dimensions of the mat, frame, etc., specified as such.

1 pane (50 postage stamps): lithography ; 21 x 27 cm (sight) in mat 26 x 31 cm
(*Window mat and backing are glued together*)

12.5E. Accompanying material

12.5E1. Give details of accompanying material as instructed in 1.5E.

25 labels : lithographs on self-adhesive paper ; 8.9 x 11.2 cm + 1 instruction sheet

12.6. PUBLISHER'S SERIES AREA

Contents:

- 12.6A. Preliminary rule
- 12.6B. Title proper of publisher's series
- 12.6C. Parallel titles of publisher's series
- 12.6D. Other title information of publisher's series
- 12.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series
- 12.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

12.6A. Preliminary rule

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12.6A1. Scope. Use this area only for describing an item belonging to a publisher's series. Do not record here information about an archival series.⁷

12.6A2. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 1.0C.

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Enclose each publisher's series statement in parentheses.

Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.

Precede other title information by a colon.

Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.

Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.

Precede the numbering within a publisher's series by a semicolon.

12.6B. Title proper of publisher's series

12.6B1. Transcribe a formal title proper of a publisher's series as instructed in 12.1B1.

Masterpieces of Canadian art

Canada 92

12.6C. Parallel title of publisher's series

12.6C1. Transcribe parallel titles of a publisher's series as instructed in 12.1D.

Canada's river heritage = Fleuves et rivières du patrimoine
canadien

12.6D. Other title information of publisher's series

12.6D1. Transcribe other title information of a publisher's series as instructed in 12.1E and only if considered necessary for identifying the publisher's series.

Christmas, 1982 : nativity scenes

⁷ For the distinction between publisher's series and archival series, see the glossary.

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12.6E. Statements of responsibility relating to publisher's series

12.6E1. Transcribe explicit statements of responsibility appearing in conjunction with the publisher's series title only if they are considered necessary for identifying the publisher's series. Follow the instructions in 12.1F when transcribing a statement of responsibility relating to a publisher's series.

Queen Elizabeth II regular issue / designed by Ernst Roch

12.6F. Numbering within publisher's series

12.6F1. See 1.6F.

Canadian history in postage stamps ; series 2 = Histoire du Canada en timbre-poste ; 2eme [sic] série

12.7. ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Contents:

- 12.7A. Preliminary rule
- 12.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch
- 12.7C. Custodial history
- 12.7D. Scope and content

12.7A. Preliminary rule

12.7A1. Scope

See 1.7A1.

12.7A2. Punctuation

Precede each element of description with a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph for each element of description.

Separate the introductory wording of an element of description from the content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

12.7A3. In presenting information in the archival description area, follow the instructions set out in 1.7A3-1.7A5.

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12.7B. Administrative history/Biographical sketch

12.7B1. Administrative history. Give a concise administrative history as instructed in 1.7B1.

The British American Bank Note Company Limited was founded in 1866. It specialized in security printing for government and private industry. Over its history, the company printed stamps, bank notes, passports, securities, bank stationery, lottery tickets, as well as other printed matter. The British American Bank Note Company also designed many of the products it printed. As well, it was involved in the research and development of methods to guard against counterfeiting.

The company was formed from two groups of printers, one headed by George Bull Burland and the other by W.C. Smillie. The British American Bank Note Company later absorbed two smaller printers, the Dominion Bank Note Company and the Canada Bank Note Company.

In 1984, the British American Bank Note Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of BCE Inc. As part of the sale of BCE PubliTech in 1988, the business was transferred to Quebecor Printing Inc. It was subsequently known as the BA Banknote Division of Quebecor Printing Inc.

12.7B2. Biographical sketch. Give a concise biographical sketch as instructed in 1.7B2.

Major Richard (Dick) Kenneth Malott was born in Kingsville, Ont. on 31 Oct. 1927. He married Dorothy Payne on 28 Feb. 1953. They have one son, Douglas.

Dick Malott attended the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. from 1946 to 1950, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts (Honours History). In 1965 he obtained a Master of Science Degree in Logistics and Computers at the United States Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

Malott joined the RCAF in 1950. During his career in the RCAF/Canadian Forces, he served in Nova Scotia, Ontario, England, Sardinia, the United States and Vietnam. In 1974, he retired from the Canadian Forces to become the Chief Curator of Collections at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, Ont. Malott retired from the Canadian War Museum in 1992.

