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MANUSCRIPTS IN ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOGUES - METADATA

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses selected standards for describing manuscript volumes by comparing data from the printed and electronic catalogues of four libraries: The National Library, the Jagiellonian Library, the Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAAS and PAS) in Cracow, and the Princes Czartoryski Library. The article presents the benefits of compiling and making metadata about manuscripts available online in accordance with the MARC21 and Dublin Core standards.

KEYWORDS: manuscript, description, metadata, information and search system, electronic catalogue

Manuscript collections are an invaluable resource – they are usually unique and original, and are used for research in all disciplines, e.g. as source or comparative material. When properly compiled, preserved and made available, they represent cultural heritage with a value determined not by the number of copies, but by their uniqueness and inimitability.

Despite the massive losses during World War II – it is estimated that the archival collections alone declined by approximately

70%¹, and the loss of special collections has been valued at approximately 2 million volumes² – the following libraries possess rich manuscript collections: Jagiellonian Library – 37,027 volumes,³ National Library – 23,485 volumes,⁴ Library of the Ossoliński National Institute in Wrocław – over 25,530 items,⁵ Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Arts Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAAS and PAS) in Cracow – 17,914 volumes and accession volumes,⁶ Czartoryski Library – over 14,000 manuscripts,⁷ and the collection of all state archives amounts to 44,767,328 volumes.⁸ One of the main tasks of institutions collecting manuscripts is the compilation of manuscripts, as access to them depends on the quality of this compilation: the better, the more structured and standardised the descriptions, and the more useful the information and search systems, the easier it is to find information about a given resource, and the more useful the descriptions are for every recipient.

The aim of this article is to analyse contemporary standards of manuscript description on the example of two formats – MARC21 and Dublin Core – and to compare the data contained in them to

- 1 *War losses in the Warsaw archives amounted to 90–95%. their pre-war resources*, <https://dzieje.pl/wiadomosci/straty-wojenne-w-warszawskich-archiwach-wyniosly-90-95-proc-ich-przedwojennych-zasobow> [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 2 B. Bieńkowska, 'Straty bibliotek. Czy wszystkie bezpowrotne?', *Cenne. Bezcenne. Utracone*, 1997, no. 6, p. 5.
- 3 *Zbiory biblioteczne w liczbach – Biblioteka Jagiellońska*, <https://bj.uj.edu.pl/o-bibliotece/misja-historia-zbiory/zbiory-biblioteczne-w-liczbach>, dane na dzień 31.12.2023 r. [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 4 *Rękopisy – Biblioteka Narodowa*, <https://www.bn.org.pl/o-nas/zbiory-bn/zbiory-bn/rekopisy>, data at the end of 2020 [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 5 *Rękopisy – Biblioteka Ossolineum*, <https://biblioteka.ossolineum.pl/zbiory/rekopisy/> [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 6 'Sprawozdanie z działalności Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie od 1 I 2022 do 31 XII 2022', ed. M. Graczyk, *Rocznik Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie* 2023, vol. LXVIII, p. 236, <https://ejournals.eu/czasopismo/rbn-pau-pan/artukul/sprawozdanie-z-dzialalnosci-biblioteki-naukowej-pau-i-pan-w-krakowie-od-1-i-2022-do-31-xii-2022> [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 7 *Rękopisy – Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie*, <https://mnk.pl/zbiory/rekopisy>, [Accessed August 6, 2024].
- 8 *Sprawozdanie z działalności Archiwów Państwowych* 2022, <https://www.gov.pl/web/archiwa/rok-20230> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

the analogue form of manuscript description used for years in printed catalogues of these resources. The research used methods of analysis of the literature as well as excerpting and comparing sources. The results make it possible to identify the benefits of introducing electronic descriptions of manuscript resources based on digital metadata.

The history of attempts to create rules for manuscript descriptions in Poland dates back to the mid-18th century, when Jan Daniel Janocki published the first printed manuscript catalogue known today,⁹ *Specimen catalogi codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Zaluscianae*, published in Dresden in 1752.¹⁰ The 500 manuscripts, including 53 Polish ones (e.g. *Codices Latini in Folio*, *Codices Germanici in Folio*, *Codices Latini in Quatro*, *Codices Polonici in Quatro*), divided by section, are arranged according to format and language, and the whole is provided with an author and subject index. It is interesting that the issue was not available for purchase; it was intended to be a kind of informational book available to a small group of recipients. There is also a manuscript catalogue of the manuscripts of the Wrocław University Library from 1821–1823, written by Johann Christoph Friedrich.¹¹ More than 100 years later, after Janocki's catalogue, in 1869, work on the first catalogue of the manuscripts of the Scientific Association in Cracow was completed by Władysław Seredyński, who published *Rękopisy Towarzystwa Naukowego Krakowskiego systematycznie zestawione* (*Manuscripts of the Cracow Scientific Society systematically set out*).¹² This work was continued and also

9 About printed catalogs – see: J. Stawińska, 'Rozwój metod opracowania polskich zbiorów rękopiśmiennych w świetle katalogów drukowanych', in: *Oblicza współczesnej bibliologii. Konteksty i transgresje*, eds. G. Czapnik, Z. Gruszka, J. Ładorucki, Łódź 2014, pp. 79–95.

10 J. D. Janocki, *Specimen catalogi codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Zaluscianae*, nakł. A.S. Załuski, Dresdae 1752, <https://dbc.wroc.pl/dlibra/publication/40350/edition/36636?language=pl> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

11 J. Ch. Friedrich, *Catalogus codicum scriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Regia ac Academica Wratislaviensi servantur*, 1821–1823, <https://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/dlibra/publication/22457> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

12 W. Seredyński, *Rękopisy Towarzystwa Naukowego Krakowskiego systematycznie zestawione*, Kraków 1869, <https://pbc.biaman.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=8197&from=FBC> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

undertaken anew by Jan Czubek, who published *Katalog Rękopisów Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie*.¹³ *Rękopisy nr 1–1588* (Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow. Manuscripts No 1–1588)¹⁴ in 1906 and *Katalog Rękopisów Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie. Dodatek I. Rękopisy nr 1589–1810* (Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cracow. Supplement I. Manuscripts Nos. 1589–1810) in 1912.¹⁵ Subsequent volumes were published from 1962 as *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki PAN w Krakowie, sygn. 1811–2148* (Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS in Cracow, call number 1811–2148), prepared by Zbigniew Jabłoński and Alojzy Preissner,¹⁶ and from 2001 as *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie* (Catalogue of Manuscripts of the Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS in Cracow). Three volumes of catalogues of parchments from the same library, prepared by Kazimierz Dziwik, were published during the period of the Polish People's Republica.¹⁷

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed the beginning of the publication of *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej*, cz. 1, z. 1–4, rkpsy nr 1–1875, cz. 2, z. 1, z. 1–4, rkpsy nr 1–1875, cz. 2, z. 5–8, rkpsy 1876–4156 (The Catalogue of manuscripts of the Jagiel-

13 The Scientific Association in Cracow changed its name to the Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1872, and to the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1918. In 1952, the property of the PAAS was transferred to the Polish Academy of Sciences, which published catalogues until 1999 when, as a result of an agreement between the two academies, the library collection remained at the PASS and the library was renamed the Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS in Cracow.

14 J. Czubek, *Katalog Rękopisów Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie. Rękopisy nr 1–1588*, Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków 1906, <https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=30938> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

15 J. Czubek, *Katalog Rękopisów Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie. Dodatek 1. Rękopisy nr 1589–1810*, Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków 1912, <https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=30939> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

16 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki PAN w Krakowie, sygn. 1811–2148*, eds. Z. Jabłoński, A. Preissner, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1962.

