6th International Conference of the CERL *Manuscript Librarians Expert Group*
Digital and Traditional Manuscripts: Challenges of a Great Migration
Copenhagen, 9-11 October 2014

Abstracts and CVs

Thursday 9 October

Challenge 1: Preserving Born Digital Material

Chris Prom (University Library, University of Illinois)
KEYNOTE PAPER: *Acquiring and Preserving Digital Archives: Our Great Opportunity*

Over the past decade, many archival repositories have developed the capacity to preserve the digital materials that individuals generate. Digital preservation services provide us the opportunity to engage the creators and users of archives and manuscripts as partners in developing a record of modern society, culture, and politics. We must seize that opportunity.
By more fully understanding the context in which individuals live and work, and by interacting with them in their digital spaces, we can build the relationships that undergird all successful archival projects.   Drawing on work at the University of Illinois and at other repositories, this talk provides examples of how archives can work to acquire and preserve email, social media records, and other digital records.   By following a few simple principles, any archives can meet the challenges posed by the great migration from analog to digital communication technologies.

Chris Prom is an Assistant University Archivist and Professor in the University Library at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He holds a PhD in history from the University of Illinois and also studied at the University of York (United Kingdom). He has received several research fellowships including most recently a 2009-10 Fulbright Distinguished Scholar Award. He maintains the Practical E-Records Blog and an active publication portfolio. He authored a technical watch report for the Digital Preservation Coalition, Preserving Email. His current area of research interest is the capture, arrangement, description, and preservation of social media records. Chris is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists, having served the Society in many capacities. He is currently Publications Editor and Chair of the Society's Publications Board.

Ivan Boserup (Royal Library, Copenhagen)
MyArchive. A Simple Solution for Preserving Born Digital Personal Archives

Correspondences have since the Renaissance constituted an important part of the written cultural heritage on which much historical research has been based. E-mail – digital born correspondences – has now been around for more than forty years and has become the preferred medium of daily communication. As National Library, the Royal Library of Denmark has a long tradition of acquiring and preserving correspondences of Danish fictional authors, artists, scholars, scientists, and other key actors within the cultural domain, usually as parts of donated private personal archives or archives of non-governmental agencies such as publishers and professional associations.

Research and experiments have been carried out during the last ten years or so, but no standard or best practice for acquisition, preservation and communication of digital born correspondences and attached material has emerged, although it has been clear for many years that important material for future historical research is being deleted every day. This is all the more astonishing because the standardized digital format of e-mails ought to make it possible today and in the future – and without great expense – to preserve such material on a much larger scale than earlier.

The *MyArchive Service* developed by The Royal Library is a simple concept that aims at allowing a national library or other agency with a strong digital infrastructure to let authors, etc., while still alive and active to deliver e-mails and attachments which they find relevant for future scholarship directly to the library when produced and with very little extra effort. The paper will discuss the principles on which the MyArchive system has been set up and shortly describe its functionality. The most important and most challenging task has been to achieve a digitally based service that leaves the archive creator with the same degree of freedom to decide what shall be preserved, when it can be communicated, etc., as the traditional way in which the Royal Library has acquired and communicated private archival material through the last 200 years.

Ivan Boserup (Classical Philology, University of Copenhagen) has been with The Royal Library since 1969. He was Keeper of Manuscripts and Rare Books 1999-2013, currently being a special consultant to the Director General of the Library. He has published papers on the history of Classical Philology in Denmark and on the codicology and transmission of Latin texts from medieval Denmark and (together with Rolena Adorno, Yale University) *of Spanish conquest chronicles of early 17th century Peru. He has been active in CERL since its foundation in 1992 and is currently the Coordinator of the CERL Portal project.*

Jean-Paul Fourmentraux (School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS)
and University of Lille 3)
Net Art. Preserving Digital, Interactive Art

Since the second half of the 90s Net art has completely transformed media institutions and the ways in which modern art is diffused and received. Benefitting from the democratization of the convergence of mobile telecom and informatics, the manifestations and inscriptions of Net art on the internet have provided unseen ways of exhibiting and spreading works. In this context the faultless preservation of art works is no longer an end in itself, since Net art implies that the work is at any moment accessible to the public. Beyond the rather severe problem that techniques and/or technological components which interact with

these works become 'obsolete' and makes the issues of restoring the works even more urgent – here termed 'update' in analogy to software – Net art poses another crucial and no less unprecedented problem: that of the imperative 'accessibility' of online works.

(Depuis la seconde moitié des années 1990, le Net art bouscule les institutions médiatiques et les modes de diffusion et de réception de l'art contemporain. Tirant parti de la démocratisation de l'informatique connectée, ses manifestations et inscriptions sur Internet ont promu des modes inédits de monstration et de propagation des œuvres. Dans ce contexte, la stricte conservation des œuvres cesse d'être une fin en soi, le Net art impliquant que l'œuvre reste en tout instant accessible au public. Au-delà du problème pourtant majeur de l'« obsolescence » des techniques et/ou des composants informatiques qui engagent ces œuvres et qui accélèrent et redéfinissent le problème de leur restauration – ici appelée mise à jour par analogie avec l'univers du logiciel –, un autre problème crucial et non moins inédit est posé par le Net art : celui de l'impérative « accessibilité » des œuvres en ligne.)