Dick Malott's main hobby is aerophilately. He specializes in Canadian pioneer and semi-official air mail flown envelopes, and interrupted (crash) covers. He has been active in many philatelic societies and has written extensively about aerophilately. His collections have won gold medals at national and international exhibitions. In 1992, he established Malott Aerophilatelic and Militaria Consultant Services.

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12.7C. Custodial history. Give the custodial history as instructed in 1.7C.

These documents were given to F.E. Eaton by their creator, Andrej Frodel. Mr. Eaton subsequently donated them to the National Postal Museum. In 1988, the material was transferred to the Canadian Postal Archives program within the National Archives of Canada.

12.7D. Scope and content. Give information about the scope and the internal structure or arrangement of the records, and about the contents of the unit being described as instructed in 1.7D.

Fonds consists of issued stamps and proof material printed by the British American Bank Note Company. The bulk of the records contain material created for definitive, commemorative, postage due, air mail, air mail special delivery, special delivery, and post card issues for the Post Office Department. These records were apparently retained by the printer as samples to document its work. The material is arranged into two parts: one containing plate proofs of philatelic items, the other containing issued stamps and related documentation.

Series consists of a presentation album containing single images from plate proofs of stamps, plate essays of unissued stamp designs, and plate proofs of post cards. Most of the material was printed for Canada's Post Office Department.

12.8. NOTE AREA

Contents:

- 12.8A. Preliminary rule
- 12.8B. Notes

12.8A. Preliminary rule

12.8A1. Scope.

See 1.8A1.

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12.8A2. Punctuation

Precede each note by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

Separate introductory wording from the main content of a note by a colon followed but not preceded by a space.

12.8A3. In presenting information in the note area, follow the instructions set out in 1.8A4-1.8A5.

12.8B. Notes

Make notes as instructed in 1.8B and the following subrules.

12.8B1. Variations in title. Make notes on variant titles as instructed in 1.8B1.

Traditionally known as: Imperial penny postage
(*Title proper is Xmas 1898*)

12.8B2. Source of supplied title proper. Indicate the source of a supplied title proper as instructed in 1.8B2.

Title taken from the official bulletin for the issued stamp
(*Supplied title for an untitled die proof created in the stamp design process*)

12.8B3. Parallel titles and other title information. Make notes on parallel titles and other title information as instructed in 1.8B3.

12.8B4. Continuation of title. Complete the transcription of the formal title proper and/or other title information as instructed in 1.8B4.

Title continues: ... passing over the first carrier of ocean mail
(*Title proper: Vickers Vimy leaving St. John's with first transatlantic air mail*)

12.8B5. Statement(s) of responsibility. Make notes on any statement(s) of responsibility as instructed in 1.8B5. Give the creator after whose original work the unit being described has been made, if known and not already recorded in the description.

Designer and engraver Yves Baril

After a photograph by Yousuf Karsh

12.8B6. Attributions and conjectures. Make notes on authors to whom the unit being described has been attributed, as instructed in 1.8B6.

Engraving attributed to Alfred Jones

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.8B7. Signatures and inscriptions. Make notes on signatures, inscriptions, or marks, monograms, etc. If important, indicate where such signatures and inscriptions appear. Do not record the actual signature if it has already been transcribed in the description.

Inscribed in pencil, recto: Proof after softening plate and hammering out Apr 10/35

Instructions to the engraver inscribed in pencil on recto

Inscriptions in side margins at the four corners of the pane record the printer name, plate number, names of designers

12.8B8. Edition. Make notes relating to the edition as instructed in 1.8B7.

Issue combines plate 1 of the frame and plate 2 of the vignette

12.8B9. Issue data. Make notes on information relating to the issuing jurisdiction or the denomination that is not already included in the philatelic issue data area.

Includes postage stamp issues from 36 Universal Postal Union member countries

Includes all the issued denominations for the series plus material relating to the unissued 4¢ denomination

12.8B10. Date(s) of creation, including publication, distribution, etc. Make notes on dates and other details of creation, publication, distribution, etc., as instructed in 1.8B8.

First issued in 1851

12.8B11. Generation. Make notes to distinguish between different generations of material.

Post-contemporary "proofs" pulled from printing plate of stamp issued in 1857
(*Date of creation: 1930*)

12.8B12. Physical description. Make notes on important physical details that are not already included in the physical description area. See also 1.8B9.