17 K. Dziwik, *Katalog dokumentów pergaminowych Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, cz. I, Dokumenty z lat 1113–1571*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1966; idem, *Katalog dokumentów pergaminowych Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, cz. II, Dokumenty z lat 1571–1787*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1968; idem, *Katalog dokumentów pergaminowych Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, cz. III, Dokumenty z lat 1403–1797*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1970.

lonian Library, part 1, vol. 1-4, manuscripts no. 1-1875, part 2, vol. 5-8, manuscripts 1876-4156) prepared by Władysław Wisłocki,¹⁸ as well as *Catalogus codicum scriptorum Musei Principum Czartoryski Cracoviensis*, call number 1-917¹⁹ and Wojciech Kętrzyński's *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej im. Ossolińskich* (Catalogue of manuscripts of the Ossoliński National Library), vol. 1, 1881, vol. 2 - 1886, vol. 3 - 1898.²⁰ The National Library published its first catalogues of manuscript collections in 1929 - vol. 1 prepared by Adam Lewak,²¹ in 1938 - vol. 2 prepared by A. Lewak and Helena Więckowska,²² and vol. 3 - prepared by H. Więckowska.²³ At this time (1938-1939), the first printed catalogue of the above-mentioned University of Wrocław Library was also published in Leipzig. It was prepared by Willie Göber and Joseph Klapper.²⁴

- 18 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*. Cz. 1-2, ed. W. Wisłocki, nakł. Akademii Umiejętności, Kraków 1877-1881, <https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/297832/edition/285039/content> [Accessed August 6, 2024], continued as *Inwentarz Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* (1962, 1963, 1983), do 2012.
- 19 *Catalogus codicum scriptorum Musei Principum Czartoryski Cracoviensis*, eds. J. Korzeniowski, S. Kutrzeba, Kraków 1877-1893.
- 20 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Zakładu Nar. im. Ossolińskich = Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Ossolinianae Leopoliensis*. T. 1-3, wyd. W. Kętrzyński, Lwów 1881-1898, <https://www.dbc.wroc.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=9264> [Accessed August 6, 2024]. Continued as *Inwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu*, ed. J. Turska, t. 1-2, 1948-1949.
- 21 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej*. 1, *Zbiory Biblioteki Rapperswilskiej (1-1314)*, ed. A. Lewak, Warszawa 1929.
- 22 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej Józefa Piłsudskiego*. T. 2. Cz. 1, *Zbiory Biblioteki Rapperswilskiej: rękopisy nr 1315-2299*, eds. A. Lewak, H. Więckowska, Warszawa 1938; *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej Józefa Piłsudskiego*. T. 2. Cz. 2, *Zbiory Biblioteki Rapperswilskiej : indeksy do katalogu rękopisów nry 1-2299*, [eds. A. Lewak, H. Więckowska], Warszawa 1938.
- 23 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej*. 3, *Zbiory batignolskie i Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Polski w Londynie 2300-2666*, ed. H. Więckowska, Warszawa 1933.
The publication of catalogues was resumed in 1949, with the publication of a supplement to volume 3 (*Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej*. 3a, *Dodatek do Katalogu rękopisów batignolskich*, [ed.] H. Więckowska, Warszawa 1949) and the latest one, containing descriptions of German manuscripts of various provenances, was published in 2024 (*Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej*. T. 32, *Rękopisy niemieckie różnej proveniencji*, eds. A. Just, K. Kossarzecki, Warszawa 2024).
Currently, the National Library has created and maintains an online guide for online co-cataloging - przepisy.bn.org.pl.
- 24 *Die Handschriften der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Breslau*. Bd. 1. Lief. 1-2. Bearb. Von W. Göber, J. Klapper, Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig 1938-1939. The 'Göber Cata-

Authors raising issues of proper description and the need to standardise the rules included Wincenty Zakrzewski,²⁵ Adam Chmiel,²⁶ Adam Lewak,²⁷ Karol Buczek,²⁸ Kazimierz Kaczmarczyk, Jadwiga Karwasińska and Adam Wolff,²⁹ Bohdan Horodyski and H. Więckowska,³⁰ and Zbigniew Jabłoński.³¹ Work was also undertaken by the Historical Committee of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences.³² There is no doubt that these activities and their results had a significant role in establishing the *Format MARC21 rekordu bibliograficznego dla rękopisu* (MARC21 format of the bibliographic record for the manuscript) rules for online cataloguing.³³ It should

logue', which Göber prepared on the basis of descriptions made by Otto Günther, Joseph Klapper and Karl Rother at the beginning of the 20th century, is also well-known. It contains 26 volumes and has been digitised and made available in the Digital Library of the University of Wrocław: <https://www.bibliotekacyfrowa.pl/dlibra/publication/10035?tab=1> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

- 25 W. Zakrzewski, 'Jak należałoby wydawać zbiory listów i aktów historycznych z wieku 16-tgo lub późniejszych', *Rozprawy i Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń Wydziału Historyczno-Filozoficznego Akademii Umiejętności*, 1877, vol. 7, pp. I-XXX.
- 26 A. Chmiel, *Wskazówki do inwentaryzacji rękopisów ułożyl z polecenia Komisji Literackiej Akademii Umiejętności Adam Chmiel*, Kraków 1903, <https://pbc.rzeszow.pl/dlibra/publication/1090/edition/1020/content?ref=desc> [Accessed 6.08.2024].
- 27 A. Lewak, 'Uwagi o katalogowaniu rękopisów bibliotecznych', *Roczniki Biblioteczne*, 1962, vol. 6, pp. 147-153.
- 28 In 1936, he called for a comprehensive compilation of manuscript collections based on generally applicable instructions: '(...) it would be highly desirable and useful to compile as complete and detailed information as possible about the quantitative and qualitative content of if not all then at least more or less of the available collections and to publish this summary (...)'. K. Buczek, 'Zbiory rękopisów polskich bibliotek naukowych (zagadnienia i dezyderaty)', ed. K. Świerkowski, in: *IV Zjazd Bibliotekarzy Polskich w Warszawie. Referaty, cz. I*, nakł. Komitetu Organizacyjnego, Warszawa 1936, p. 79.
- 29 K. Kaczmarczyk, J. Karwasińska, A. Wolff, 'Opracowanie dokumentów pergaminowych i papierowych w archiwum', *Archeion*, 1951, vol. 19-20, pp. 139-177.
- 30 *Wytyczne opracowania rękopisów w bibliotekach polskich*, [eds. B. Horodyski, H. Więckowska], Wrocław 1955.
- 31 Z. Jabłoński, 'Problematyka bibliotecznych zbiorów rękopiśmiennych w pracach Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności', *Rocznik Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie*, 1972, 18, pp. 7-20.
- 32 *Wskazówki katalogowania rękopisów bibliotecznych : projekt podkomisji Komisji Historycznej Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności*, nakł. Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności, Kraków 1932.
- 33 K. Sanetra, *Format MARC21 rekordu bibliograficznego dla rękopisu*, Warszawa : Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie; Centrum NUKAT, 2019, <https://centrum>.

also be noted that there has never been a Polish standard for cataloguing this type of library resources.³⁴ An extensive analysis of the compilation of manuscripts in Polish libraries in the second half of the 20th century was presented by Maciej Matwijów,³⁵ who concluded that the current lack of consistent rules for manuscript cataloguing is caused by the *lack of a single leading centre for manuscript compilation, which could undertake the coordination of work in this field*.³⁶

A revolution in access to information about library, archive and museum holdings, not just manuscripts, has been the use of structured metadata – data about data – for their descriptions, facilitating not only the standardisation of description formats, but also the way in which results can be searched, displayed and retrieved from search and information systems – in electronic form. According to Anne J. Gilliland, *‘As a construct, however, metadata has been around for as long as humans have been organising information, albeit transparently in many cases’*,³⁷ and today we use the Internet, information and search systems and knowledge not so long ago reserved only for specialists to create and disseminate such data. The author assumes that every information object, regardless of its form, has three main properties that can be described thanks to metadata: content (what it contains and what it is about), context (data on the creation of the object, its life, external characteristics) and structure (links between objects or parts of the same object). However, she adds that, for librarians, the information they pro-

nukat.edu.pl/images/files/instrukcje_procedury/MARC_21/rekopisy_20231006.pdf [Accessed August 6, 2024].

