

Polish Memory Institutions Show Resources Online

Poland
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Following the *Bangemann Report*¹ and the *Global Information Networks* declaration signed in Bonn on July 8th, 1997 by the Ministers of 29 European countries, the Polish Parliament issued a resolution on July 14th, 2000, in which it decided to prepare the foundation of an information society development strategy. Among other results, it produced the document *Strategy of Information Society Development in Poland in 2001-2006 - ePolska* containing a list of budgetary needs for the implementation of the Information Society. In the following year the Parliament passed a law on *Common Access to Public Information* and a few other legal acts supporting the electronic revolution.

among research libraries. They started by changing the temporary systems into an integrated library system (ILS) based on a relational database, which improved significantly library management. Libraries had to learn and introduce, one by one, system modules such as cataloguing (classifying and indexing materials) and serials (tracking magazine and newspaper holdings). The next modules included acquisitions (ordering, receiving, and invoicing materials), and finally circulation (lending materials to patrons and receiving them back). Among the chosen systems, the most popular ones were VTLS, Horizon, and Aleph, to mention just the top choices. The National Library was the only one working with Innopac. To overcome difficulties, local consortia were created in some big cities like Kraków, Poznań, and Łódź, and included libraries of all types. Following these good results libraries with the two most popular systems formed the consortium of VTLS libraries (27 libraries) and the Coalition for Libraries with Horizon (52 libraries). In 1998 both coalitions and the National Library with the Innopac system established - with the help of the Mellon Foundation - the central national catalogue NUKAT. This work started slowly and with difficulties; however, this cooperation was very successful, and in 2011 the number of bibliographical records reached approximately 2 million, with 70 000 serial titles and 1.7 million authority files (1.3 names, 0.4 subject headings) created in cooperation with 120 research libraries. The success could have been even greater if the National Library not limited cooperation to the years 2005-2007 in creating the bibliographical records. In 2011 the central catalogue also initiated an international cooperation with OCLC, Google Books (<http://books.google.pl>), and Google Scholar (<http://scholar.google.pl>) available under the links: Find in NUKAT².

The screenshot shows the NUKAT website interface. At the top left is the NUKAT logo. Below it is a navigation bar with links: Home, Browse, Keyword, Heading Keyword, Expert, Cart (0), and Help. A message states "You are using reader interface". The main content area is divided into several sections: "Catalogue Access" with a "Contact" link; "Quick Search" with a search box and a "Szukaj" button; "Browse Search" with a dropdown menu for "Search Type" (Title, Author, Subject/Genre/Form, Journal Title, Subject/Genre/Form (Eng/Fra)) and a "Search" button; "Links" with links to "KaRo", "WorldCat", "National Library of Poland", "NUKAT contributors", "Google Scholar", "Polish digital libraries", and "Research Gate"; "Search Filters" and "Active Filter Settings" (No Active Filters); "Search History" (Anywhere: Pan, Tadeusz); and "Quarterly". At the bottom, there is a section titled "About NUKAT union catalog" with a brief description of the catalog and a note about document descriptions.

Some years earlier, starting in 1993, cooperation in library computerisation was initiated



The first Polish regional digital library Digital Library of Wielkopolska based on dLibra software was opened as a result of cooperation between the Foundation of Poznań Research Libraries and the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center.

Polish Internet Library

From the very beginning libraries planned digitization of their collections. One of the first achievements was the Polish Internet Library opened by the Prime Minister on October 25, 2001. Responsibility for building this library changed over time, and finally the project was stopped in 2007 with 32069 items for which maintenance had been taken over by the National Library. The digitised content is available at <http://www.pbi.edu.pl/index.html>.

Regional digital libraries

In October 2002 the first Polish regional digital library *Digital Library of Wielkopolska* based on dLibra software was opened as a result of cooperation between the Foundation of Poznań Research Libraries and the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center. In November 2004 the next regional digital library *Lower Silesian Digital Library* used the same system, and in the next year the third one *Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library* followed the same path³. In a short time the other libraries,

including the National Library which joined the community of dLibra users in 2006, implemented the software offered for free by the Poznań Supercomputing Center so the number of digital libraries increased significantly.

Federation of Digital Libraries

When the digital library model prepared by the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center became the most popular solution it was decided to create a federation of digital libraries with one access point. In June 2007, when the number of digital objects reached 80 000 produced by 16 libraries using the same software, the "Federation of Digital Libraries" service was launched. It was based on the OAI-PMH protocol and included from the beginning persistent identifiers attached to the digital objects⁴. It offered to the users such functions as distributed searching across the available publications, distributed searching across the digitization plans, and creation and recognition of permanent references to digital objects. In August 2011 the number of digital libraries registered in the DLF Digital Libraries Database reached 80 with 697683 digital resources in total⁵.



