

Bibliotheca Baltica

Informationen zum Bibliothekswesen im Ostseeraum

NEWSLETTER OF BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA WORKING GROUP

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Bibliotheca Baltica:

- 7th International Symposium at Greifswald April 21 – 24, 2004 •



ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT

Bibliotheca Baltica

zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit
der Bibliotheken im Ostseeraum

IMPRESSUM

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INHALT

From the president	3
Editorial	4
Andris Vilks (National Library of Latvia, President 2004-2008)	5
Bozena Bednarek-Michalska (Torun University Library, Poland)	6
Summaries of the Presentations	7
Kai Steffen: Greifswald University Library – 400 years of a new library. Stages and impulses of renewal.	8
Jolita Steponaitiene: The vestiges of Königsberg University Library in the National Library of Lithuania	10
Joanna Milewska-Kozłowska, Maria Strutynska: Collections of Greifswald provenance at the Nicolaus Copernicus University Library in Torun	12
Natalia A. Elagina, Ljudmila I. Buchina: Digitization and Cataloguing of Polish Documents from the Dubrovsky Collection	13
Tapani Harviainen: Digitizing rare non-Cyrillic legal deposit prints at Helsinki University Library	15
Andrea Rapp: Building up large digital collections: The Digitization Centre (GDZ) at Göttingen State and University Library	17
Marian Lefferts: CERL – the Hand Press Book Data Base and the CERL Thesaurus	19
Minna Kaukonen: Managing Digitisation Projects – Minerva Project: How to benefit from the results?	21
Boris Volodin: Initiatives of the National Library of Russia in the field of digitizing, cataloging and preservation	23
Jürgen Geiß: Digital Cataloguing of Medieval Manuscripts: The Greifswald Pilot Project	25
Peter Wolff: Digitizing and indexing the old handwritten classified book catalogue of the University Library of Greifswald	27
Majlis Bremer-Laamanen: Digitisation – Selecting Collections – Issues of Priority and Value	29
Werner Holbach: VD 17: Digitized Bibliography of German Imprints in the 17th Century	31
Moonika Teemus: Virtual Collections of Graphic Art	33
Ivan Boserup: Faksimiles of Copenhagen Manuscripts: Past, Present, and Future	35
We invite new members to BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA	36
Satzung (deutsche Fassung)	36
Satzung (engl. Fassung)	39
Robert Schweitzer: Boris Fedorovich Volodin (1950-2005)	41

From the President

Honourable members of *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
Sehr geehrte Mitglieder der AG *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
Drodzy uczestnicy *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
? ??? ??? ? ? ?????????? *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
Didžiai gerbiami *Bibliotheca Baltica* dalyviai!
Lugupeetud *Bibliotheca Baltica* osavõtjad!
Arvoisat *Bibliotheca Baltica* 'n osanottajat!
Ärade deltagare av *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
Ærede *Bibliotheka Baltica* medlemmer!
Kære deltagere af *Bibliotheca Baltica*!
Cienijamie *Bibliotheca Baltica* dalibnieki!

More than twelve years have passed since our working group was established within the framework of *Ars Baltica*.. *Bibliotheca Baltica* is one of the few organizations which continuously organize symposiums. Their route has been Lübeck – Tartu – Riga – Stockholm – Szczecin – Copenhagen – Greifswald. Proceedings of them have been published, and the newsletters reach us regularly. All this is due to the years'-lasting support of the Secretariate in Lybeck (Dr. Robert Schweitzer) and our Treasurers (Dr. Joerg Fligge and his successor Steen Bille Larsen), all the Presidents (Dr. Prof. Esko Häkli, Tomas Lidman and Dr. Hans Armin Knöppel), the board members, and the hosts of the symposiums. The last symposium in Greifswald was again excellently arranged. We felt the interest of libraries, and of readers as well. The selected theme also was a success – the digitisation of our culture heritage to guarantee both preservation and availability turned out to be topical for all the participants of the symposium, and the practical results were good for comparison.

I highly appreciate the honour shown to me, indeed, by electing me the president of *Bibliotheca Baltica*. I have participated in all seven previous symposiums. From 1994 to 1998 I have been the member of the Board, too.

In spite of its stability *Bibliotheca Baltica* as an organisation must respond to the changes taking place in the Baltic Sea area. Firstly, regarding the political background, all the member states of *Bibliotheca Baltica* have become members of the European Union, except Russia. This opens quite new possibilities for the regional development. Besides, the European Union strongly supports the co-operation with Russia (especially with the districts of St.Petersburg and Kaliningrad). Secondly, the co-operation of the countries around the Baltic Sea consolidates in education, culture, mass media, and information. Possibly this is also a new perspective for libraries, particularly because of the fact that there have already been initiatives to promote the co-operation among the memory institutions of the region.

At the same time the countries of the Baltic Sea are connected with many activities within the region and also outside it, - IFLA, LIBER, EBLIDA, other. There is an opinion that *Bibliotheca Baltica* is not a strong organisation embracing the whole region. Such an opinion has occurred in spite of the fact that all the states are represented, including all the national libraries, university and other research libraries in the capitals and also in other larger cities of these states. Now the future possibilities are being considered to avoid duplicative activities. There is a concern to change the status of *Bibliotheca Baltica* (the approximation concerning other organisations included), and to make the conditions of membership more resilient. This might

open possibilities not only to maintain the interest among the present member libraries and other member institutions of *Bibliotheca Baltica*, but also to amplify the membership.

The new Board looks ahead to evaluate the future of *Bibliotheca Baltica* and to be open towards other partners as one of its main tasks.. The members of the Board are also convinced that the next symposiums shall not be less qualitative than the previous ones. Moreover, - those symposiums shall be oriented towards the interests of a wider audience. The next symposium will take place in Vilnius in 2006. Up to this time its content will be prepared and suggestions for it are welcome. Moreover, the board will report on the perspectives touched above to the Assembly.

‘‘He who changes will survive for the future’’ - these are the words of the most prominent Latvian poet, Rainis.

Andris Vilks

From the Editor

In the time of the internet, the significance of a printed newsletter as a means of quick information has considerably diminished. On the other hand it still sets a permanent record of our activities. Moreover, in print version usually quite some editorial work is being invested, a principle, which would run contrary to the endeavor for instant information, which is basic for a web-site.

The board will therefore follow the course of publicizing our activities both ways, attempting to put information on the web as soon as possible, and keeping up a newsletter for long run documentation. Even this newsletter will soon be readable on our home page.

So it will be advisable to consult www.lib.helsinki.fi/baltica/ regularly for the last news.

The main theme of this issue is our Greifswald Symposium of 2004. Almost all presentation have been readable on the web quite instantly after the event, yet they were uneven in coverage – ranging from 100 character ‘‘abstract abstracts’’ to full text versions and power point presentation copies. The documentation in this booklet has leveled all the presentations up (or down) to summaries of about two pages, thus putting either flesh on the bones or serving the hurried reader. (Of course, here too, ‘‘the Nurembergers don’t hang anybody except they got hold of him.’’)

It is to be expected that this new concept will also consolidate the Newsletter as such.

Robert Schweitzer

Andris Vilks (National Library of Latvia, President 2004-2008)



Having been newly elected at the General Assembly of Bibliotheca Baltica at Greifswald University Library in 2004 as president for the Term 2004-2008, I would like to thank for the confidence and to introduce myself, even if I can be rightly counted among the founding fathers of our organisation. I have been present on all symposia since Lübeck 1992 and was a member of the first elected board (1994-1998). I have been active in quite many different international institutions of librarianship and cooperative bodies of librarians.

I was born in 1957, and after having acquired the grade of Master of Science I began my librarian's career in the Rara Department of the National Library of Latvia in 1978, served as head of this department from 1986 to 1989 and was then promoted to my present post as Director of the National Library.

My fields of interest stretch from the history of book trade to political issues like Central and East European libraries in transition as well as professional ones like management and marketing in Libraries. My special concern is digital cooperation in the ALM sector.

Besides my duties in the National Library I am still active in teaching as a Lecturer for Master and Bachelor programs at the University of Latvia, Faculty of Philology, Department of Information Librarianship Science. I have published more than a hundred articles on a variety of themes from among these activities.

Inside Bibliotheca Baltica my special concern will be the Baltic collections, before all the promotion of their digitisation. Moreover he wants to improve the cooperation in the cross sectors of Central and East European libraries within the ongoing transition process.

Bozena Bednarek-Michalska (Torun University Library, Poland)



I hope, my term as a board member (2004-2008) will enhance the participation of Polish libraries in Bibliotheca Baltica's activities, which have started with the Szczecin symposium of 2000. Torun University Library has been in close cooperation e.g. with Herder Institute in Marburg as well as Greifswald University Library, where I was elected.

I have been working for Torun University Library since 1982 after graduating from the department of Polish Philology of the University of Wroclaw and a year as a high school teacher. At present, as an associate director, I am responsible for information and promotional activities.

Besides that I have been involved in managing [EBIB - Electronic online journal and service for Polish librarians](#). Moreover I teach courses on search strategies and quality evaluation of specialist information, among others in electronic data, databases, and internet resources in the framework of Post Graduate Study in Programming and Application of Computers, and of Post Graduate Study "Information Technology in Science Education" at the Institute of Physics, Nicolaus Copernicus University.

I cover the same fields in training staff in service, students from other academic centers, school and regional librarians. Moreover I engage in the promotion of e-learning in the framework of international projects supported among others by the European Union and the Bertelsmann Foundation. I have also written numerous articles in these fields, like e.g. [Creating a Job Description for an electronic resources librarian](#), *Library Management* 23 (2002) pp. 378-383. The quality of information service - definitions <http://ebib.oss.wroc.pl/english/grant/michalska.php>.

I am a member of [The Polish Librarians Association](#) and vice-president of [EBIB](#) since 1998. As a member of the Foundation Board of Directors for INFOBIBNET I participate in promoting the use of new technologies in information exchange among public libraries.

VII. International Symposium of BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA

Opening the Treasures of Libraries in the Baltic Sea Area

Wednesday 21 April - Saturday 24 April

Greifswald University Library

Summaries of the Presentations

in the order established by the program,
edited on the basis of materials furnished by the authors by

Robert Schweitzer.

Greifswald University Library – 400 years of a new library Stages and impulses of renewal.

“400 years of a *new* library” - this peculiar motto for the celebration of the library’s anniversary points to its constant stages of *inner* renewal, as well as to the fact that the second establishment of the library is being celebrated, the first one having been abandoned in the reformation period.