- 34 Standards have been developed, including: PN-N-01152-2:1997 Opis bibliograficzny – Wydawnictwa ciągłe, PN-N-01152-4:2009 Opis bibliograficzny – Część 4: Dokumenty ikonograficzne, PN-N-01152-5:2001 Opis bibliograficzny – Dokumenty kartograficzne, PN-N-01152-06:1983 Opis bibliograficzny – Druki muzyczne, PN-N-01152-8:1994 Opis bibliograficzny – Stare druki.
- 35 M. Matwijów, ‘Naukowe opracowanie i katalogowanie rękopisów nowożytnych i najnowszych (XVI–XX w.) w polskich bibliotekach w II połowie XX wieku. Metodologia – teoria i praktyka’, *Roczniki Biblioteczne*, 2015, vol. 59, pp. 91–124.
- 36 Ibidem, p. 124.
- 37 A.J. Gilliland, ‘Seating the Stage’, in: *Introduction to metadata*, 3rd edition, ed. by M. Baca, Los Angeles 2016, p. 1.

duce to keep descriptions and volumes organised, easy to find and accessible is also metadata, and that specific standards are used to unify the rules, aiming to ensure the coherence and interoperability of the created data. Among the standards for structure, she mentions the MARC and Dublin Core formats, which are discussed in this text as examples for the compilation of manuscripts. Among the standards for controlled vocabularies and thesauri, she mentions ICONCLASS³⁸ which is used to describe, for example, museum holdings. On the Polish market we have, for example, the Subject Headings Language (JHP), the KABA Subject Headings Language (Automatic Catalogues of Academic Libraries) or the Descriptors of the National Library. With regard to data content standards, she states that these are cataloguing rules indicating format and syntax, e.g. international standards for bibliographic description, and the data format/technical exchange standards are, for example, MARC21, MARCXML, Simple Dublin Core XML, and Qualified Dublin Core XML.³⁹ Library metadata, created as early as the 1960s, includes indexes, abstracts and bibliographic records created according to accepted rules, and today also created automatically through searching, collecting and browsing.⁴⁰ A similar approach is found in the definition from ISO 5127:2017: *Information and documentation — Foundation and vocabulary*, where metadata is *data about data, documents or records that describe their content, context, structure, origin and/or rights associated with them*,⁴¹ or in Mark Nahotka's publication: *structured, machine-readable data containing characteristics of digital information objects for their efficient and accurate retrieval, especially in large information resources on the Internet, their management and valuation*.⁴²

38 Ibidem, pp. 2-3.

39 Ibidem, p. 3.

40 Ibidem.

41 See: M. Guerrini, *From cataloguing to metadata creation: a cultural and methodological introduction*, London 2023, p. 15.

42 M. Nahotka 'Czym są metadane', *FIDES – Biuletyn Bibliotek Kościelnych*, 2004, no. 1-2 (18-19), p. 15.

The standardisation of description rules is intended to unify metadata to allow them to coexist, e.g. in one multi-catalogue, in one multi-search engine despite the different providers of this data. The WorldCat catalogue⁴³ and the Europeana digital library⁴⁴ are examples of metadata working in this way. In the case of the latter resource, digitised / digital copies / digital surrogates of the described objects are usually also included in the descriptive metadata. The existence of such options still seemed impossible and unattainable a few decades ago, but as Gordon Dunsire stated when dividing the development of information into five eras, the current, fifth era, began with the invention of the Internet.⁴⁵ The Internet has therefore also become the trigger for the rapid development of metadata associated with the sharing of information about collections. Dunsire also defined the term 'bibliographic universe' as the collection of all man-made bibliographic resources and drew attention to the need to manage it properly, to control the descriptions produced so that it is accessible and usable,⁴⁶ thus becoming the basis for the above-mentioned standardisation. Structured data produced according to generally accepted rules is much easier to control, check, correct.

A.J. Gilliland categorises metadata into five groups, while also pointing to their functions: administrative - to manage data (e.g. accessions, usage rights), descriptive - they allow each object to be identified on the basis of its characteristics (e.g. record data, in-

43 *Worldcat.org*, <https://search.worldcat.org/> [Accessed August 6, 2024]. Data from June 2024: over 10,000 libraries, 559,887,458 bibliographic records, 3,446,566,579 resources, <https://www.oclc.org/en/worldcat/inside-worldcat.html> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

44 *Odkryj kulturowe dziedzictwo Europy - Europeana*, <https://www.europeana.eu/pl> [Accessed August 6, 2024]. Data from August 6, 2024: approximately 2,000 institutions, 31,460,406 images, 25,171,001 text documents, 1,204,602 audio recordings, 372,825 video recordings and 6,238 3D objects, <https://www.europeana.eu/pl/about-us> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

45 M. Guerrini, *From cataloguing to...*, op. cit., p. 24. The four previous eras are the time before the invention of writing, the literate period, the invention of printing mechanisms, and the invention of the means of long-distance telecommunications.

46 *Ibidem*, p. 20.

dexes), protective - to manage data on the physical condition of objects, technical - they concern the functioning of the system, and data on the use of the resource.⁴⁷ They all form a coherent overview of the resource they describe, while providing ready information that can be used and processed. M. Nahotko also wrote about descriptive metadata, pointing out that they are the main component of OPAC catalogues, duplicating descriptions from traditional catalogues, and emphasising that they are also components of descriptions in digital libraries, which constitute another level of innovation, and the objects included in them also require a number of other metadata - relating to authors' and users' rights, technicalities, structure, administration, archiving and relations.⁴⁸

In conclusion, it is essential to highlight a significant distinction in the theoretical considerations of metadata between printed and electronic catalogues. In the case of printed catalogues, descriptions constitute a closed set, with the work being finalized upon publication. Conversely, online descriptions possess a degree of flexibility, permitting expansion, correction, indexing, and further enhancements to the data.

Contemporary print catalogues include, in addition to technical, formal data, a brief description of the contents of the manuscript. Tables comparing manuscript descriptions from four libraries - the National Library, the Jagiellonian Library,⁴⁹ the Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS in Cracow, and the Princes Czartoryski Library - are included in an annex to this text. Three formats of descriptions have been compared - from the traditional printed catalogue, OPAC catalogues of the mentioned libraries⁵⁰ - user's view,

47 Ibidem, p. 10.

48 M. Nahotko, 'Metadane biblioteczne w XXI wieku', *Przegląd Biblioteczny* 2010, no. 2, pp. 173-174.

49 The library of the Ossoliński National Institute uses the same system as the National Library and the Jagiellonian Library, so it was decided not to compare its descriptions.

50 The Princes Czartoryski Library uses SOWA OPAC v. 6.3.1 (last update: 25.07.2024), <https://opac-bcz.mnk.pl/> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

and MARC21 format preview in these catalogues. MARC21 is an extensive description based on a number of fields containing information about the object it refers to – apart from basic data (e.g., field 100 – author, field 245 – title, field 260 – edition zones, field 300 – physical description, field 500 – comments). It also comprises control data fields (e.g., 001 – control number of the record, 005 – date of last modification of the record) and field 040 – concerning the institution that prepared the record, including the sigla of both the library and the person (for Virtua and Koha systems) responsible for the record.⁵¹

The National Library provides information about its holdings in an electronic catalogue based on the Alma library system. The comparison⁵² was made on the basis of the description of the manuscript with the call number V 15249 – *Tadeusz Konwicki, Trochę apogeu. Scenariusz*.⁵³ Besides the data contained in the traditional description, the online form also includes information on the dates of the writer's life and an indication of the writer's responsibility (author) and country (Poland), as well as an indication of the affiliation to the team 'Archive of Tadeusz Konwicki' and the place of storage (National Library Manuscript Repository). The 'Publisher' field indicates the country – Poland. The view also includes biblio-

The Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS currently uses the VIRTUA system, but is in the process of implementing the Alma system. Link to the catalogue: <https://katalogkrak.cyfronet.pl/search/query?theme=PAU> [Accessed August 1, 2024].

The Jagiellonian Library uses the Alma system, https://katalogi.uj.edu.pl/discovery/search?vid=48OMNIS_UJA:uj [Accessed August 6, 2024].