NATIONAL DIGITAL LIBRARY

Home Page Collections Formal classification COIN BV Contact

Search in current collection

Collection description: **Collection description: Maria Konopnicka**

Biography Sources Digital documents

The collection includes to Maria Konopnicka present digital versions of her works as well as monographs about her life and work. The collection contains volumes of poetry, poetry series and selections of poems, novels, collections of novels, literary criticism, epic poems, work written for children, songs with lyrics by Konopnicka, translations of works by German, Czech and Italian authors as well as manuscripts of letters and selected works.

In order to see the digital collection, click on the "List of publications" in the menu on the left

The author's life and panorama of his work by: Teresa Kuczkowska, English translation: Monika Corral

Biography

Maria Stanisława Konopnicka née Wasłowska (1842-1910), also known as: Malin; Jan Sawa, Jan Węgrz – poet, novelist, children's book author, journalist, literary critic, translator, social and national activist, author of the famous title, women's rights activist – was born on May 23, 1842 in Suwałki; her father, Józef Wasłowski (1813-1876), an assistant professor at the law faculty, came from a hofmeier landed family, (he was born at a Barthelemy manor, Łochów county, in the parish of Kaniowka); Konopnicka's mother, Scholastyka Turak (1820-1884), also came from a landed family; her father, Bartłomiej Turak, was the owner of Sławent in Mazovia. The last name about her family originates in a letter to sister Władysława written on June 22, 1900 in Baven, Italy.

My mother and father's families are landowners and, for the most part, keep the tradition. On my father's side, the Wasłowski family has long been settled by the river Bug. My grandparents owned a village (here called Rybnik) and also, since there were many mouths to feed, issued equine, poultry and other lands from the Zamoyski estates; their daughters married landowners. The sons both graduated with legal degrees: the older, Ignacy, worked briefly in the Treasury together with T. Łomawojski; and then, due to the Górczki affair, was sentenced to the galleys in Constantinople and spent years in a prison. A note about the tradition...

FEDERACJA BIBLIOTEK CYFROWYCH

Identyfikator	Nazwa	Stron	Opis	Wzrost	Wzrost	Wzrost	Wzrost	Wzrost	Wzrost
1	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	9 143	135						
2	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	43	10						
3	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 130	2 334						
4	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 024	0						
5	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	232	0						
6	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	234	0						
7	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	197	2						
8	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	192	0						
9	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	2 107	0						
10	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	3 384	4						
11	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	282	1						
12	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 140	12						
13	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	2 340	170						
14	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	4 411	0						
15	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	30 844	3						
16	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 170	1						
17	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 137	1						
18	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	235	20						
19	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	27 218	2 998						
20	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	9	0						
21	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	4 480	13						
22	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	10	0						
23	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	102	0						
24	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 403	0						
25	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	20 982	0						
26	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 276	1						
27	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	1 141	0						
28	Biblioteka Cyfrowa Uniwersyteckiego Centrum Edukacji i Kultury	101	0						

Museums were not eager to show their resources online as they were afraid of losing clients who might not come after seeing the museums' treasures on the Net. However after a few years of presentation of digital repositories at a number of conferences, museums changed their attitude and realized that available online resources can work for them as the best means of promotion. The first professional system for virtual museums was introduced by the Department of Information Technology at the Poznań University of Economics in 2009 and presented in the Szreniawa Museum during the conference, where the Athena project was also presented. For that purpose the ARCO system - an integrated software enabling museums to create, manage and display virtual exhibitions of cultural artefacts - was used. It offered a number of solu-

tions such as interactive 3D, augmented reality presentations, and rich multimedia web presentations. The ARCO system was created as a result of international cooperation between researchers and museum staff. It supported the preparation and management of virtual museums - starting from digitalization of cultural objects, refinement, storage and collection management up to presentation through various interfaces⁶. As of 2011 the system had been implemented by three museums: the National Museum of Agriculture in Szreniawa⁷, the Polish History Museum in Warsaw⁸, and the Museum of Technology and Transport in Szczecin⁹.