Greifswald University, founded 1456, was the second oldest in Northern Europe, and the founding-father himself, Heinrich Rubenow, donated a collection of manuscripts for a law faculty library, and 30 years later there existed another one of 103 volumes for the *artes liberales*. But these collections – one of the oldest university libraries in Germany – were not recovered when Johann Bugenhagen, a fellow of Luther, refounded the university in 1539.

In 1604 the university council charged the renowned Wittenberg bookseller and publisher Samuel Selfisch with delivering new books of all scientific disciplines, worth 2,000 florins, for the formation of a university library, with another 30 florins for new acquisitions every year. The first book acquisitions were chiefly basic manuals and classics such as Livius, Aristotle and Luther. The deliveries continued until 1627, but later the library could only afford to buy complete collections with specially allotted funds.

Occupied in the Thirty Years’ War, Greifswald became Swedish territory in 1648 for more than 160 years. The development of Greifswald University Library as the oldest Swedish university library was remarkable. In 1698 the collection had grown to 1,000 volumes and reached 3,000 books in 1746, not yet counting the 3,400 volumes from the collection of Christian Nettelblatt, judge at the Swedish Superior Court of Justice in Wismar, bought in 1743.

Not much is known about the medieval university building, but the new *Ernst-Ludwig-Collegium* built in 1597 had a special library room. In consequence of the lack of space, a pompous library room with galleries was placed in the centre of the new rich 4-storey baroque building of 1750.

At that time Johan Carl Dähnert, installed in 1747, professor of aesthetics at Greifswald university made his institution the most modern library of the time, with a practical – and even printed – catalogue. He secured clearly defined state support, improved opening hours and user’s rights, and expanded the holdings from 5.600 to 30.000 volumes. Dähnert was succeeded by other Swedish scholars, e.g. the well-known Swedish expellee Thomas Thorild, poet and publisher, professor of Swedish language and literature, librarian from 1796 till 1808.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the collections grew by an enormously rich amount of imprints from the whole Swedish realm including e.g. Finland and Estonia. As one year of study in Greifswald was compulsory for entering public service in Sweden, the library was privileged by the Swedish legal deposit law since 1775. The older Finnish prints were described in a printed catalogue by Ewald Kuhr (1939).

After the Peace of Vienna (1815) Greifswald became part of a Prussian province. The legal deposit however was continued in respect to Pomerania, enhancing the collection of Pomeranica, which had been inaugurated by Dähnert. Other important enrichments of Greifswald’s library were the purchases of valuable older clerical libraries (1830), including one of the three extant 36-line “Gutenberg” bibles, which had been compiled in the church library of

Wolgast. In 1877 from nearby Eldena the complete library of a Prussian school of public administration in Prussia with valuable *cameralistica* was acquired. At the same time the Pomeranian societies on history and sciences deposited their special regional collections in the university library. Especially worth mentioning is the collection of 9,000 *vitae pomeranorum* - rare funeral and wedding sermons and personal histories from the 16th to the 18th centuries in Pomerania and the Swedish empire. – Today the library holds 180,000 older books and rare prints, among them 313 Incunabula, nearly 7,400 prints of the 16th century, about 25,000 of the 17th century, and more than 32,500 volumes from the 18th century, many of these from Sweden and Finland.

In 1880-1892 a separate building for the university library had to be erected. The well known Berlin architect Martin Gropius designed the first library with closed stacks in Germany, split into 6 floors of iron construction with wooden stacks and special staircases. a of classic style and built in two portions from 1880 to 1892. Today it is used for the work with the special and rare book collections only.

The Second World War brought the loss of some 20,000 out of the half million volumes as a result of evacuations of valuable holdings, stored in the manor of Pansin (today in Poland), of which only a part has survived in the University library of Torún (cf. the contribution of Milewska / Kozłowska in this volume).

After the war, Greifswald university library had to cope with financial and ideological restrictions in the socialist educational system of the German Democratic Republic. On the other hand, it had the duty to collect all obtainable literature from Scandinavia including Finland. The exchange of scientific publications especially with Northern Europe, Poland and the Soviet Union was important, whereas the purchase of foreign books suffered from financial difficulties. The library held altogether 1.5 million books and volumes of journals up to 1989, when the GDR was dissolved and the university began to boom in the new *Bundesland* of Mecklenburg-Pomerania. Today it serves some 9,500 students, and 3 million items of media can be offered, 2.2 millions of these are books, together with 600,000 dissertations. 4,300 printed journals are subscribed annually and the access to 6,800 electronic journals and about 250 online-databases has to be added. Nearly one million books and other media were newly obtained from 1990 to this year. The library developed to a modern and technically well supplied service institution. The staff consists of 89 employees, among them 10 scientific librarians. The library is open to the public with its full service daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., 78 hours a week. In continuation of its traditions it has the duty of collecting all scientifically relevant literature from and about Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, whereas the traditional stress on Scandinavian and Finnish literature and information supply is carefully continued.

By now complete catalogue access via internet is possible. by now - also the older but still relevant card catalogues and the volumes of the systematic catalogue are retrodigitized (cf. P. Wolffs contribution on the digitized “Realkatalog” in this volume). Even the newer descriptions of the library’s medieval manuscripts are searchable via the Internet database *Manuscripta mediaevalia*.

The “concept of the future library” (1996) provides for the erection of a new library building (completed 2001), the continued use of the old library for special collections, and the reduction of the 28 branch libraries to very few departmental libraries. By now all former library facilities for medical and natural sciences are already located in the new building, whereas three larger area libraries for the other faculties are still to be built in the old part of the town, beginning about 2008.

Jolita Steponaitiene
Head of Rare Books and Manuscript Department
National Library of Lithuania, Vilnius

The vestiges of Königsberg University Library in the National Library of Lithuania

Königsberg, now known as Kaliningrad, - in Lithuanian Karaliaucius - is the city in the Western neighbourhood of Lithuania. Its university, founded in the 16th century, was one of the biggest in Middle and Eastern Europe. The university library with its holdings in the humanities was also called "royal library" or (after the name of the university) "Albertina". It accumulated funds of Kantiana, prussica, baltica, rossica and musical publications.

For Lithuania it is most important that this library had a valuable collection of Lithuanian and lithuanistic publications, the acquisition of which started already in the 18th century. After the First World War it contained about 50 Lithuanian books from the 16th to the 18th century, among them almost all works of Martynas Mažvydas, who published the first printed Lithuanian book in 1547. After the Second World War, Königsberg library collections were all spilled over the libraries of Germany, Poland, Lithuania, former Soviet Union, or got into private collections, and a part of them was lost.

Already in 1945, Lithuania took care about the fortune of Königsberg libraries, archives and museums. For ten years, scientists, lithuanists, historians, directors of the libraries organized expeditions to the Königsberg region for collecting lithuanica. There had been various opinions whether all these collections should be possessed by **one** institution or shared by many. The biggest part of Königsberg collections accrued to the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

In the expeditions participated also the that time director of the State Central Library Juozas Rimantas, which then did not yet perform the functions of the later national library and was located in Kaunas, the second city in Lithuania by size and importance. Rimantas wanted most part of Königsberg collections in Kaunas, the pre-war temporary capital, and an important centre of science and culture.

The State Central Library, presently Lithuanian National Library, received a part of the Lithuania Minor (the part of East Prussia inhabited by Lithuanians) historical acts collections, books from Königsberg library, part of the library's archive (covering the years 1824-1898, including correspondence with organizations and private people regarding receiving of books, legal deposit copies, as well as inventory lists). Upon the agreements with the heads of expeditions, the National Library also received germanica collections. These comprised not only books acquired by the university library, but also collections of private or organisations' libraries added to the library at various times.

The most of these was Dr. Fridrich August Gotthold's collection, making up for more than 250,000 titles in about 55,000 volumes. Albertina library inherited it as Gotthold's legacy and kept it as a separate collection called "Gottholdiana". The remnants in the National Library of Lithuania had been integrated into various departments and registered with other acquisitions. They can only be found with intrinsic knowledge. So far 184 items from the 16th century (mostly German, some in Latin), 405 from the 17th century have been identified. The 18th cen-

ture books were not yet completely checked, but 253 of them have been found. No periodicals were detected, but. 200 music manuscripts could be saved from a paper mill.

Another large collection was the "Wallenrodiana", a family library founded in 1629 by the Prussian chancellor Martin von Wallenrodt. In 1817 it comprised about 10,000 books, and in 1909 it was incorporated into Königsberg University Library. The extant bulk of this collection is in the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. Collections from other libraries (like Michael Lilienthal's from the beginning of the 18th century) were not so significant or large.

The National Library of Lithuania, participating in various projects and co-operating with other organizations, gives attention not only to reconstruction of private collections or collections, which originated from Lithuanian monasteries, but also to registering of books of Königsberg regional libraries by currently scrutinizing the inventory of the old books fund. Some data are being inserted into the virtual catalogue of books from the Königsberg area, a project carried out in co-operation with Osnabrück University and headed by Axel Walter.

Disclosing the fate of collections of Königsberg University Library provides an opportunity for establishment of good contacts among European libraries, keeping heritage important not only to this region but to the whole Europe.

Königsberg is the cradle of Lithuanian printed word. The first Lithuanian book Martynas Mažvydas' *Catechismus* was printed in 1547 by Hans Weinreich in Königsberg. Therefore we must concentrate all efforts to reconstruct the written heritage of this region and show proper respect for it.

Joanna Milewska-Kozłowska
Maria Strutynska
Nicolaus Copernicus University Library
Torun, Poland

Collections of Greifswald provenance at the Nicolaus Copernicus University Library in Torun

The report discussed the amount and the general character of books of Greifswald University Library provenance present in the collections of the Nicolaus Copernicus University Library in Torun. In October and November 1945, the first books by ordinance of Red Army Marshal Žukov made their way to the newly established University from an evacuation site in Pansin (pol. Pezino). In 1943, they had been deposited in Pansin by the University of Greifswald authorities in order to be shielded from the air raids of the allied forces. Following the shift in national boundaries after World War II, the Greifswald collections ended up on Polish territory.

The collections were discussed on the basis of a physical examination conducted in the NCU Library depositories. First studies had been made from 1996 concerning the books from the 15th through 18th century, results of which were published in 1999. The continuation of the work also included 19th and 20th century items.