- 51 For a full overview of the MARC21 format for the manuscript, see: K. Sanetra, *Format MARC21...*, op. cit.
- 52 Sample manuscripts with descriptions in both print and electronic versions were selected. The number of fields in the descriptions of different manuscripts may vary depending on the amount of data.
- 53 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej*. T. 29: *Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego: Sygnatury 15 196–15 315*, ed. M. Gamdzyk-Kłuźniak, Warszawa 2022, p. 75; *Trochę apogeu : scenariusz / Tadeusz Konwicki*. – *Biblioteka Narodowa*, https://katalogi.bn.org.pl/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991029389129705066&context=L&vid=48OMNIS_NLOP:48OMNIS_NLOP&lang=pl&search_scope=NLOP_IZ_NZ&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=LibraryCatalog&query=any,contains,Tadeusz%20Konwicki,%20Troch%C4%99%20apogeu.%20Scenariusz&offset=0 [Accessed August 6, 2024].

graphic data in the form of a reference to the printed catalogue of manuscripts (2022, vol. 29, p. 75), origin – *Archive of Tadeusz Konwicki*, while the field ‘Form and type’ is completed – *Manuscript*, in ‘Genre’ we find – *Film script*. Also of added value is the use of two linked entries: ‘Konwicki, Tadeusz (1926–2015) Author’ and ‘Archive of Tadeusz Konwicki’ – both of these are entries combined with the results of, respectively, 922 records for the first headword and 132 for the second. All this data supplemented by numerous metadata related to data management is in turn included in the description view in MARC21 format, also adding information about the absence of an intermediary device and the form of the physical call number (volume), as well as the two time frames to which the object refers (1901–2000, 1945–1989).

The same OPAC catalogue and the ALMA library system are also used by the Jagiellonian Library. The manuscript with the call number 10 076 IV – *Listy Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego*⁵⁴ (*Letters by Stanisław Wyspiański and to Józef Skąpski concerning Wyspiański*) was used to compare the three forms of description. The description in the OPAC catalogue contains almost all the data from the printed catalogue (no information on page numbers) and additionally a link to the digitised version of the inventory in the Jagiellonian Digital Library.⁵⁵ By linking the records to the creator’s designation, ‘Wyspiański, Stanisław (1869–1907) Address of correspondence’ and ‘Skąpski, Józef (1868–1950) Address of correspondence Previous owner’, the

54 *Inwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej: Nr 10001–11000, cz. I: Nr 10001–10500*, eds. Z. Kozmiński, E. Malicka, Z. Pietrzyk, ed. J. Grzybowska, Kraków 1997, p. 56. Points 1–2 are a description of the content of the signature; [*Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące ...*, https://katalogi.uj.edu.pl/discove-ry/fulldisplay?docid=alma991015725619705067&context=L&vid=48OMNIS_UJA:u-ja&lang=pl&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,Listy%20do%20Stanis%C5%82awa%20Wyspia%C5%84skiego%20i%20do%20J%C3%B3zefa%20Sk%C4%85pskiego%20dotycz%C4%85ce%20Wyspia%C5%84skiego&offset=0 [Accessed August 6, 2024].

55 *Inwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej*, op.cit., <https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra/publication/298247/edition/285439/content> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

user can very easily be redirected to 214 results associated with the first and 24 results with the second headword. The 'Notes' field also contains bibliographical information with the inventory and the page on which the description appears. The description in MARC21 format also contains several access points to the two main characters of the record - both S. Wyspiański and J. Skąpski appear several times (fields 245, 246, 550, 700, 918). This description also contains information about the absence of an intermediary device and the physical form (card).

The Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS is in the process of implementing the Alma system and the PRIMO search engine, and the presentation of the data in the current one - VIRTUA - has been checked on the manuscript with the call number 7872 - *Miscellanea do dziejów Sokoła ze zbiorów Józefa Zielińskiego*⁵⁶ (*Miscellanea to the history of Sokół from the collection of Józef Zieliński*). The basic view in the OPAC catalogue does not contain information on the content of the volume, as noted in the printed catalogue. The whole description is made up of the title publishing address (here the time period), physical description, subject heading and additional heading. The last two allow the user to gain access to other library materials on: 'Polskie Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne "Sokół" (Lviv)' - 2 records, 'Zieliński, Józef (1899-1976). Owner' - 101 records. The third version of the description - in MARC21 format - was supplemented with, for example, information about the source of the data (printed catalogue) and origin.

A different system - SOWA - is used by the Princes Czartoryski Library, and the descriptions in the electronic catalogue are therefore slightly different. An example of a comparison of manuscript records with the call number 5383 IV - *Szwecja i Skandynawia*

56 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie: sygnatury 7781-8180*, eds. E. Danowska, E. Knapik, B. Korniak, M. Radziszewska, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków 2019, p. 153. Points 1-11 are a description of the content of the signature; *Szczegóły egzemplarza - CHAMO*, <https://katalogkrak.cyfronet.pl/lib/item?id=chamo:427658&fromLocationLink=false&theme=PAU> [Accessed August 14, 2024].

1848-1849⁵⁷ shows that there is a lack of data on the manuscript’s content; however, the presence of the possibility to include a specific signature in many other sets of information, e.g. all records relating to author’s heading, deserves praise: Waligórski Aleksander Józef (1802-1873) – one record so far, Woronicz Janusz (1805-1874) – 14 records; form and type of document: manuscripts – 13,544 results; topics – no related results for this record, or genre – manuscripts – 14,759 results. The creation of these types of nodes makes it possible to continuously expand them and add new values tagged with the indicated values, and to present the readers with a broader context of the existence of a given library volume.

The summary of the reflection of the data in the electronic catalogues is as follows:

TAB. 1. LIST OF DATA NAMES AND FIELDS IN THE MARC21 STANDARD

Library / system	Basic view	MARC21 view (field number)
National Library / ALMA	Title	245
	Author	100, 245,
	Is part of	773
	Physical description	300
	Publisher	260
	Date of publication	260, 388,
	Note	500, 510, 597
	Form and type	336, 337,
	Genre	340, 380, 655
	Language	546
Jagiellonian Library / ALMA	Title	245
	Author	700, 918
	Date of publication	260
	Content note	505
	Other title	246
	Physical description	300, 336, 337, 338
	Language	546
	Notes	500, 505, 510, 594
	Origin	597

57 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Książąt Czartoryskich w Krakowie: sygnatury 5320–5441*, eds. J. Nowak, J. Pezda, Kraków 2007, p. 172. Points 1–4 are a short description of the contents of the manuscripts, including: names and surnames, type of documents, dates, number of pages; *Sowa OPAC : Katalog Biblioteki Książąt Czartoryskich w Krakowie*, <https://opac-bcz.mnk.pl/index.php?KatID=0&typ=record&001=KMN19001851> [Accessed August 6, 2024].

Library / system	Basic view	MARC21 view (field number)
Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS	Title	245
	Publishing address	260
	Physical description	300, 336, 337, 338
	[none]	510 [Note]
	Subject heading	610
	Additional heading	700
Princes Czartoryski Library / SOWA	[none]	940 [origin]
	[Title, date, physical description]	245, 260, 300, 380, 563
	Author	100, 700
	Form and type	380
	Topic 1	600
	Genre	380
	Index R0	500
	Location	[none]

As the examples above show, metadata not only combines information into groups, but also increases the accessibility of information about materials through several access points to the same data, e.g. author information is provided in fields 100, 245 and 700, physical description - 300, 336, 337, 338, notes - fields 5xx. When comparing this volume of data with the basic zones of description, which are: 1) title and responsibility designation zone, 2) edition zone, 3) special zone, 4) publishing address zone, 5) physical description zone, 6) series zone, 7) notes zone, 8) ISBN⁵⁸ zone, zones 1, 4, 5 and 7 are used for the description of manuscripts, which, when juxtaposed with the possibilities of electronic descriptions and catalogues, makes it possible to use at least a dozen fields with metadata. A new solution is the addition of subject headings, linking library materials into thematic groups, which significantly accelerates the search. This solution had its prototype in the form of physical and systematic card catalogues.