Plate blocks mounted in set on card

Colour uneven on proof

Lathework along lower margin of proof sheets

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Proof sheets are punch cancelled

Postage stamp is watermarked "E.&G." (For E. & G. Bothwell Cluta Mills)

12.8B12a. Markings. Make notes on postal markings, cancellations, handstamps, imprints, etc.

Cancellation: "day of issue/jour d'émission"; location: Ottawa
Canada; date: 81-11-24

American Bank Note Co. engraving department date stamp on
verso

12.8B12b. Physical condition. Make notes on the physical condition of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B9a.

Creases through the centre column of stamps

Colour faded on stamp

12.8B12c. Conservation. Make notes on conservation work performed as instructed in 1.8B9b.

Removed from original mount and cleaned

Adhesive hinges removed from verso

12.8B12d. Accompanying material. Make notes on accompanying material as instructed in 1.8B9c.

Accompanied by a souvenir booklet

12.8B13. Publisher's series. Make notes on the publisher's series as instructed in 1.8B10.

Title in official bulletin: 1988 Olympic Winter Games
(*Series title on stamps:* Calgary 1988)

12.8B14. Alpha-numeric designations. Make a note of any important numbers borne by the unit as instructed in 1.8B11.

Die number: X-G-588

12.8B15. Immediate source of acquisition. Make notes on the immediate source of acquisition as instructed in 1.8B12.

Acquired from the Vincent Graves Green Philatelic Research
Foundation

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.8B16. Arrangement. Make notes on the arrangement as instructed in 1.8B13.

Material arranged by the archives into sequential order by issue date

12.8B17. Language. Make notes on the language of the unit being described as instructed in 1.8B14.

Text on booklet cover in French only

12.8B18. Location of originals. Make notes on the location of originals and reproductions as instructed in 1.8B15a.

12.8B19. Availability of other formats. Make notes on the availability of other formats as instructed in 1.8B15b.

Selected photographic reproductions available

12.8B20. Restrictions on access, use, reproduction, and publication. Make notes on restrictions as instructed in 1.8B16.

Restricted: Permission of the donor required for access, use, or reproduction

Access and use subject to review under the Access to Information and Privacy act

No reproduction without the written permission of Canada Post

12.8B21. Finding aids. Make notes on finding aids as instructed in 1.8B17.

Inventory list available

Finding aid: Pritchard-Andrews Limited collection of proof impression books. 33 v. Canadian Postal Archives finding aids: CPA-13, CPA-15, CPA-19, CPA-27

12.8B22. Associated material. Make notes on associated material as instructed in 1.8B18.

Original steel hammer used to make the postmarks is located at the National Postal Museum of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec

PHILATELIC RECORDS

12.8B23. Accruals. Make notes on accruals as instructed in 1.8B19.

Issued material is transferred semi-annually to the archives. Pre-production material no longer required for production purposes is transferred approximately once a year

12.8B24. Related groups of records in different funds. Make notes regarding related groups of records in different funds as instructed in 1.8B20. Also give this information at the file or item level of description if significant.

Other revenue material is located in the American Bank Note Company funds

12.8B24a. Related groups of records within the same funds. Make notes regarding related groups of records within the same funds as instructed in 1.8B20a.

12.8B25. References to published works. Provide references to published works containing a description of the unit. As appropriate, cite philatelic catalogues or other standard sources that classify (e.g., by stamp issue) or otherwise help identify the material being described. Make this note in a standard and abbreviated form.

Described in: The essays and proofs of British North America / Kenneth Minuse and Robert H. Pratt. Federalsburg, Md. : Sissons Publications, 1970. p. 47

Catalogue reference: The Canadian revenue stamp catalogue / E.S.J. van Dam. Toronto : Unitrade Press, 1991. FPS3

12.8B26. General note. Use this note to record any other descriptive information considered important as instructed in 1.8B21.

12.9. STANDARD NUMBER AREA

Contents:

- 12.9A. Preliminary rule
- 12.9B. Standard number

12.9A. Preliminary rule

12.9A1. Scope.

See 1.9A1.

12.9A2. Punctuation

PHILATELIC RECORDS

Precede this area by a full stop, space, dash, space *or* start a new paragraph.

12.9B. Standard number

12.9B1. See 1.9B.

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