The “hands on”; method was necessary due to the fact that materials in the depository are organised by inventory numbers, which register items in the order of their accession to the Library collection. Publications from Greifswald were identified within the collections by their unique binding, labels, ex-libris, as well as, stamps. The study concluded that the former Greifswald collections of the NCU Library amount to 4665 volumes and 7319 bibliographic items, including old prints, prints in Low German, several manuscripts and musical prints, 20 atlases, as well as 19th and 20th century books (1621 items in 1680 volumes). They constitute only something more than 20 per cent of the amount of books that had been evacuated. It must be noticed that the transports were not continued after November 7th 1946.

Several publications were described in greater detail and presented in photographs, among others several editions of the Low German *Reynke de voss*, and the 1541 Low German edition of Luther’s translation of the *Bible*.

Natalia A. Elagina
Ljudmila I. Buchina
National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg

Digitization and Cataloguing of Polish Documents from the Dubrovsky Collection

The excellent collections of West European manuscripts in the National Library of Russia Saint Petersburg (until 1917 Imperial Public Library) were largely derived from exceedingly rich Russian bibliophilic collections of the 18 - and 19 century. Best known among them is the Petr Petrovich Dubrovsky Collection purchased by command of Emperor Alexander I in 1805 to establish the first special division of Imperial Public Library, the *Depot des manuscrits*, based on valuable manuscripts collected and "dedicated to the benefit of the Fatherland" by Court Counselor Dubrovsky.

The prominent collector, born in Kiev, graduated from the Kiev Ecclesiastical Academy in 1772. In order to continue his education at "foreign universities", Dubrovsky gained an appointment at the Russian Church in Paris and was soon employed by the Russian embassy. During his more than 20 years in diplomatic service abroad (15 in France), and his frequent travels to other West European countries, he made every effort to enlarge his perfect collection.

Typologically, the Dubrovsky collection is subdivided in the two sections: one comprising almost 1,000 5th to 18th -century manuscript books, and the other containing about 15,000 documents for the period between the 12th - and the 18th century.

Famous among his Western medieval manuscripts are Early Middle Age Latin codices from monastic scriptoria, and exquisitely illuminated manuscript books from the 13th and the early 16 century, many coming from royal houses of France, England, Italy and Spain.

The documentary section, representing the history of many European states, includes almost 3000 Polish documents from the 15th to the 18th century, mostly from the archives of the powerful Lithuanian Princes Radziwill, pivotal figures in Polish history. The major portion of these dates from the second half of the 16th and the 17th century. These include multiple public deeds from all echelons of the administration, as well as official and private correspondence of Polish kings, magnates and officials - all of them important sources for the history of the Polish state, its relations to foreign powers and to Lithuania. The documents are in heavy demand in the Reading Room, and copying is repeatedly requested for research or publishing purposes.

As the Polish autographs in the Dubrovsky collection were grouped and bound, curators have to provide access to a set of manuscript material in the Reading Room. This also dictates severe copying restrictions, but also microfilming involves significant physical effects both on the binding and the documents proper, including inevitably destroyed seals. Besides, the product is far from acceptable for the scholars. Tangible wear due to prolonged and continuous use has made the curators consider urgent preservation strategies for this section of the Dubrovsky collection.

The project devised by NLR Manuscripts Divisions for Polish documents in the Dubrovsky collection involves, in parallel to a set of conservation works, development of a special *elect-*

ronic model collection. The main purpose of this collection is to provide the researchers with summarized data of each document, sufficient for internal and external analysis of the source without or with only exceptional access to the original, and to create the conditions for subsequent copying of collection material without any additional physical effects.

An electronic document model solving the problem should include:

1. A brief description of the document, generally conforming to accession record but refined or extended to include additional data where needed.
2. An electronic copy of the document, representing the form and condition, and providing knowledge both of the basic text and of all archival and office notes.
3. A digital image of the watermark used in the paper.
4. A digital image of State or private seals, if any.
5. An electronic model of the paper sheet, permitting both the plane view of the document, and human-eye simulating.

Theoretical and practical principles of the non-textual component of this electronic model (i.e. model graphics) were developed by the staff of the Codicological Laboratory established at the NLR Manuscripts Division and led by D.O.Tsyppkin. The electronic document models will be accompanied by an **electronic catalogue** enabling retrieval by record elements (author and addressee, date, place, document type, etc.), and the **paper and seals database**, opening up new avenues for locating and dating.

In addition, database records will be used in compiling two types of directories in electronic format. One is for paper used in the Polish documents. In addition to representing all the watermarks, this will contain identifications of mold frames, and the paper process certificate basing on comprehensive analysis. The other directory will catalogue the seals in the Polish documents. This will involve digital imaging of all the seals occurring in Polish autographs in the Dubrovsky collection. This will involve optic electronic tracing to identify individual seals from impressions or their fragments.

As of now, members of the Library's Automated Technologies Office have produced electronic copies for over 500 documents. The Codicological Laboratory has completed digital imaging for over 100 paper marks and more than 40 impressions of various seals. All these permit realization of a new stage in the project, namely integrating available digital images as electronic models and their pilot testing in the Manuscripts Reading Room.

Tapani Harviainen
University of Helsinki, Head of the KOMBIBKA project

Digitizing rare non-Cyrillic legal deposit prints at Helsinki University Library

From 1828 onwards the University Library of Helsinki – among other libraries the Russian Empire - was entitled to a legal deposit copy of every item printed in the whole realm. This free copy material was organized by language or script. The free copies in the Slavonic languages were kept in the so-called "Slavica Collection", which has been enriched continuously to this very day, thus constituting one of the brightest gems of the Helsinki University Library.

Besides, Helsinki University also acquired publications in the minority languages of the Russian Empire. These prints were located in the so-called "Special Collections", which are: Arabica, Armeniaca, Caucasia, Estonica, Georgica, Hebraica, Lettonica, Lithuanica, Persica, Russica and Turcica.

In these collections a confusingly broad spectrum of mainly religious cultural themes can be found: Sunni and Shi'a Muslims in the Arabica, Caucasia, Persica and Turcica; Jews and Karaites in the Hebraica; various Christian churches in the Armeniaca, Georgica, Russica, Estonica, Lettonica and Lithuanica.

Tantalizingly numerous writing systems are represented. First, Armenian and Georgian characters, then Latin ones with complex diacritical signs in the Estonica, Lettonica and Lithuanica, and finally scripts running from right to left, normal in Hebrew, but also adapted for Yiddish, Karaim, Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Tajik and Judeo-Tat, as well as "normal" Arabic. The latter is used in the Arabica published in the Muslim lands of the Russian Empire; in addition, the Arabic script can be found in its supplemented forms, i.e. with diacritics, in many Caucasian, Persian and Turkic languages. In the Hebrew and Arabic writing systems, besides consonants solely long vowels are indicated.

The Special Collections grew until the Russian Revolution and the independence of Finland in 1917. However, some publications in minority languages were sent to Helsinki even after the Revolution; such as *Der Emes*, the translation of *Pravda* into Yiddish, which was still dispatched in 1918. On the other hand, vast majority of the materials kept in the Special Collections was only printed between 1870 and 1913, before World War I.

After 1917, the Special Collections – other than elsewhere - were neither completed by new acquisitions nor mixed with the other holdings. This advantage of the Helsinki University Library is partly due to the past slowness and lack of language skills in the cataloguing and overall preservation of the acquisitions; a defect has become its antithesis, a source of strength. The Slavica constitutes – besides its own invaluable quality – an excellent support for the study of the Special Collections.

While religious books, belles lettres and official publications constitute the central part of the Special Collections, they nevertheless also include a great number of more ephemeral prints: magazines and other periodicals, textbooks, incidental poems, leaflets dealing with socialism, Islam, Zionism or such matters as healthcare, romantic kiosk literature, songs with music, bookseller's catalogues, holiday papers, etc. While "serious" literature is as a rule well known, it is evident that the real gems of the Special Collections are to be found among the last-mentioned, the modest casual prints.

As the obligation of depositing texts in Helsinki rested with the publishing-houses and the Censorial Committees in St. Petersburg and the Caucasus, which both were not always zealous in performing their duty, the Special Collections in Helsinki lack many of the publications mentioned in the bookstore catalogues and bibliographies. Numerous newspapers are represented only by a few issues which appeared at the beginning or end of the year, and several multi-volume works are incomplete. In fact, the gaps are quite extensive.

Another essential problem of the Special Collections is connected with the quality of paper. Between 1870 and World War I Russian paper pulp was very acidic, and in consequence the paper is now extremely fragile. Already cataloguing damages the prints, leave alone normal use. The neutralization of acidity is a very expensive process, in which the extensive national and local collections occupy first position when funds are allocated.

But it is no real alternative for the Special Collections in Helsinki to rather risk a disappointed visitor than the irreversible loss of an irretrievable book. The collections in libraries are not solely intended to be preserved forever, but also material for present research. At present, we are able to solve the problems of the fragile paper and gaps in the collections. But by digitization, we are indeed able to return the material concealed in the collections to the disposal of both scholars and the ethnic groups for which it was originally intended. It solves the problem of the acidic paper, and it offers a solution to the gaps: in digitized form the missing parts can be completed in co-operation with various libraries.

The KOMBIBKA project is now being funded by the Academy of Finland. The project has the goal of developing a virtual library and learning environment of the literary heritage of the former national minorities of Russia, i.e. an Internet-based collection of the above-mentioned minority collections. This virtual library is to be equipped with an effective search function and the possibility of interactive interpretation of the texts. Partners in the project are the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg and a number of other academic institutions and libraries.

On its initial level this year, the project aims to solve the technical problems of presentation. Three different writing systems have been selected: first, the newspaper "Shura" in supplemented Arabic characters in the Tatar language in Kazan; second, specimens of children's literature in Hebrew and Yiddish, inclusive of prints in Karaim, and, third, a Lithuanian calendars in supplemented Latin alphabet. The concrete results of these tests offer a solid basis for the continuation of the project – depending upon future funding, of course.

Andrea Rapp
Head of the Digitization Centre
State and University Library of Lower Saxony at Göttingen

Building up large digital collections: The Digitization Centre (GDZ) at Göttingen State and University Library

At Göttingen University Library, since its foundation in the 18th century known as one of the richest and most modern university libraries in Germany, a Digitization Center has been established in 1997 with a four year grant from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

Its main goals are

- Coordinating national efforts towards standardisation
- Testing and providing tools and techniques for image capture and text conversion, bibliographic description, document management, and the provision of on-line access to digital collections
- Building up professional responsibility concerning the whole digitization process (methodical and technical) within the library department

Its main activities are

- Making available printed material in a user friendly way via the internet
- Creating images of unique records like rare books, incunabula and manuscripts
- Mass digitization, especially of science journals
- Production of digital images for projects of academic institutions and publishers
- Integration of special research aspects

Up to now about 2,000,000 pages are available on GDZ's server.