When analysing the descriptions contained in electronic catalogues, the numerous functionalities additional to the standard online ordering that such information and search systems offer their users should be noted. For example, the ALMA system and the PRIMO search engine make it possible to send a description in the BIBTEX, RIS, EASYBIB, ENDNOTE and RefWorks bibliographic formats, print it out, copy it as a bibliographic description, down-

58 Basic zones according to the standard PN-N-01152: 1973 Opis bibliograficzny.

load a permalink or send the result to an e-mail address. It is also possible to retrieve the record in ISO 2709, MARCXML or *txt file, save the search history, keep the descriptions in the clipboard, and download them with a QR code or a copied link. In the case of VIRTUI, which has not been developed for several years, it is possible add descriptions to the clipboard, and send them by email or through social media. SOWA, on the other hand, offers a QR code, sending a link to a record via email, placing it on the clipboard, downloading a description in the ISO 2709 standard, and four types of summaries (according to a choice of criteria and author, subject and title indexes).

The second format used to describe manuscripts in online collections is the DublinCore standard, which contains 15 basic data about objects: date, format, identifier, language, description, link-age, rights, type, topic, creator, title, co-author, publisher, range and source. The largest Polish operator of digitised objects is the Digital Libraries Federation,⁵⁹ co-created by 153 institutions and currently comprising over 8.6 million objects, with 6,800,007 in open access and 1,726,784 in restricted access.⁶⁰ The main providers of the database are the Digital National Library Polona⁶¹ - 3,578,448 objects, the Jagiellonian Digital Library⁶² - 790,505 objects, and the Silesian Digital Library⁶³ - 532,420 objects.⁶⁴ The display of results in digital libraries may differ depending on the software version, and according to the statistics, after a search by object type (manuscript) 115,825 results appeared.

A sample description:

59 *FBC - Zbiory polskich instytucji kultury online*, <https://fbc.pionier.net.pl/> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

60 *Archiwum - Baza źródeł danych - Federacja Bibliotek Cyfrowych*, <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/zrodla/> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

61 *Cyfrowa Biblioteka Narodowa Polona*, <https://polona.pl/> [Accessed: 8.08.2024].

62 *Jagiellońska Biblioteka Cyfrowa*, <https://jbc.bj.uj.edu.pl/dlibra> [Accessed: August 8, 2024].

63 *Śląska Biblioteka Cyfrowa*, <https://sbc.org.pl/dlibra> [Accessed: August 8, 2024].

64 *Archiwum - Baza...*, <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/zrodla/#listsheader> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

[Materiały historyczne z lat 1656-1657] : [głównie do stosunków z Jerzym II Rakoczym].

| [ca 1657]
Rękopisy



Informacje

Wydawca
Michałowski, Jakub (1612-1663), Właściciel
Morstin, Ludwik Hieronim (1886-1966), Właściciel

Adres wydawniczy
[Polska], [ca 1657].

Miejsce wydania
Polska

Opis fizyczny
12 k.; 31x19,5 cm

Język
lat
pol

Gatunek
rękopisy tacińskie
rękopisy polskie

Proweniencja
Proweniencja: Jakub Michałowski ; Archiwum Morstinów ; Ludwik Hieronim Morstin.

Literatura
Katalog rękopisów (1969) t. 7, s. 56-57

Uwagi
Rękopis jest fragmentem większego kodeksu.
Pismo trzech rąk.
Jęz. pol., łac.

Sygnatura
Rps 6636 III

Prawa do utworu
Domena Publiczna. Wolno zwielokrotniać, zmieniać i rozpowszechniać oraz wykonywać utwór, nawet w celach komercyjnych, bez konieczności pytania o zgodę. Wykorzystując utwór należy pamiętać o poszanowaniu autorskich praw osobistych Twórcy.

Academica ID
24911093

Źródło
Biblioteka Narodowa

FIG. 1. An example of a description from the online catalog of the National Library.

In comparison, a manuscript with reserved rights to the work with the simultaneous information that the digital version can be used either on computers in the office of the National Library or by ordering temporary access through the Academica website, available in more than 3,800 libraries in Poland.⁶⁵

Herbert, Zbigniew (1924-1998)

Maja

| [ca 1962]
Rękopisy



Informacje

Adres wydawniczy
[S.L., ca 1962].

Opis fizyczny
24 k.; 30x21 cm i mniej

Język
pol

Gatunek
rękopisy polskie

Literatura
Inwentarz Archiwum Zbigniewa Herberta (2008) s. 57

Uwagi
Jęz. pol.
Zawiera: rękopis i maszynopis słuchowiska.

Sygnatura
Rps akc. 17887

Prawa do utworu
Publikacja chroniona prawem autorskim - reprodukcja cyfrowa dostępna w czytelnich BN i na terminalach Akademiki

Academica ID
7968761

Źródło
Biblioteka Narodowa

FIG. 2. An example of a description from the online catalog of the National Library.

⁶⁵ Academica – digital inter-library loan service of the National Library, providing online access to 3,775,385 scholarly publications, <https://academica.edu.pl/> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

Apart from the obvious added value of digital sources, namely the possibility of gaining access to the digitised items, the semantic environment of the object also warrants recognition, as it enables the descriptions to be used in other databases and sources of information: *The semantic environment comes from the BN Descriptors Database. Links are generated on the basis of the object's record to the National Library Descriptors, information in Wikidata, Geonames and other websites.*⁶⁶ Traditional cataloguing does not offer such possibilities.

Databases of digital objects, like electronic catalogues, offer numerous conveniences to users which significantly both reduce the time it takes to reach the manuscripts users are looking for and expand the possibilities of using them. Besides the possibility to view the digitised content, it is also possible to download it in several formats (e.g. in Polona - JPG, ZIP, PDF, XML, and even to notify the database operator of a need for a different format), to share it on social media and copy the link, to add it to your collection, to add it to your favourites, and in the case of OCR-processed objects to download the text layer. Allowing users to report errors in objects is an inclusive feature. Apart from the standard elements of the description of manuscripts, information about the rights to a work is important - from works in the public domain, which *You are free to reproduce, modify and distribute and perform, even for commercial purposes, without the need to ask for permission. While using the work, it is important to respect the author's moral rights as the Creator*, to reserved works: *Copyright publication - digital reproduction available in the reading rooms of the BN and on Academica terminals*, with simultaneous provision of the work ID in Academica. Digital objects are also provided with a link redirecting the user to the OPAC catalogue, a description in the MARC21 format.⁶⁷

66 Z. Herbert, *Maja*, <https://polona.pl/preview/5179039d-392a-4bae-ab30-1f397a-518da5> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

67 For example: *Psalterz floriański w Polonie*: <https://polona.pl/preview/43713d40-72bd-439c-b7ce-300541ade137>, and in OPAC-u: https://katalogi.bn.org.pl/discov-ery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991032404459705066&context=L&vid=48OMNIS_NLO-P:48OMNIS_NLOP [Accessed August 8, 2024].

Otoczenie semantyczne obiektu



Otoczenie semantyczne pochodzi z bazy Deskryptorów BN. Na podstawie rekordu obiektu generowane są odnośniki do Deskryptorów Biblioteki Narodowej, informacji w Wikidata, Geonames i innych serwisach.

Twórca/współtwórca

Herbert, Zbigniew (1924-1998)

Identyfikator BN : [a0000001179276](#)

Identyfikator Wikidata (URI) : <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q161363>

Forma/typ

Rękopisy

Identyfikator BN : [a0000001008374](#)

Rodzaj/gatunek

Rękopisy polskie

Identyfikator BN : [a0000001176072](#)

FIG. 3. The semantic environment of an object - an example from the description from the online catalog of the National Library.

As in the case of the MARC21 format, the basic description zones proposed several decades ago and used to create analogue data on library materials are also used here. A new feature is the definition of the rights to a given work in the digitised version, which clearly indicates what the user can do with the object.