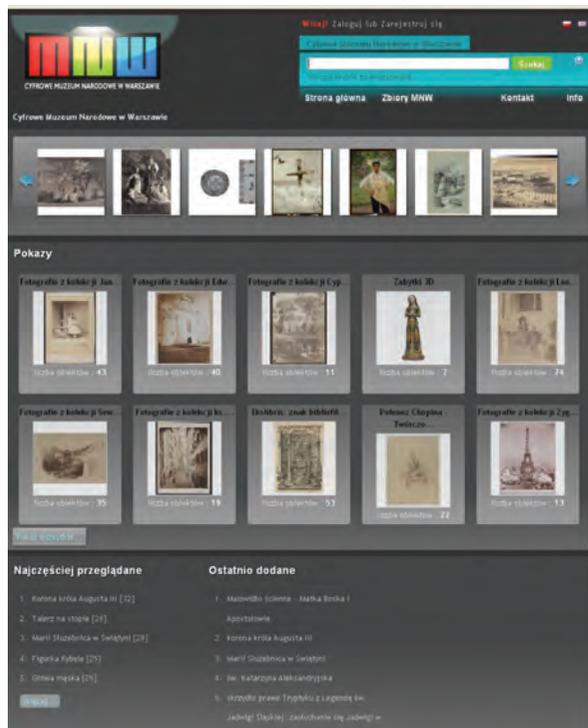
At the same time the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center was working with the National Museum in Warsaw on the first version of a digital museum based on the dMuseum 1.0.0 software. As a result, in 2010 the national virtual museum¹⁰ opened.

Some other museums created their own digital collections available online like the Museum of Photography in Kraków¹¹.

There are some other examples of putting resources online by museums, but these are not professional solutions but rather *ad hoc* exhibitions and information about resources available on the museum websites.

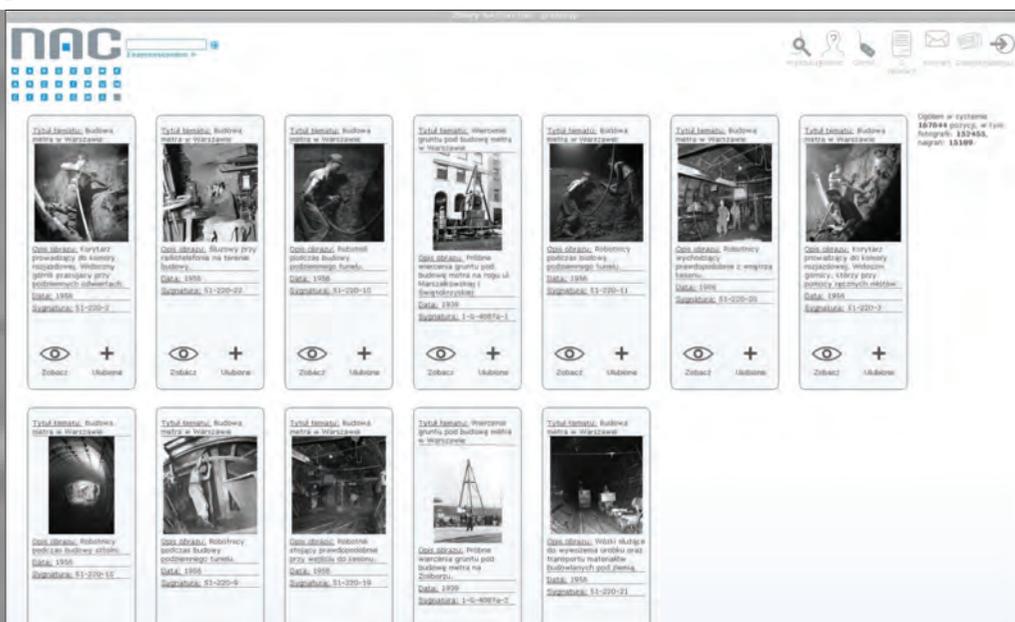
Archives

Archives started their digital transformation with European projects such as EURIDICE (2005), in which a number of collections were digitized. In March 8, 2008 the National Digital Archive opened, which presents online materials from Polish archives¹². The National Digital



Archive has reached approximately 150000 documents available online¹³. In the digitized collection, the prevailing type of artefact is photographs. Among the other initiatives one can find also private materials, such as the virtual archive of

Polish Armenians created with Ministry of Culture funds by the Foundation of Culture and Heritage of Polish Armenians¹⁴, the Digital Archive of a poet Agnieszka Osiecka, placed on the digital libraries federation platform¹⁵, and some others.



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13. <http://audiovis.nac.gov.pl/>
14. www.ormianic.pl/
15. www.archiwumagnieszkiosieckiej.pl/dlibra