The biographical and structural metadata are characterized by the following features:

The format is RDF/XML (Ressource Description Framework / eXtensible Markup Language). A migration to METS (Metadata and Transmission Standard) as a more flexible format is in progress

Storage and access is handled with AGORA (developed jointly with Satz-Rechen-Zentrum Berlin), a sophisticated document management system, which provides an electronic table of contents, easy to navigate, and with direct links to the respective parts of the document

A TIFF header allows exact identification of each image, even if the folder structures should be destroyed

Main issues of concern are standards, interoperability, and long term preservation.

The first step in the implementation was – in order to secure acceptance of the digital library – the Online Library Catalogue. A PICA-production number identifies the digitized work, and there is a direct link from the Göttingen local OPAC oder the OPAC of north German union catalogue GBV to the digitized file on the GDZ document server.

For image capturing two kinds of equipment are in use:

Zeutschel Omniscan 7000 (text material in 600 dpi, 1bit as TIFF ITU Group 4 format, illustrations up to 8bit greyscale) – for normal printed books and journals

i2s digiBook scanner (400 dpi (2 x A2) to 700 dpi (2 x A4) – for colour images

Book cradle prototype, developed at Graz University Library: an analogue camera with digital scan-back: Anagram PictureGate 8000, resolution up to 9700 x 8000 (ca. 400 MB per page image) – a special workplace for manuscripts and fragile materials

The following ongoing projects were presented as examples.

1 Travel literature and North Americana

- Göttingen is in charge of collecting publications on Anglo-American Language and Literature worldwide for the whole nation. These very extensive bookholdings, partly dating from the early times of the library and one of its main assets were chosen as a starting project
- In this project experiences in digitizing and document managing were acquired

2 Mathematica

- Mathematica have a long tradition at Göttingen University (Carl Friedrich Gauss, David Hilbert, Emmy Noether)
- The digital collection is the largest one, comprising about 800,000 pages online of monographs, journals and multivolume publications

3 Sibirica (“Meeting of Frontiers”)

- Collection donated by Georg von Asch (1729-1807) with records of Russian expeditions to Sibiria (printed books, manuscripts and hand-drawn and printed maps)
- The digitization was achieved in the framework of “Meeting of Frontiers”, a joint project of the Library of Congress, the Russian State Library (Moscow) and the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg)

4 History of Science

- Very extensive holdings were used for a presentation of encyclopedias and early dictionaries
- A special feature was the bilingual approach with Pierre Joseph Macquer’s *Dictionnaire de Chimie* with linking German and French headings
- Moreover in cooperation with Prof. Wegner, editor of the reference journal *Zentralblatt für Mathematik* the reference articles from here and from *Jahrbuch über die Fortschritte der Mathematik* were digitized, made searchable and interlinked with the GDZ document server

5 Early Zoological Literature Online

- In cooperation with the Institute of Zoology (Prof. R. Willmann) Carl von Linné’s basic reference works of zoological nomenclature were digitized
- Linking with descriptions and the literature he quotes leads to building up a zoological database for the research in biodiversity

6 Gutenberg Bible

- Göttingen University Library possesses one of the four extant complete vellum copies
- Not only the bible itself, but also the Göttingen Model book, which serves for the comparison of illuminations, as well as the famous *Helmaspergische Notariatsinstrument* (1455), a vital source on the printing history, were digitized, annotated and interlinked

The activities of GDZ do not only provide high quality access on the web to rare and precious books, but also to a huge amount of copyright free material via a coherent graphical user interface for all collections. Moreover the documents are searchable not only with GDZ’s own document server, but in the union catalogue GBV and the OPAC. The system is highly hospitable for cooperation.

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CERL – the Hand Press Book Data Base and the CERL Thesaurus

CERL exists since 1994 and is

- **Responsible for the development of a machine-readable database recording all books printed in Europe during the hand-press period, i.e. before 1830/1850.**
- **This database, the Hand Press Book database (HPB), was launched in 1997.**

Further Membership benefits

CERL also offers its members access to the

- **English Short-Title Catalogue**
(c. 468,470 records)
- **RLG Union Catalogue**
(c. 134,873,549 records)

The Hand Press Book database

The HPB database now combines

- **1,353,955 bibliographic records**
- **compiled from 20 files**
- **contributed by 18 institutions**
- **in 11 European countries**

HPB future file loads (I)

- **Yale University, c. 150,000 MARC21 records**
- **National Library of Hungary, c. 13,000 XML records**
 - Updates to this file will also include material from
 - University of Debrecen
 - The University Library of Eötvös Loránd University
 - Hungarian National Library
 - University of Szeged, University Library
 - The Rádai Library of the Danubian District of the Hungarian Reformed Church

HPB future file loads (II)

- **University of Helsinki – Fennica file, c. 4,950 MARC21 records for material until 1700.**
 - Updates covering the 18th century are envisaged.
- **Royal Library, Copenhagen, c. 100,000 MARC21 records**
 - All KB pre-1830 materials (Royal Library and University Library/both foreign and Danish)
- **Microforms of German printing in four Polish Libraries, c. 45,000 UNIMARC records**
 - Gdansk, Wroclaw, Warsaw and Szczecin

HPB future file loads (III)

- **National Library of Lithuania, c. 2700 records**
 - 18th c. Polish books issued in Lithuania
 - Hebrew books issued in Lithuania from the period 1799-1830
 - Lithuanian books from the period 1547-1830
- **British Library, 12,854 records from their Scandinavian Short-Title Catalogue**
- **Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, c. 3,900 records**
 - Spanish material, 16th and 17th c. Portuguese material, and their Elsevier collection

CERL Thesaurus

- **Contains variant forms**
 - 103,870 records in a format derived from the UNIMARC Authorities format
 - 13,804 records for imprint names
 - 4,102 records for place names
 - 85,948 for personal names
 - **Freely available on**
www.cerl.org/Thesaurus/thesaurus.htm
 - **Used for Assisted Searching on the HPB**

Services

- **Priority will be given to**
 - developing the CERL website to include an extensive range of information, facilities and services available to and from CERL members
 - investigation of cross file searching with RLG (i.e. HPB, ESTC, BIB files)
 - phased development of a CERL 'portal' approach

Manuscript Project

- **Aim is to develop a cross searching facility for online manuscript databases, in combination with the HPB, and supported by the CERL Thesaurus**
- **In 2004 CERL is undertaking a pilot which includes**
 - Digital Scriptorium
 - Royal Library, The Hague
 - National Library of the Czech Republic

1994 - 2004

To celebrate its tenth anniversary CERL, together with the National Library of Scotland, organises a Seminar:

Books and their owners: provenance information and European cultural heritage
Edinburgh, 12 November 2004

Minna Kaukonen
Project Manager
Helsinki University Library – National Library of Finland

Managing Digitisation Projects – Minerva Project How to benefit from the results?

Minerva improves access to cultural heritage

Minerva (the Ministerial Network for Valorising Activities in Digitisation) is a project funded by the Information Society Technologies Programme of the European Union from March 2002 until summer/autumn 2005. The basis of the work are the Lund Principles concerning the digitisation of cultural heritage and the common coordination of the National Representatives Group and the Member States:

“The objective of MINERVA is to create a network of Member States' Ministries to discuss, correlate and harmonise activities carried out in digitisation of cultural and scientific content, to create an agreed European common platform, recommendations and guidelines about digitisation, metadata, long-term accessibility and preservation ...

(Read onwards under: <http://www.cordis.lu/ist/ka3/digicult/en/eeurope.html>)

Minerva has extended its partnership and has 14 partners from 12 countries at the moment. The organisations involved are cultural ministries and national organisations. In February 2004 Minerva Project was enlarged to Minerva Plus initiative, which also has 14 partners. Its objective is to enlarge the thematic network of European Ministries. The partners participate in the work of the already existing working groups and some have their own contributing tasks within these groups. Detailed information can be found under www.minervaeurope.org and in a periodic newsletter which can be subscribed to via the site.

Minerva working groups and their products

Minerva has five working groups altogether. They handle digitisation of cultural heritage and digitisation structures in Europe. Central issues are end users' needs and the quality of web-sites, technical solutions for digitisation and multi-linguality. Interoperability/technical solutions have been the responsibility of the British partner, The Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries. The working group has produced Technical Guidelines for Digital Cultural Content Creation Programmes (http://www.minervaeurope.org/structure/workinggroups/servprov/documents/techguid1_0.pdf).

Benchmarking Framework

The Centre for Preservation and Digitisation/Helsinki University Library has been in charge of the 'Benchmarking framework' work package. Benchmarking means an on-going search for best practices that produce superior performance when adapted and implemented in your own organisation (Bogan-English 1994) - although this means that first you have to admit that someone else can do things better than you can. Benchmarking has five phases:

1. describe the current situation: choose the process to be benchmarked
2. find a benchmarking partner and compare experiences
3. analyse the differences in performance
4. set a new goal
5. implement, evaluate and develop

Benchmarking is not a throw-away quality management tool but has inherent the idea of continuity and long term improvement of performance. The benchmarking partners chosen should be organisations which are on a slightly higher performance level than yours. Learning and implementation are essential. In the end, you define what good practice means through your own eyes. Benchmarking is an active process and not just comparing benchmarks facts and measurements. (Cf. <http://www.benchmarking-in-europe.com>)

Minerva benchmarking online database

In order to facilitate the work of project the Minerva benchmarking online database was launched in spring 2003. The online forms are based on two types of questions: general questions about the background of the initiative and self assessment questions. There are also links to good practices in connection with certain questions.

<http://www.minervaeurope.org/structure/workinggroups/benchmarking/digitquestion.htm>
(passwords mindemo, mv1731)

The respondent is able to look for the good practices in for instance intellectual property rights, when she/he is answering the question about the performance of her/his own institution or project in this field. The final deliverable of the benchmarking working group is available at: http://www.minervaeurope.org/intranet/reports/D2_2.pdf. The future development in benchmarking in Europe is the responsibility of the Minerva coordinator, the Italian Ministry of Culture.