SUMMARY

As A. J. Gilliland, cited above, notes: *Metadata is like interest: it accrues over time.*⁶⁸ Looking at the communication and information progress that has been made through the introduction of metadata into online catalogue descriptions, co-cataloguing, co-creation of huge information and search systems based on data retrieved from various database forms, it is hard not to appreciate their value. They offer the ability to search instantly to create customised

68 A. J. Gilliland, 'Setting the stage...', op. cit., p. 19.

online collections, to browse by using metadata of various types and to co-create with personalised tags. The most important thing in terms of resources is the availability of information about them – whether in the form of standardised descriptions in online catalogues or digitised and described versions in libraries and digital repositories. The unquestionable (r)evolution in the provision of information is based precisely on metadata created both by the librarians, archivists or museum professionals developing it and automatically by information and search systems. The processing of analogue metadata into online metadata has become a process that has not only made manuscript (and non-manuscript) cultural heritage information more accessible, but has also greatly accelerated its processing and use, which – thanks to the increasingly widespread availability of the Internet – means that almost every recipient group of online content can be reached. Even a brief comparison of descriptions in analogue format with the data contained in the descriptions available online clearly shows how far cataloguing and processing resources have come in a short period of time – from basic data contained in a few fields on catalogue cards to extensive metadata descriptions containing not only information about the manuscript but also numerous data indicating the work and relations of these descriptions in the information and search system. It is this system – the online catalogue as a tool in which bibliographic descriptions written in the appropriate language are available – that becomes the intermediary between the stored holdings and the potential recipient, the reader or now the customer of the library. It is the applied, standards-based description language that becomes the gateway and, according to Mauro Guerrini, is the architecture of the information resource.⁶⁹

Metadata is essential if we want to create an open, information society based on the best possible access to information. They perform a number of crucial functions for the resources they describe,

69 M. Guerrini, *From cataloguing to...*, op. cit., p. 21.

the institutions that hold them, and their users:⁷⁰ from the basic one - which is accessibility, through comprehensiveness and contextualisation - no description functions in isolation from the team of data contained in the database, increasing use - from basic bibliographic descriptions, through digitisation, to digital editions, teaching and learning - the increasingly intuitive and user-friendly nature of information and search systems influences the rapid learning of their use and the use of the data contained to expand knowledge, development and improvement of the system - the possibilities to examine the use of the information contained in the systems (e.g. the number of steps from entering a search term to obtaining a relevant answer); the possibility of having multiple versions at the same time - from a digital copy for review and demonstration purposes to very-high-resolution versions for scientific and preservation purposes; legal - containing information on the possibilities of use or limitations related to them; preservation and sustainability - well constructed and selected metadata makes it possible to perform system migrations and data transfers without losing their value and quality, and have an impact on the improvement and economics of the system - when collected and processed, they make it possible to draw conclusions and, based on them, to plan improvements and create new, better versions. Moreover, no analogue, traditional presentation of data on library holdings (card catalogues, print catalogues) gives users so many opportunities to explore data and share it quickly.

It should be noted, however, that due to the lack of a solution ensuring access to a single, unified library system for all libraries, bibliographic records presented across different systems may vary depending on the type of software used. The implementation of an integrated library resource management system would allow for the standardization of practices and the co-creation of a shared database, thereby ensuring improved access to information on the

70 Typology of functions according to A. J. Gilliland, 'Setting the stage...', op. cit., pp. 16-18.

holdings of all libraries. Furthermore, it would generate financial savings, as the purchase and maintenance of a single system for a large number of libraries would be more cost-effective.

Furthermore, the introduction of a unified system – and consequently, the standardization of descriptions and data input – would enhance the potential for sharing such data in the international domain. The use of formats such as MARC21, Dublin Core, or IIIF already facilitates the integration of data from various countries, including Poland, into shared information and discovery systems such as WorldCat⁷¹ or Europeana.⁷² However, the development of common, standardized formats requires reconciling the interests of, among others, different types of libraries and the needs of users.

In reference to the comparison of metadata to interest quoted above, making resource information available online pays off and brings tangible benefits, and the ongoing, continuous development of new information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence are sure to allow the potential of non-manuscript resources to be exploited ever better and more efficiently, as *Metadata takes us from working with an assortment of disconnected data to navigating multiple different pathways and information superhighways through that data to find new scholarly terrain.*⁷³

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71 WorldCat.org, <https://search.worldcat.org/> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

72 Europeana: Odkryj cyfrowe dziedzictwo kulturowe Europy, <https://www.europeana.eu/pl> [Accessed August 8, 2024].

73 E. A. Wilson, *Digital humanities for librarians*, Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, Maryland, 2020, p. 43.

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ANNEX

COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIONS

TAB. 2. COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIONS - NATIONAL LIBRARY

National Library

Traditional description	View in the OPAC catalog	Description in MARC21 format
V 15249 Pol. 1967. 44, 5x21 cm i mniej. Rps, maszyn. K. 27. Teczka tekturnowa.	Rekopis Trochę apogeum : scenariusz / <u>Tadeusz Konwicki</u> . Konwicki, Tadeusz (1926-2015) Autor	LDR 01783ntrm a2200433 i 4500 001 991029389129705066 005 20230215093809.0
<u>Tadeusz Konwicki</u> , <u>Trochę apogeum</u> . <u>Scenariusz</u> <i>Trochę apogeum. Scenariusz, rps niepodpisany, foliacja aut. h. 1-25; większość kart sklejona; na odwrocie fragm. kopii maszyn. tekstu NN z dopiskami. - Teczka wiązana do akt zapisana notatkami autora na obu okładkach; na przedniej inne tytuły [?]: TROCHE APOGEUM / CZERWONY PALAC" oraz notatki w 43 punktach k. 26, na tylnej okładce notatki w 12 punktach k. 27.</i>	1967 Polska Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego Trochę a pogeum : scenariusz / Tadeusz Konwicki. Biblioteka Narodowa Magazyn Rękopisów (Rps 15249 V) Szczegóły	008 180918s1967 pl 000 0 pol c 009 b0000006060366 035 a991029389129705066 035 a(PL-WaBN)b60603665-48omnis_nlop 035 ab60603665
	Tytuł Trochę a pogeum : scenariusz / Tadeusz Konwicki.	035 a(PL)b0000006060366 035 a(EXLNZ-48OMNIS_NETWORK)9910159451405606 040 aWA N _cWA N
<i>Dar Marii Konwichej 2018 Alt. 22880^a</i>	Twórca Konwicki, Tadeusz (1926-2015) Autor Jest częścią Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego	041 0 apol _dWA N 046 k1967
	Opis fizyczny 27 kart ; 44,5x21 cm i mniej. Rękopis, maszynopis.	100 1 aKonwicki, Tadeusz _d(1926-2015)
	Wydawca Polska	eAutor
	Data publikacji 1967	245 10 aTrochę apogeum : bscenariusz / _cTadeusz Konwicki.
	Uwaga Trochę a pogeum. Scenariusz, rps niepodpisany, foliacja autorska k. 1-25; większość kart sklejona; na odwrocie fragment kopii maszynowej tekstu NN z dopiskami. - Teczka wiązana do akt zapisana notatkami autora na obu okładkach; na przedniej inne tytuły[?]: „TROCHE APO-GEUM / CZERWONY PALAC” oraz notatki w 43 punktach k. 26, na tylnej okładce notatki w 12 punktach k. 27. Katalog Rękopisów (2022) t. 29 s. 75.	260 a[Polska], _c1967.
	Język polski.	300 a27 kart ; _c44,5x21 cm i mniej.
	Proweniencja: Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego.	336 aTekst brxt _2rdacontent 337 aBez urzadzenia pośredniczącego _bn 338 aWolumin bnc
	Forma i typ Rękopisy	_2rdacartier
	Gatunek Scenariusz filmowy	340 dRękopis, _dmaszynopis.
	Język polski ^a	380 aRękopisy 388 1 a1901-2000

388 1 _a1945-1989
500 _aTrochę apogeum. Scenariusz, rps niepodpisany,
foliacja autorska k. 1-25; większość kart sklejona; na
odwrocie fragment kopii maszynowej tekstu NN z do-
piskami - Teczka wiazana do akt zapisana notatkami
autora na obu okładkach: na przedniej inne tytuły?]:
„TROCHĘ APOGEUM / CZERWONY PALAC” oraz notatki
w 43 punktach k. 26, na tylnej okładce notatki w 12
punktach k. 27.
510 4 _aKatalog Rękopisów (2022)
_ct. 29 s. 75.
546 _aJęzyk polski.
597 _aProweniencja: Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego.
_9local
655 7 _aScenariusz filmowy
_2DBN
773 0 1_Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego
AVA _0991029389129705066
_82254073866005066
_a48OMNIS_NLOP
_bBN_PL
_cMagazyn Rękopisów
_dRps 15249 V
_eavailable
_fi
_g0
_jbrkp
_k8
_p1
_qBiblioteka Narodowa

74 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej. T. 29: Archiwum Tadeusza Konwickiego: Sygnatury 15 196-15 315*, ed. M. Gamdzik-Kluźniak, Warszawa 2022, p. 75.

75 *Trochę apogeum* : *scenariusz / Tadeusz Konwicki*. - Biblioteka Narodowa, https://katalogi.bn.org.pl/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma-991029389129705066&context=L&vid=48OMNIS_NLOP-48OMNIS_NLOP&lang=pl&search_scope=NLOP_IZ_NZ&adapter=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=LibraryCatalog&query=any,contains,Tadeusz%20Konwicki,%20Troch%C4%99%20apogeum.%20Scenariusz&offset=0 [Accessed August 6, 2024].

TAB. 3. COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIONS - JAGIELLONIAN LIBRARY

Jagiellonian Library		View in the OPAC catalog		Description in MARC21 format	
Traditional description					
10076 IV. Pol., franc., czes. 1905-1930. 211 listów. 34 x 21 cm i mniej, K. l. 44, w tym 4 niezapis. <i>Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego.</i> 1. Do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego [...] b.d. k. 10-11. 2. Do Józefa Skąpskiego [...] k. 42-43. Na k. 1, 5, 7, 9, 16-17, 21, 23, 25, 30, 32, 34, 42 uwagi J. Skąpskiego, na k. 14, 19 uwagi M. Bałuckiego. Obwoluta k. 1, 44 na k. 1 ręką L. Płoszewskiego tytuł: <i>Listy do Wyspiańskiego.</i> <i>Prow. jąt. przy sgn. 10074, altc. 62/58 (k. 42-43), 63/58*</i>		Rekopis [Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego.] BJ Rkp. 10076 IV; Wyspiański, Stanisław (1869-1907) Adresat korespondencji; Skąpski, Józef (1868-1950) Adresat korespondencji Poprzedni właściciel 1905-1930 [Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego]. Dostępny online Szczegóły Tytuł [Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego]. Twórca Wyspiański, Stanisław (1869-1907) Adresat korespondencji Skąpski, Józef (1868-1950) Adresat korespondencji Data publikacji 1905-1930 Uwaga o zawartości 1. Do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego listy od następujących: Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków, 1906, podpisany Błolesław] Ulanowski. Gomulicki Wiktor, 1906 i brak daty (2). Kamper Jarosław, 1905. Leśeticki de Leśehrad Emanuel, 1906. Solski Ludwik [Dyrekcja Teatru Miejskiego w Krakowie], 1907. Wyzewa T[ea]dor, brak daty. 2. Do Józefa Skąpskiego listy od następujących: Bartosiński Jan, 1906-1907 (8), na karcie 26v przyklejony wycinek ze „Słowa Polskiego”, 1907, nr 17, przy tym dodane listy do: J. Bartosińskiego: T[ea]deusz B[ole]sław] Koziembrodzki, 1906 oraz Stanisław Eliasz Radzikowski, 1907. Chołoniowski Alimonti, 1906, w imieniu redakcji krakow-skiego oddziału		leader 001 02399nic a22003371 4500 005 9910866240505606 008 20210827194625.0 009 19041819051930xx 000 i pol c 035 b0000010832053 035 ##\$1728900-480mnis. uja 035 ##\$a(UU)vtls001728900 035 ##\$ax004597238 035 ##\$a(PL)b000010832053 040 ##\$aKR U/mal \$bpol Serda \$cKR U/mal 041 0##a\$ol safre sacze 090 ##\$aBJ Rkp. 10076 IV \$9LOCAL 245 008aListy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące Wyspiańskiego. 246 14\$aListy do Wyspiańskiego 260 ##\$c1905-1930. 300 ##\$a21 listów (1, 44 karty, w tym 4 niezapisane) ; \$c34 x 21 cm i mniej. 336 ##\$aTekst \$btxt \$2rdacontent 337 ##\$aBez urządzenia pośredniczącego \$bn \$2rdamedia 338 ##\$aKarta \$bno \$2rdacarrier 500 ##\$aTytuł nadany przez katalogujące. 500 ##\$aNa obwolutie ręka L. Płoszewskiego tytuł: Listy do Wyspiańskiego. 505 0#\$a1. Do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego listy od następujących: Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków, 1906, podpisany Błolesław] Ulanowski. Gomulicki Wiktor, 1906 i brak daty (2). Kamper Jarosław, 1905. Leśeticki de Leśehrad Emanuel, 1906. Solski Ludwik [Dyrekcja Teatru Miejskiego w Krakowie], 1907. Wyzewa T[ea]dor, brak daty. 2. Do Józefa Skąpskiego listy od następujących: Bartosiński Jan, 1906-1907 (8), na karcie 26v przyklejony wycinek ze „Słowa Polskiego”, 1907, nr 17, przy tym dodane listy do: J. Bartosińskiego: T[ea]deusz B[ole]sław] Koziembrodzki, 1906 oraz Stanisław Eliasz Radzikowski, 1907. Chołoniowski Alimonti, 1906, w imieniu redakcji krakow-skiego oddziału	

„Świata”, na karcie 34 jego wizytówka. Demby Stefan, 1907. Mrozowska Jadwiga, [1907] (2). Płoszewski Leon, 1930. Ponadto na różnych kartach uwagi J. Skąpskiego oraz M. Bałuckiego.

Inny tytuł

Listy do Wyspiańskiego

Opis fizyczny

21 listów (1, 44 karty, w tym 4 niezapisane) ; 34 x 21 cm i mniej.

Język

polski

francuski

czeski

Uwagi

Tytuł nadany przez katalogującego.

Na obwolutę ręką L. Płoszewskiego tytuł: Listy do Wyspiańskiego.

Inwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej: nr 10001-10000. Cz. 1, nr 10001-10500, strona 56

Listy w językach polskim, francuskim i czeskim.

Proveniencja

Papierzy z kancelarii adwokata Józefa Skąpskiego, kupno od Haliny Skąpskiej w 1958 r., akc. 62/58 (karty 42-43), 63/58⁷⁷.

przy tym dodane listy do: J. Bartosiński od: Tładeusz Bolesta] Koźmierzki, 1906 oraz Stanisław Eliasz Radziowski, 1907. Chotoniowski Antoni], 1906, w imieniu redakcji krakow-skiego oddziału „Świata”, na karcie 34 jego wizytówka. Demby Stefan, 1907. Mrozowska Jadwiga, [1907] (2). Płoszewski Leon, 1930. Ponadto na różnych kartach uwagi J. Skąpskiego oraz M. Bałuckiego.

510 4# \$atnwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej: nr 10001-11000. Cz. 1, nr 10001-10500, \$cstrona 56

546 ##\$aListy w językach polskim, francuskim i czeskim.