Good practices

Riksarkivet (National Archives), Sweden, is in charge of the Good practices working group within Minerva. The group has produced a handbook on good practices in digitisation. It covers a wide range of issues: digitisation project planning, selecting source material, handling of originals, the actual technical process, preservation, meta-data, publication, intellectual property rights, managing digitisation projects and more; cf.

http://www.minervaeurope.org/structure/workinggroups/goodpract/document/goodpractices1_3.pdf

Quality

The Minerva quality working group, which is led by the Ministry of Culture of francophone Belgium, has defined a quality cultural website as to celebrate "...European cultural diversity by providing access for all to digital cultural content". The quality handbook lists ten quality principles for cultural websites. "A quality website must be: transparent, effective, maintained, accessible, user-centred, responsive, multi-lingual, interoperable, managed and preserved."

(cf. <http://www.minervaeurope.org/structure/workinggroups/userneeds/documents/cwqp.htm>)

Initiatives of the National Library of Russia in the field of digitizing, cataloging and preservation

1. The Information Society in Russia and its Soviet Past.

The process of active democratization of the Russian society started in the beginning of the 1990s. To the Russian research libraries it meant also active integration into the world library community including active usage of new technologies.

Among the most traditional and at the same time the most successful fields of Russian library activity it is worthy to speak about the preservation. At the same time, not sooner than by the end of the 1990s, first attempts were done to connect this activity with providing access to the historical collections for the world research community. The realization of the Federal (National) programs initiated by the National Library of Russia has demonstrated positive results as well as a strong influence on some well known contradictions of Russian conservation policy - and absolutely unexpected ones.

2. Cataloging of Historical Collections.

2.1. Dispersed Libraries: Virtual Reconstruction

The electronic catalogue practically covers most of the collections of the NLR and yielded not only new retrieval possibilities for users, but it has opened new oppor for librarians' and researchers' investigations of library collections. Among them is the virtual reconstruction of e.g. physically dispersed former private libraries or libraries of institutions. For example the library of the First Imperial Cadet Corps, one of the most important military educational institutions of the Russian empire, partitioned among a number of libraries, is now under electronic reconstruction. The database (7893 items in RUSMARC) was created in onnection with the retroconversion of the old library's card catalogues of literature in Western European languages. There are plans to reconstruct the Library of Diderot the same way.

2.2. Access to Libraries' Treasures.

The most important impulse in this field was given by the project of the Hand Press Book Database, initiated by the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL) during the second half of the 1990s. The participation of the NLR participation resulted in a very well prepared electronic user catalogue, and at the same time information about our collections (more than 10,000 books printed in Western European languages in Russia between 1701 and 1800 as well as the books printed in Russian between 1725 and 1800) is internationally available. After about 40,000 titles from the 16th century have been inserted, this work has to be continued

3. Digitizing of Historical Collections with Preservation Goals.

3.1. From Fragmentary Projects to the Electronic Library.

The first digitizing projects were introduced by foreign initiatives in the 1990s. At that time same time it was rather typical to understand the libraries' own historical collections as "pure natural" commercial resources, attracting finances from abroad, mostly without any attempts to create long-term national programs. Since the beginning of this century every project is analyzed with the aim to ensure the preservation of historical collections and secondly, the creation of a user-orientated system (Cf. "The concept of the electronic library of the NLR"

by Olga Barysheva 2002). for all users. - Among the fragmentary initiatives, two are especially worth mentioning; both aim at preservation and can by now present interesting notable results.

3.2. The Preservation of the Most Frequently Used Newspapers.

After the first projects, initiated by foreign and some national educational institutions and focused on their needs, the newspaper department initiated strategic digitizing of the most frequently read newspapers with the aim to preserve them (e.g. the only copy of the first Russian newspaper "Vedomosti" (1703-1727), now available at the NLR's web site). The concept focuses on the most important and most frequently used Russian newspapers of the XIX. Century, also by digitizing microfilms. Realization will depend on the help of partners, interested in the support of such projects.

3.3. The Preservation of Historical Maps.

Electronic volumes of rare maps include titles like "Saint Petersburg: three Centuries in Plans and Maps" (1.000 items) and "Northern countries on the maps" (212 items), as well as rare maps of Finland (114 maps).

The whole Russian society with all its institutions, including such "accessory" institutions as libraries, has fundamentally changed during 1990s. Some changes were fruitful for libraries, others were destructive. At the beginning of the XXIth century it became obvious that some Russian research libraries, and first of all the National Library of Russia, came to a new level of understanding access, digitization and preservation aspects as processes of strong interdependence. Not incidentally the topic of the annual conference of the Russian library association in Novosibirsk in May 2004 has been "Libraries as the heart of the Information society".

Digital Cataloguing of Medieval Manuscripts: The Greifswald Pilot Project¹

The Greifswald manuscript project is the second approach to open up the medieval treasures of the libraries located in this city after the incunabula catalogue published in 1997². It started in spring 1999 with the objective of compiling a catalogue of the 170 medieval manuscripts up to the year 1600 (101 in the Cathedral Library, 65 in the University Library, 4 in the University Archive). For several reasons it was reformulated by the University Library Greifswald and the “Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft” (“German Research Foundation”) as a pilot project in winter 2001/2002, now observing a strong move towards digital cataloguing. To show the impacts of this new movements briefly, this paper is divided into three sections: After recalling some aspects of the current spectrum of „digital cataloguing“ (I.), it presents the German manuscript database “*manuscripta mediaevalia*” as a basic cataloguing and research tool (II.). Finally it emphasises the central role of metadata as a managing tool for the whole set of digital elements in the researcher’s (and cataloguer’s) daily routine (III.).

I.

Since databases and the Internet seem to provide unlimited possibilities with respect to publication of texts and images, dreams of scholars and financing bodies seem to be unlimited, too. But the formulation of one simple and clear idea of „digital cataloguing“ seems to be hardly impossible. Nevertheless a starting point for a discussion has to be found. So, you first may distinguish between making data available as digitised *images* or *text descriptions*. A digital image can either be a scan of an original manuscript page, of a catalogue description (in hand-written or printed form) or of a smaller element such as a rubbing of watermarks or binding tools. But if you do not only want to present a simple gallery of *pictures*, you have to provide also describing *metadata*, even in a very simple form as the name of the holding institution and the shelf mark of the original you refer to. These metadata are published normally as *text descriptions*. Exploring the chances to provide these text descriptions in *digitised* form, there are two main possibilities: First, you may publish and provide them as *simple text files*. But then you have to give the data a *structured form*. Here you might offer either a sophisticated system of links or indices or to populate them in a *database* – the best, but also the most challenging and complex tool to gain the information the user is searching for.

II.

Summarising these very pointed ideas, a mixture of these “standard types” is what the cataloguers really do when they work with “digital cataloguing”. The main question is: which part of the scales do they prefer? To get a touch of an answer to this question, let us take a look at “*manuscripta mediaevalia*”, one of the major cataloguing tools for mediaval manuscripts using digital information. Its database system was developed since 1996 by “Foto Marburg”, a central German history-of-the-arts institution, and the State Libraries of Berlin and Munich. By far the largest part of the data derives from the indices of meanwhile over 236 printed manuscript catalogues, mostly initiated and financed by the “Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft” since the mid-1950ies. First steps of cumulating, digitising and publishing these indices were made by Freiburg University, Section of Medieval Latin (microfiche, 1978–1992) and State Library Berlin (database/internet, 1992–1999). This data (called “General-

¹ This is a revised and shortened version of my presentation held 2004, April 23, at the “Bibliotheca Baltica” meeting. I would like to thank my colleagues Robert Giel, Anne-Beate Riecke and especially Hans-Jörg Lieder in Berlin State Library for their help and assistance.

² Thomas Wilhelm: *Inkunabeln in Greifswalder Bibliotheken. Verzeichnis der Bestände der Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald, der Bibliothek des Geistlichen Ministeriums und des Landesarchivs Greifswald.* – Wiesbaden 1997.

Index”), forms the core of the contents of “*manuscripta mediaevalia*”.³ In the system itself the data capturing is done via the cataloguing tool HiDA, a hierarchically organised database programme. With respect to the Greifswald manuscripts, the goal is to publish the descriptions in digitised form as well as in a printed catalogue. Regarding the first point, the website www.manuscripta-mediaevalia.de, hosted by “Foto Marburg”, guarantees the output. As the Greifswald data is updated approximately every 6-9 months, it is published in digitised form via the internet *before* the cataloguer’s work will be finally published in a printed catalogue.

The homepage of “*manuscripta mediaevalia*” provides three access paths to the user:

- (1) The link “Handschriften” (manuscripts) leads to *digitised images* of the *original manuscript volumes*. 89 items from collections in Heidelberg, Berlin, Marburg, Darmstadt and Fulda are completely digitised by now. Greifswald will provide images of about 60 totally digitised volumes in spring 2005, which means scanning about 25.000 single image files and embedding them into the database. A link to the text descriptions of the manuscript in the database (“Katalogtext”) will be provided soon.
- (2) The link „Kataloge” (catalogues) offers you images of meanwhile 236 entirely *digitised manuscript catalogues* with about 56.000 single descriptions. From the researcher’s point of view you have to have still one thing in mind: As well as in the “Handschriften” section of the database (cf. n° 1), only simple access to the description is guaranteed by following the links (owner institutions -> shelf marks -> single pages of the catalogue).
- (3) So the structured text descriptions of about 65.500 manuscripts mentioned in the *database* form the major and most valuable tool of “*manuscripta mediaevalia*”. Within these you find reliable and detailed information, for example authors, texts, incipits, provenance, bindings etc. Running descriptions of about 900 volumes from collections in Berlin, Heidelberg and Greifswald using HiDA for the input form a new cataloguing level, as the database is populated directly (not secondary via indices of printed catalogues) and the data is published via the internet. The starting point for any text retrieval is the link “Recherche” (database). At that point you may select two (since January 2005 three) retrieval modes. First you will find a shortened hit list. The button “Dokument öffnen” (open the document) will display the entire textual description. By selecting the button “Katalog öffnen” (open up the catalogue) you get to the images of the catalogue descriptions (cf. n° 2). If the images of the original pages are inserted into the database, you will also get the scans of the originals (cf. n° 1) via link. From the researcher’s point of view this tight and logical connection between visual and textual, reproductive and descriptive elements seems to be the most substantial benefit of “*manuscripta mediaevalia*”.

III.

Cataloguing with HiDA and publishing via “*manuscripta mediaevalia*” means representing all levels of the cataloguer’s “work in progress”. Regarding the Greifswald project, firstly short inventory descriptions of all 170 manuscripts have been inserted in the database. In a second step elaborated descriptions are added step by step. The updates (every 6-9 months) enable the researcher to work with the data before the project has really come to an end. To conclude, the paramount importance of textual metadata for the management of digital reproductions of both original manuscripts and catalogue descriptions have to be pointed out. The increasing triviality of disk space nowadays enables almost every institution to scan and publish images in large numbers with comparatively little effort. With regard to this fact, *high-quality metadata*, describing the contents of these image files adequately, seems to be of utmost importance. The manuscript programme of the “Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft” offers this metadata, and it is now accessible free of charge via the “*manuscripta mediaevalia*” database. All institutions with manuscript and rare book holdings are warmly invited to present their descriptions with the help of “*manuscripta mediaevalia*”. For the partners any assistance will be provided.

³ Cf. Robert Giel: Wissenschaft und Dienstleistung. Zum Einfluß der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung auf Arbeitsweise und Selbstverständnis des Bearbeiters mittelalterlicher Handschriften. In: Peter Jörg Becker [etc.] (Ed.): *Scrinium Berolinense. Tilo Brandis zum 65. Geburtstag.* – Berlin 2000, vol. 1, pp. 436–444 (with further references).

Digitizing and indexing the old handwritten classified book catalogue of the University Library of Greifswald

1. History

The hand-written classified catalogue of Greifswald University Library is modelled according on the basis of the arrangement of scientific disciplines by Otto Hartwig (1830-1902) which received much approval in its time. Many German libraries adopted this system – and even the Library of Congress. Its basic 150 volumes were prepared 1875-1888, but the catalogue had expanded to 407 volumes when it was discontinued in 1959.

Nowadays this catalogue has been digitized and is freely accessible via internet. The digitized form was supplemented by the electronic processing of the old indexes of subjects and persons as well as by a newer list of literary authors.

2. Extent and conditions of conservation

Only the recto sides of the pages were originally intended for entries. Later, however, also the left sides had to be used for new entries and interpolations. The corresponding subject is indicated on each side above the entries. On the right we can find the specific notation in numbers. In its oldest parts our classified catalogue has reached the age of more than 120 years. Its usage has left traces and injuries. In many of the volumes, their intensive use can easily be seen by cover-damages, ink-grubs, and brittling of paper. But also some careless dealing with the volumes has left its traces. Others instead do not show their age. They were newly bound in in the later years after the wearing and tearing had grown too strong. This, for example, was necessary with the volumes relating to the history of our region Pomerania. Other scientific disciplines grew or developed so quickly that volumes had to be widened, extended or reorganized in their subgroups.

3. Structure and classification system

The classification system comprises 16 departments and stresses the humanities. The first 12 departments (324 vols.) cover the humanities, the last 4 departments (83 vols.) are dedicated to subjects of the natural sciences. These departments are again structured in several subdivisions, each beginning with “generalities”, followed by items like history, biography, bibliography, periodicals, compilations, collected works, complete editions etc.

4. The project of digitization

In thinking about its preservation it was decisive that its further use would destroy it, but that still the only systematic catalogue for the library's holdings up to 1960. So, digitizing was undertaken from January 2002 to December 2003 together with the two business companies of Mikro-Univers (Berlin) and Schneider Mikrocomputertechnik GmbH (Friedberg)

First the corresponding position and hierarchy of each subject heading in the surrounding of its individual discipline was made processable through an Excel-sheet. This data base, com-

piled by library staff, includes more than 16,000 items, which in turn are linked to the corresponding images of the 103,022 catalogue pages. They were digitized by means of a book-scanner, in form of grey-scale-images with a dissolution of 400 dpis. A Java-Applet is used for viewing it on the screen. Here is possible to show the whole of a catalogue page, or, with a zoom-function, to select from the page and to show it partly in larger size.

5. The preparation of registers

An alphabetical register of keywords could be easily be generated automatically out of the system of the catalogue and included approximately 26.000 entries. In addition, library staff copied the handwritten index-volumes, making the entries run up to 53,000.

<i>Type of entries</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Alphabetical index of keywords (generated on the basis of the tables of content)	10937
Index of persons (with biographical data when found)	27000
Indexes from index volumes	19686
Index of authors (with biographical data when found and indication of language)	6218
<i>Index entries in total</i>	<i>63841</i>

They can be retrieved with different search keys: Keyword as group of the systematic structure / Person / Subject matter / Literary author.

Less important literature - disputations and dissertations as theses, articles included in school publications and other internal university writings – which had not received a systematic entry, have been kept searchable by the other indexes.

6. Use of the catalogue

The digitized catalogue can be used in two ways: first by down search following the hierarchy of the subject headings, second, by keyword or name search. But in addition to the automatically generated index the intellectual work invested by librarians in almost hundred years can be put to use.

The classified catalogue offers an order-function as usual function on a WEB-OPAC. Only registered users can post their order by an electronic form. External customers have to direct their orders to the library via interlibrary loan or online by gbv/subito.

Majlis Bremer-Laamanen
Head of Preservation and Digitisation
Helsinki University Library – The National Library of Finland
Centre for Preservation and Digitisation

Digitisation – Selecting Collections – Issues of Priority and Value

The Centre of Preservation and Digitisation (established 1990 in Mikkeli) with its about 50 employees is responsible for the digitisation activities at the National Library of Finland – Helsinki University Library. The Centre is coordinating the digitisation program in the library field and enhancing digital coordination in the memory sector between libraries, museums and archives. International participation is also familiar to us.

One of the most important features for successful digitisation projects are the selection decisions we make. Digital conversion deals with collections in demand. Content and its accessibility interest the end-user most. Selection criteria developed in the preservation field can be implemented in the digitisation field as well. Other questions arising when choosing collections for digitisation besides demand and added values to accessibility are the legal rights to create digital versions, the safety of the material when reformatting it, the infrastructure for the digital project, and the cost factor.

SELECTION OF PRINTED MEDIA

The most critical factor for selection decisions is demand. The bad condition (revealed in a survey on Finnish books from 1810-1944) is often due to brittleness and high use and these should then be digitised and preserved. Advanced search possibilities and process automation again are influencing our selecting process. Interesting but up till now awkwardly searchable collections will soon be available at a higher quality and on a much wider scale.

Two of the three categories of collections are in focus for digitisation (cf. Ross Atkinson 1986, Samuel Demas (1996):

1. The first one includes rare and unique material with high artistic or material value. These collections have national and international interest and should be digitised.
2. The second one consists of collections with intellectual content. These collections have a high demand from the very start and are asked for when getting old. Legal issues are linked to more recent material. This class could be further divided into:
 - Genre; newspapers, photos
 - Core collections
 - Discipline; mathematics, physics
 - Geographical area or time period
 - Approach: by library, cooperation between libraries, memory organisations, scientists and librarians or for example the vacuum cleaner approach
3. The third category has a very low or short demand. There is usually no need for digitisation.

MINERVA - SOURCE OBJECTS AND SELECTION CRITERIA IN PRACTICE

Minerva (the Ministerial Network for Valorising Activities in Digitisation) is a project funded by the Information Society technologies Programme of the European Union 2002-2005. The

Centre for Preservation and Digitisation has been in charge of the Benchmarking framework work package of the Minerva Project.

In connection with this a questionnaire on digitisation projects, programs and policies was carried out in April 2003. Over 100 answers were filled in, which reflect the situation in for example Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. Access and scholarly value are the most used criteria for selection and the main targets for national digitisation today. Small, but still important criteria are institutional needs, critical mass, developing new services and digital replacement. Monetary value and preservation were issues only in very few projects.

Source objects in order of favour according to the Minerva Benchmarking questionnaire:

- Images; photographs and drawings
- Sound recordings
- Printed works: books, articles, newspapers
- Manuscripts
- Maps: printed, hand-drawn
- Moving image
- Physical objects, paintings
- Archival records: without personal data

THE WAY FORWARD

Selection in Libraries

In Finland in June 2003, the working group on digital heritage “KULDI” set up the Ministry of Education within the Information Society Programme for the production of digital resources, finished its work. The main institutions represented were The National Archives, The National Board of Antiquities and the Helsinki University Library – the National Library

Within KULDI the digitisation program for the cultural heritage in the library sector was established. The demand could be divided according to time period, to genre (books, newspapers, manuscripts...) and then again to core collections and disciplines. This way we will be able to digitise whole collections, important for researchers and the public. With the rapid development in automation large collections are within reach. One of the most important collections to be digitised was the newspapers.

The digital historical newspaper library 1771-1890 was launched to the public in 2001 and is very popular. It will contain about 1 million pages by 2006, when finished. Advanced search possibilities with full text, article search as well as browsing are available. Automation is enhanced. Other projects are scholarly journals, ephemera and soon books will be under way according to the digitisation program.

Memory organisations in Finland

An amount of 5 million euros per year should be taken into account for digitising the central copyright free heritage – according to KULDI. The memory organisations of KULDI are continuing the work on a voluntary base with meetings twice a year, working groups and directors’ meetings.

VD 17: Digitized Bibliography of German Imprints in the 17th Century

1. Bibliographic Situation and Project History

Before the project „VD 17“ (Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachraum erschienenen Drucke des 17. Jahrhunderts / Bibliography of German Imprints from the 17th Century) was launched in 1996, these publications were recorded only in individual library catalogues and special bibliographies. The lack of a central collecting library was only in 1989 made up for by the project "Sammlung Deutscher Drucke", combining the efforts of several important libraries to complete their previous holdings by retrospective acquisition. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) improved bibliographic accessibility by funding the conversion of catalogues of fifteen libraries containing publications older than 1850. But the converted records do not meet modern bibliographic standards.

The VD 17 will include all titles in German language published worldwide as well as those published within the historical boundaries of German-speaking countries, regardless of language. This area is basically determined by Joseph Benzing's authoritative survey,¹ including e.g. the German parts of Switzerland and Alsace, but disregarding excluding Bohemia, Moravia, Transylvania, Hungary and the Baltic states.

Feasability studies predicted 265,000 titles (at present, 300,000 titles seem more likely) and at least 1.75 million existing copies². Therefore main emphasis was put on recording the titles in libraries with the most extensive holdings before registering the variant copies.

2. Cooperation

The DFG agreed on funding the core project for ten to twelve years as a cooperative venture of the Staatsbibliothek Berlin, the Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel and (also in coordinating function) the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München.