594 ##\$aDUN 2018-2019 rękopisy \$9LOCAL

597 ##\$aPapierzy z kancelarii adwokata Józefa Skąpskiego, kupno od Haliny Skąpskiej w 1958 r., akc. 62/58 (karty 42-43), 63/58. \$9LOCAL

700 1# \$aWyspiański, Stanisław \$d(1869-1907)

\$eAdresat korespondencji

700 1# \$aSkąpski, Józef \$d(1868-1950) \$eAdresat korespondencji \$ePoprzedni właściciel

907 ##\$aKRU-Rkp 9mal \$9LOCAL

918 1# \$aWyspiański, Stanisław \$d(1869-1907)

918 1# \$aSkąpski, Józef \$d(1868-1950)

935 ##\$a(KR_U)ydls001728900 \$9LOCAL

999 ##\$aVIRTUA40 \$9LOCAL

76 *Inwentarz rękopisów Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej: Nr 10 001-11 000, cz. I: Nr 10001-10500, eds. Z. Koźmiński, E. Malicka, Z. Pietrzyk, pod ed. J. Grzybowskiej, Kraków 1997, p. 56.*

77 *[Listy do Stanisława Wyspiańskiego i do Józefa Skąpskiego dotyczące ..., https://katalogi.ui.edu.pl/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma-991015725619705067&context=L&vid=480MNIS_UJA-uj&lang=pl&search_scope=MyInst_and_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=Everything&query=any,contains,Lists%20do%20Stanis%C5%82awa%20Wyspia%C5%84skiego%20i%20do%20J%C3%93zefa%20Sk%C4%85pskiego%20dotycz%C4%85ce%20Wyspia%C5%84skiego&offset=0 [Accessed August 6, 2024].*

TAB. 4. COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIONS - SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY OF THE PAAS AND THE PAS
Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS

Traditional description	View in the OPAC catalog		Description in MARC21 format
7872 Pol. 1903-1936, 43 x 32 cm i mniej. K. 105. Pismo wielu ręk. Obw. pap.	Tytuł	Miscellanea do dziejów Sokola ze zbioru Józefa Zielińskiego.	01065ntrm a2200253 i 4500
Miscellanea do dziejów Sokola ze zbioru Józefa Zielińskiego.	Adres wydawniczy	1903-1936.	001 vrls000427658
Zawierają: „Złot Sokolstwa [...] k. 1.	Opis fizyczny	105 kart ; 43 x 32 cm i mniej.	003 KRAK7
II. Altr mianowania [...] k. 105.	Hasło przedmiotowe	Polskie Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne „Sokol” (Lwów).	005 20221109205600.0
Zatapiono w Annykwarucie Domu Książki, 1972. Pismo wielu ręk. Obw. pap. ^{as}	Hasło dodatkowe	Zieliński, Józef (1899-1976). Właściciel	008 200311i19031936xx 009 1000 0 pol c 035 \$a de2022502055 0399 \$a 202211092056 \$b VLOAD \$y 202211091309 \$z korniak
	79		040 \$a KR PAU/BKt \$b pol \$e rda \$c KR PAU/BKt 24500 \$a Miscellanea do dziejów Sokola ze zbioru Józefa Zielińskiego. 260 \$c 1903-1936. 300 \$a 105 kart ; \$c 43 x 32 cm i mniej. 336 \$a Tekst \$b txt \$2 rdacontent 337 \$a Bez urzadzenia pośredniczącego \$b n \$2 rdamedia 338 \$a Wolumin \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier 5104 \$a Katalog rękopisów. Sygnatury 7281-7780 / oprac. E. Danowska, E. Knapet, B. Korniak, M. Radziszewska. - Kraków, 2019, \$c s. 153 6102 \$a Polskie Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne „Sokol” (Lwów). 7001 \$a Zieliński, Józef \$d (1899-1976). \$e Właściciel 940

\$a PAU: zakupiono w Antykwariacie Domu Książki,
sygn. PAU Rkps 7872.
999
\$a VIRTUA 0
999
\$a VTILSSORT0080*0350*0400*2450*2600*3000*3360*3370*
3380*5100*6100*7000*9400*9992

- 78 *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki PAU i PAN w Krakowie: sygnatury 7781–8180*, eds. E. Danowska, E. Knappek, B. Korniak, M. Radziszewska, Kraków 2019, p. 153.
- 79 *Szczegóły egzemplarza – CHAMO*, <https://katalogkrak.cyfronet.pl/lib/item?id=chamo:427658&fromLocationLink=false&theme=PAU> [Accessed August 14, 2024].

TAB. 5. COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIONS - THE PRINCES CZARTORYSKI LIBRARY
The Princes Czartoryski Library

Traditional description	View in the OPAC catalog	Description in MARC21 format
5383 IV Pol. franc. 1848-1849. 34,5 x 22,5 cm i mniej. S. 160 + b. IV. Opr. piśm. SZWECJA. I SKANDYNAWIA 1848-1849 ^a [Materiały dotyczące działalności kapitana Aleksandra Józefa Walińskiego, agenta głównego w Szwecji i Skandynawii] 1. „Instrukcja [...] 30 V 1848 s. 1-4, kopia ręką Janusza Woronicza. 2. Waliński Aleksander [...] częściowo sztyfowany. 3. Instrukcje [...] Michała Budzyńskiego. 4. Kopie listów [...] s. 153-155. s. niezapis. Na grzbiecie nowej oprawy wyciśnięte: „5383”. Rękopis po konserwacji. Powstał ze zszycia dwóch części: oryginalnych raportów i kopii depesz oraz kopianusza tychże. milt. BN 27234 ⁸⁰	Rekopis Szwecja i Skandynawia 1848-1849 ^a : Materiały dotyczące działalności kapitana Aleksandra Józefa Walińskiego, agenta głównego w Szwecji i Skandynawii 1848-1849 - Stron 160, 4 karty, stron niezapisanych 58 : pismo wielu rąk ; 34, 5 x 22,5 cm. Autor Waliński Aleksander Józef (1802-1873), Woronicz Janusz (1805-1874). Forma i typ Rekopisy Temat Czartoryski, Adam Jerzy (1770-1861), Czartoryski, Władysław (1828-1894), Budzyński, Michał (1811-1864). Gatunek Rekopisy Indeks Ro: CRK Status dostępności: Czytelnia - zbiory z magazynu Zapytań biblioteczna: sygn. 5383 IV Rkps (1 egz.) Strefa uwag: Uwaga ogólna Na grzbiecie nowej oprawy wyciśnięto: „5383”. Rękopis powstał ze zszycia dwóch części: oryginalnych raportów i kopii oraz kopianusza tychże. Uwaga dotycząca oprawy [brak - komentarz odautorski] ⁸¹	LDL 001 005 008 040 041 100 100 245 260 300 380 500 500 563 600 600 655 700 700 950 = =02266ntr 2200277 4500 =KMN19001851 =20230808112713.0 =190306m18481849pl 000 0 pol d aKR MN/KT cKR MN/KT dKR MN/KT dKR MN/EZ dKR MN/KK dKR MN/EN apol afre aWaliński, Aleksander Józef d(1802-1873), eAutor aWaliński, Aleksander Józef d(1802-1873), eAutor aSzwecja i Skandynawia 1848-1849 ^a : bMateriały dotyczące działalności kapitana Aleksandra Józefa Walińskiego, agenta głównego w Szwecji i Skandynawii. c1848-1849. dStron 160, 4 karty, stron niezapisanych 58 : bPismo wielu rąk ; c34, 5 x 22,5 cm. eRękopisy aNa grzbiecie nowej oprawy wyciśnięto: „5383”. aRękopis powstał ze zszycia dwóch części: oryginalnych raportów i kopii oraz kopianusza tychże. f3Półskórek 1 aCzartoryski, Adam Jerzy d(1770-1861). 1 aCzartoryski, Władysław d(1828-1894). 1 aBudzyński, Michał d(1811-1864). 7 aRękopisy y19 w. 1 aWaliński, Aleksander Józef d(1802-1873), eAutor 1 aWoronicz, Janusz d(1805-1874). eAutor aCRK

Translated by Shrivaneh

80 Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Książąt Czartoryskich w Krakowie: *signatury 5320-5441*, eds. J. Nowak, J. Pezda, Kraków 2007, p. 172. Points 1-4 are a short description of the contents of the manuscripts, including: names and surnames, type of documents, dates, number of pages.

81 Sowa OPAC : *Katalog Biblioteki Książąt Czartoryskich w Krakowie*, <https://opac-bcz.mnk.pl/index.php?KatID=0&typ=record&001=KMN19001851> [Accessed August 6, 2024].