After the reunification of Germany libraries in Dresden, Halle and Gotha have been associated members since 1996 and independent partners since 2000. The data of the Ratsschulbibliothek Zwickau were added offline. The Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen and the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek Weimar joined in 2002 the Stadtbibliothek Nürnberg in 2003. Their contributions have been estimated to amount to the following numbers:

BSB München:	112,000
HAB Wolfenbüttel:	110,000
SSB Berlin:	70,000
UB Dresden:	67,000
UB Halle:	68,000
UB Gotha/Erfurt:	53,000
SuUB Göttingen:	83,000
HAAB Weimar:	50,000
StB Nürnberg:	13,000
Sum total	626,000

¹ Benzing, Josef: Die Buchdrucker des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts im deutschen Sprachgebiet.- 2., verbesserte und ergänzte Auflage. - Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz, 1982.

² Cf.: Müller, Wolfgang: Die Drucke des 17. Jahrhunderts im deutschen Sprachraum : Untersuchung zu ihrer Verzeichnung in einem VD17. Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz, 1990.

3. Cataloguing

The VD 17 illustrates the records by including digitized images of the title pages and key pages like colophon, illustrations, dedicatory pages, printers' marks, beginning of the main part, etc.) in order to guarantee a quick and reliable identification. Variant issues of an imprint may be clearly identified by including fingerprints (four groups of characters taken from precisely defined pages). The cataloguing rules applied are the "Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken" (RAK-WB; Rules for Descriptive Cataloguing in Academic Libraries), with recipients of dedications and censors also recorded. Subject cataloguing is provided by 140 genre terms, such as dissertation, pharmacopoeia, prayer book, funeral sermon, itinerary book, dictionary etc.

Records are linked to the authority files for Personal Names (Personennamendatei) and a special VD-17 authority file for printers and publishers. Standardized names of places of printing and publication are added in standardized form to the description.

Search in the VD-17 database is supported by a powerful Web OPAC fulfilling the prerequisites of a modern catalogue database, such as Boolean operators for logical linking, as well as adjacency operators, truncation or free-text search.

4. Digitization

In addition to the key pages, many more digitized images, since 2001 produced by scanning, have been included in individual cases. As a rule, precision scanning has been executed to TIFF format and done bi-level with a resolution of 300 dpi. Illustrations and pages with red and black letters have been copied as 8 Bit grey-level images in the JPEG format, also with a resolution of 300 dpi. The images may be searched in the online catalogue and, if necessary, enlarged by zooming. So far, colour scans have been provided only in a few exceptional cases.

In the meantime, demand has increased for fully digitized books available via the Internet. Therefore links to fully digitized books in the Internet have been added to the records in the VD-17 database. The DFG is funding a project to establish a gateway to digitized imprints.

5. State of Affairs and Future Goals

At present³, the database contains 203,572 titles, 383,686 copies and 453,815 images. The end of the core project is expected in the years between 2006 and 2008. After that additional copies owned by other libraries will also be included.

The coverage of the German-speaking territory is still uneven. Cooperation with the libraries of East Central Europe and the Baltic Sea Area would also be desirable. The German-Polish filming project funded by the Robert-Bosch-Stiftung (Robert Bosch Foundation) may serve as the model of an already successful cooperation. The DFG has started plans for a VD-18 in May 2004.

³ Date of January 2004.

Moonika Teemus,
Tartu University Library

Virtual Collections of Graphic Art

The art collection of Tartu University Library contains various collections (paintings, bookplates, presents, etc.), but the most valuable of them is the graphic arts collection, holding about 10,000 prints and drawings from the 15th century up to the present day. The collection was founded about two centuries ago, when an art museum was established at the newly opened Imperial Tartu University in 1803. The first head of the museum and also of the library, Professor Johann Karl Simon Morgenstern, assembled a remarkable collection of prints to support the teaching and research needs of the university. In the 1850s, after Morgenstern's death, his own high-quality collection was added to the treasures of the museum. In the second half of the 19th century, the print collection belonged to the university drawing school. After the closing of the school in 1892, it was transferred to the library. During the last hundred years, the collection has been enlarged mostly by including the albums and volumes of prints from the old book collection. More attention has been paid to Baltic-German graphic art.

Digitization of the art collection:

Electronic cataloging

When Tartu University Library took into use the integrated library system INNOPAC within the Estonian Libraries Network Consortium (ELNET) in 1999, it became possible for the library to start electronic cataloging and digitization of special collections as well. The metadata fields of the MARC format are also suitable for describing pictures (photos, paintings, graphic sheets, etc.). Users have access to them through ESTER, the online catalog of the ELNET Consortium (<http://ester.utlib.ee>). In ESTER, it is also possible to see a preview image of the described item.

One can search graphic art items in the ESTER catalog in the same way as all the other items by author (artist), title, publisher, subject heading and call number. To receive the list of records for art works in ESTER, one should limit the search by the material type „graphics“. In the list of found records, the record for an art work is marked with „Mona Lisa“ icon.

Image databases

To facilitate searches within a certain set of materials, the library has started to develop separate web pages for images on the basis of ESTER records. According to this model, an ESTER-based portraits database has been created on the web: *Portraits in Tartu University Library* (<http://www.utlib.ee/ee/andmebaasid/portreed>). The portraits, especially those of Tartu university professors, are most often requested by users of picture collections. Starting out from photographs, paintings and graphic sheets were soon included, beginning also with the portraits of the professors who worked at the university in the 19th century. In the database, users can browse several lists: the list of persons depicted, the list of digitized portraits, the list of authors (photographers, artists) and the whole set of ESTER records for portraits. Searches can be done by person depicted, author, date, place and subject heading. The combined word search is also possible. The database develops continuously as new records are added to ESTER and new pictures digitized.

A similar page, *Views in Tartu University Library*, is in preparation. At the moment, it is only possible to browse the whole set of the views described in the ESTER catalog.

Online exhibitions

To introduce the best collection of Western European graphic arts in Estonia to wider audience (there is no permanent exhibition in the library), the first online exhibition was created last autumn: *Early Western European Prints in Tartu University Library* (<http://www.utlib.ee/ekollekt/legraafika>). The preparations for it began about a year before, when a temporary exhibition of the best pieces of the print collection was organized to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the library.

The exhibition shows 136 masterpieces by 89 artists. Users can browse galleries of different countries: Germany, Italy, France, England and the Netherlands. In the gallery, one can click on thumbnails to see either a small-scale or a large-scale image. Users can also browse the description of the collection, the list of the artists represented at the exhibition as well as their short biographies (listed alphabetically and by country), the descriptions of various graphic techniques with example images, and the list of published catalogs and albums.

An English version of the exhibition will be available soon. A similar online exhibition, *Baltic-German Art in Tartu University Library*, is also in preparation.

Electronic publications

1974-97 about 3,000 works (the oldest part) in the print collection were described in nine printed catalogs (*English Engravings of the 18th century* (1974), *16th-17th Century Graphic Art from the Netherlands, Flanders and Holland in the Library of Tartu State University* (1976), etc.). The research was then mostly based on the materials from the 19th century, while the results of contemporary research and the catalogs published in Western Europe were not available in Soviet Estonia. During last years, some of the data provided in the catalogs have been corrected. There are also new acquisitions in the collection, which are not described in the printed catalogs. Instead of publishing new printed catalogs, it was decided to publish them electronically. The printed catalogs are scanned, edited and corrected, and thereafter written in HTML, where the linkage is added. Today there are three full-text publications of the catalogs available on the web. *English Engravings of the 18th Century in Tartu University Library* with a supplement (<http://www.utlib.ee/ee/index.php?cat=publ&sisu=igr18&charset=utf8>) and *German Prints of the 15th-17th Centuries in Tartu University Library* (<http://www.utlib.ee/ee/index.php?cat=publ&sisu=sk15&charset=utf8>) were published last year, the next two are in preparation.

Ivan Boserup
Royal Library, Copenhagen

Faksimiles of Copenhagen Manuscripts: Past, Present, and Future

In the past, the only way of spreading (and also preserving) manuscripts was cataloguing and editing them. The efforts, however, did not keep pace with the growth of the collection. The Thott collection, catalogued for the first time in 1795, comprised 4000 items, nowadays there are 40.000. The plan of the librarian Moldenhawer to publish all manuscripts in four series (Danica, Europaea, Hist. Litt., Orientalia) did not avail to anything despite royal approval in 1810 and subsequent enlistment of scholarly expertise. In 1900 the Manuscript Department of the Royal Library was founded that created the only existing manuscript catalogues and initiated the research review journal *Fund & Forskning*.

Nowadays the cataloguing of manuscripts is only second priority. The strategy involves retro-conversion of catalogues, enlargement of ITT-capacity and the creation of awareness and acceptance by scholars with the help of selected projects. E.g. Borchlings travel reports on Low German manuscripts or Jørgensen / Gigas: Manuskript vedrørende Norden have been imaged digitized, but are not yet fully searchable.

Moreover there have been produced simple facsimile databases (html only), out of which the following examples were cited:

- (1) Arzneibuch (pure facsimile on demand of GÖ)
- (2) A manuscript by Sallust with a short description on-line
- (3) The *Codex Esromensis* (Table of contents searchable in Excel, links connecting ms. and edition)
- (4) The old Danish law book *Jyske lov* (a manuscript of the Royal Library in Stockholm) (in a similar way, with an introduction by Thomas Riis)
- (5) H.C. Andersen's manuscripts (handwriting unintelligible: edition and facs. of drawings, also + for intercourse)
- (6) The *Poma*, the only indigenous chronicle of Peru (the edition of which was already planned by Moldenhawer), rediscovered 1908, facsimile ed. Paris 1936, revolutionized Peruvian studies, now even suspected to be a fake, because similar documents of the same contents were found in Naples and their paper is Italian; with links to related material, also digitized.

We invite new members to BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA

We encourage you to invite your colleagues in other libraries to join Bibliotheca Baltica. The aim of Bibliotheca Baltica is to promote cooperation between libraries in the Baltic Sea Area with a symposium every second year as one of the main activities. We succeed within our limited resources to keep up contacts and contribute to cooperation and networking between libraries and librarians. Facts about Bibliotheca Baltica and our activities:

- Working Group for all kinds of libraries
- today more than 40 members with collections of special interest for Area Studies concerning the Baltic Sea Area
- from all 10 countries around the Baltic Sea: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Denmark
- Biannual Symposia, Newsletters
- Projects

Aims of BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA

- to promote cooperation between libraries in the Baltic Sea Area
- to give guidance on collections of All-Baltic-Interest
- to initiate projects in describing collections virtual or digitised
- to serve scholars engaged in Baltic Sea Area Studies
- to inform about developments of library policy in the Baltic Sea Area
- to publish newsletters and proceedings of the symposia

Recent new members of BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA are:

Nicholas Copernicus Provincial and Municipal Library / Wojewodzka Biblioteka Publiczna i Ksiaznica Miejska im. Mikołaja Kopernika, ul. Słowackiego 8; PL 87-100 Torun, Poland, www.bibltor.torun.pl

**Gdansk Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences / Biblioteka Gdanska Polskiej Akademii Nauk, ul. Walowa 15, PL-80-858 Gdansk, Poland, Telephone: +48 (58) 312 970
Telefax: +48 (58) 312 970**

The idea of creating a permanent body to facilitate cooperation between libraries in the Baltic Sea area came up at the end of an international symposium named "Bibliotheca Baltica", which had been organized by Lübeck City Library in June 1992 within the framework of the ARS BALTICA. The 7th symposium is now in preparation.

For information about membership, please contact the treasurer:

Steen Bille Larsen, The Royal Library, Søren Kierkegaards Plads 1, DK-1016 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Mail: sbl@kb.dk

Arbeitsgemeinschaft BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA

Satzung, beschlossen auf der Generalversammlung am 14.5.94 in Tartu

(Stand nach den auf den Generalversammlungen am 18.5.1996 in Riga (unterstrichener Text) und am 19.9.1998 in Stockholm (kursiver Text) beschlossenen Änderungen und den der Generalversammlung in Stettin am 24.9.2000 vorgelegten Grundsatzbeschlüssen (Protokollnotiz 3 und 4).

Im Rahmen der Initiative ARS BALTICA haben Bibliotheken der Länder des Ostseeraumes die Arbeitsgemeinschaft BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA gegründet

§ 1

Die Mitarbeit in der Arbeitsgemeinschaft BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA steht Bibliotheken aus folgenden Ländern offen:

Dänemark, Deutschland, Estland, Finnland, Lettland, Litauen, Norwegen, Polen, Rußland, Schweden.

Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft ist Bindeglied der Bibliotheken des Ostseeraums und bestrebt, die Zusammenarbeit untereinander, mit anderen Bibliotheken sowie bibliothekarischen, wissenschaftlichen oder sonstigen Vereinigungen zum gemeinsamen Nutzen herzustellen oder zu pflegen.

Die Aktivitäten der Arbeitsgemeinschaft dienen dem Ziel, das Bewußtsein der Zusammengehörigkeit der Länder des Ostseeraums und ihr gegenseitiges Verständnis zu vertiefen. Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft verfolgt ausschließlich gemeinnützige Ziele.

§ 2

Aufgabe der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ist es, Kooperationsbeziehungen aufzubauen oder zu vertiefen mit dem Ziel

- den Zugang zu den Beständen der Bibliotheken des Ostseeraums für Lehre und Forschung zu erleichtern
- die Erhaltung des insbesondere in Drucken und Handschriften niedergelegten kulturellen Erbes des Ostseeraums zu sichern
- die Arbeitsbedingungen der Bibliotheken des Ostseeraums zu verbessern
- den Informationsstand in der Öffentlichkeit über den Ostseeraum und seine Länder zu heben.

§ 3

Die anwesenden Mitgliedsbibliotheken wählen den Vorsitzenden sowie drei weitere Mitglieder des Vorstands für vier Jahre. Der Vorsitzende vertritt die Gesellschaft (Arbeitsgemein-

schaft) nach außen(gerichtlich und außergerichtlich). Er kann dem Schatzmeister und dem Sekretär in diesem Sinne Aufträge erteilen.

Die gewählten Mitglieder des Vorstandes bestimmen einen Schatzmeister und einen Sekretär und legen - bis auf Widerruf - den Sitz der Arbeitsgemeinschaft fest. Der Sitz der Arbeitsgemeinschaft ist bis zur einer Neuregelung Lübeck.

§ 4

Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft kann durch Mehrheitsbeschluß Mitgliedsbeiträge für die Teilnehmerbibliotheken festsetzen.

Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft kann für ihre Aktivitäten Drittmittel entgegennehmen.

Soweit nicht anders vereinbart, tragen die Mitgliedsbibliotheken ihre Unkosten selbst. Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft legt die Modalitäten für die Kassenführung und Kassenprüfung fest. *Insbesondere soll ab 1999 die Kasse regelmäßig im Verlauf jedes zweiten Kalenderjahres anlässlich einer Vorstandssitzung geprüft werden. Die Mitgliederversammlung wählt einen Kassensprüfer aus der Bibliothek des Vorsitzenden, der mit den laufenden Geschäften der Arbeitsgemeinschaft nicht befaßt ist.*

Protokollnotizen

(1 und 2 beschlossen auf der Generalversammlung am 14.5. 1994 in Tartu, 3 und 4 als Grundsatzbeschlüsse des Vorstands von der Generalversammlung in Stettin am 24.9.2000 gebilligt)

(1)

Bibliothekarische Ausbildungsstellen und bibliothekarische Verbände gelten als Bibliotheken im Sinn des § 1.

(2)

Als Mitgliedsbeitrag wurden DEM 100 beschlossen.

(3)

Die gastgebende Bibliothek wird mit beratender Stimme an der Vorstandsarbeit beteiligt, auch wenn ihr Vertreter bereits in früherer Zeit Mitglied des Vorstands war.

(4)

Die Wahl zum Vorstandsvorsitzenden begründet ein neues Mandat, auf das bisherige Amtszeiten nicht angerechnet werden. So kann z.B. ein Vorstandsmitglied während oder nach seiner Amtszeit zum Vorstandsvorsitzenden vorgeschlagen werden.

BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA Working Group

Statutes, adopted by the General Assembly at Tartu, May 14, 1994

(Including the amendments adopted at the General Assemblies at Riga (May 18, 1996, underlined) and Stockholm (September 19, 1998, italics) as well as the clarifying board decisions approved by the General Assembly at Szczecin, September 24, 2000)

In the framework created by the Initiative ARS BALTICA libraries of the Baltic Sea Area have founded BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA Working Group.

§ 1

The possibility for cooperation within BIBLIOTHECA BALTICA Working Group is open to libraries from the following countries:

Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden.

The working group constitutes a link between the libraries in the Baltic Sea Area und strives towards establishing and deepening mutual and external cooperation of these libraries including also librarians' and libraries' as well as scholarly, scientific and other associations to the end of their common benefit.

The activities of the working group serve to the end of enhancing the conscience of belonging together and mutual understanding in the countries of the Baltic Sea Area. The goals of the Working Group are exclusively non-profit and dedicated to the benefit of the general public.

§ 2

The task of the Working Group is to establish or deepen cooperative relations with the goal of

- facilitating the access to library holdings in libraries of the Baltic Sea Area for the purposes of research and teaching
- preserving the cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea Area, especially as far as it is handed down to us in prints and manuscripts
- improving the conditions of work for the libraries in the Baltic Sea Area
- raise the level of information about the Baltic Sea Area and its countries.

§ 3

The representatives of the member libraries present at the General Assembly elect the president as well the three additional members of the board for a term of four years. The president is acting representative of the Working Group in its quality as an association in its external relations, especially in court. In fulfilment of these functions he is entitled to give instructions to the treasurer and the secretary.

The elected members of the board appoint a treasurer and a secretary and establish the seat of the Working Group until further notice. Until regulated otherwise the seat of the Working Group is Lübeck.

§ 4

The Working Group is entitled to decide on membership dues to be payed by the libraries taking part in its activities.

The Working Group is entitled to accept funds from third parties to carry out its activities.

If not regulated otherwise the member libraries bear themselves the costs of their participating in the activities. The Working Groups fixes rules for the conducting and control of the treasury. *The treasury shall be controlled every second calender year from 1999 onward during a board meeting. The General Assembly elects an auditor, who is affiliated with the same library as the president, but is not involved in the running business of the Working Group.*

Special regulation, adopted by the General Assembly at Tartu. May 14, 1994

(1)

Libraries and librarians' associations enjoy equal rights with libraries as provided for by § 1.

(2)

Membership dues are set at DEM 100 per year.

Clarifying board decisions approved by the General Assembly at Szczecin, September 24, 2000

(3)

The library hosting a Symposium is represented with a consultative in the board, even if this representative should have been member of the board before.

(4)

An election for President marks the beginning of a term of office not to be cumulated with possible former terms served in the board. Thus e.g. a board member can be put up as candidate for the presidency during or after his tenure in the board.

Boris Fedorovich Volodin (1950-2005)

On May 16, 2005, at the age of 54, our colleague and board member of Bibliotheca Baltica, Boris Fedorovich Volodin, died from a grave and prolonged illness. He had been working at the National Library of Russia, in the Research Department of Library Science, for almost a quarter of a century, and belonged to the founding members of our organization. Having been elected to the board of Bibliotheca Baltica in 2002, he still participated in the meeting in Riga in January of this year.

As one of the leading specialists on international comparative studies in the fields of library science and library history, he was a most active representative of his country on international conferences and in international organisations. He has delivered papers for each of Bibliotheca Baltica's seven symposia, giving his colleagues thorough informations of the development in Russia in respect to the conference themes.

He was a member of the IFLA section of library history and published two major monographies in this field: his *World History of Libraries (Vsemirnaia istoriia bibliotek, 2002)* and his study on the *Research Library in the context of science, educational and cultural policies with special regard on the experiences of Germany (Nauchnaia biblioteka v kontekste nauchnoi, obrazovatelnoi i kulturnoi politiki: opyt Germanii, 2002)*. He also was mainly responsible for the volumes on Russia of the international handbook of older German holdings in libraries of Europe (*Handbuch deutscher historischer Buchbestände in Europa, T. 8, 2001*). In the framework of his national library association he promoted the study of regional libraries.

In our organisation, Boris Volodin has always strengthened the ties between libraries of Russia and the rest of the Baltic Sea Area. He especially focussed on the regional libraries of North East Russia and Kaliningrad, and he advocated their direct inclusion in our work wherever possible. It would have been a great pleasure for him to help with organizing a Bibliotheca Baltica Symposium hosted by his home library.

In his obituary his colleagues commemorated "not only his high professionalism, but also his personal qualities: his erudition, his unusual considerateness and discretion, his intelligence, openness and constant readiness to help". The board of Bibliotheca Baltica unreservedly subscribes to this. It has expressed its sympathy to his family and to his colleagues.

R. Sch.