Jean-Paul Fourmentraux holds a PhD in Sociology and is a Univesity Professor in Esthetics and in the Sociology of digital arts and humanities at the University of Provence (Aix-Marseille). As "Habilité à diriger des recherches" (HDR) by the Sorbonne University - Paris 5, he is member of the Research Laboratory in Arts Sciences (LESA-Aix en provence) and Associate researcher at the Arts and Langage Research Center (Centre de recherches sur les arts et le langage [CRAL - CNRS UMR 8036]) of EHESS (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales) in Paris. He is the author of Art et internet (CNRS, 2010), Artistes de Laboratoire (Hermann, 2011), L'œuvre commune. Affaire d'art et de citoyen (Presses du réel, 2012), L'œuvre virale. Net art et culture Hacker (La Lettre Volée, 2013) and editor of L'Ère Post-media (Hermann, 2012) and Art et Science (CNRS, 2012). His areas of interest and research projects include: Contemporary Arts, Digital humanities, Internet studies, Art history, Visual studies, Sociology of innovation, Communication, Digital media, Anthropology, Digital culture, Cultural sociology.
Cf. http://cral.ehess.fr/index.php?1409 - http://www.linkedin.com/in/jeanpaulfourmentraux)

Henrik Smith-Sivertsen & Sebastian Svegaard (Royal Library, Copenhagen)
Problems of Web-archiving a Digital Social Event

In May 2013 Danish singer Emmelie de Forest won the Eurovision Song Contest 2013. In accordance with the rules of the ESC, Denmark was set to host the show in 2014. The Eurovision Song Contest (ESC) is one of the most important annual media events in the world. The show was born in 1956 as one of the first experiments testing the potential of shared broadcasting in television, and it has gathered a large audience ever since. As of 2014 the ESC is not only a TV-show, but an Internet event lasting several months, with some aspects spanning the entire year.
In this paper, Research Librarian Henrik Smith-Sivertsen and Academic Researcher Sebastian Svegaard, both from the Royal Library of Copenhagen, will present the results of a project focused on documenting the ESC 2014 as an Internet event. The ESC-relevant activities online were numerous, and the ESC 2014 was indeed an event taking place on multiple screens and platforms, not just within the Eurovision geographical area, but throughout the world wide web. The question then became how and if it is possible to document and archive such an event, and what the collected material can be used for. From technical difficulties over curatorial decisions to post-event evaluation, the paper will present the ESC 2014 web-archiving project as well as the first evaluation of the resulting material.
Henrik Smith-Sivertsen, PhD in Musicology, M.A. in theology, is a Research librarian at the Danish Royal Library, responsible for Popular Music. His PhD thesis in musicology, 'Kylling med soft ice og pølser' (2007),

deals with the practice of translating popular music in the 20th Century. Since 2007 he has done several ethnomusicological and historical projects on popular music, primarily from a Danish/Scandinavian perspective. At present he is part of a research project on the history of Danish Music radio and another on web archiving.

Sebastian Svegaard holds an M.A. in musicology and history from the University of Copenhagen. His work revolves around the concepts and intersections of music/media meetings, fan studies, and gender/performance. His recent work includes examining fanvids (amateur/fan-produced videos) as a vehicle of media critique, and fans on the forefront of social change through social media. Currently he is attached to the Royal Library of Copenhagen's Eurovision Web-archiving project.

Challenge 2: Creating New Digital Contents with New Technology: Interoperability, Crowdsourcing, Digital Editing

Matthieu Bonicel (Bibliothèque nationale de France)
The Biblissima Project, Middle Ages and Renaissance

Biblissima — *Bibliotheca bibliothecarum novissima* — is an observatory for the written cultural heritage of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, developed through the French government programme *Équipements d'excellence*, part of the *Investissements d'avenir*.

The observatory focuses on documents written in the main languages of culture in Medieval and Renaissance Europe (Arabic, French, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, etc.) and contributes to a better understanding of the circulation of texts, the evolution of libraries and the transmission of knowledge in Europe from the 8th to 18th centuries.

In addition to its contributions to research, Biblissima plays an important role in diffusing knowledge about the written cultural heritage of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the widest possible audience.

It aims at developing a system to manage and analyze historical data, which will make it possible to study the transmission of books and trace their movements from one library to another throughout the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period. In turn, this will allow researchers to better understand under what circumstances and by what means knowledge was diffused. The Biblissima webportal will host an interoperable image viewer and repository as well as a very large cluster of semantic data.

Matthieu Bonicel is a curator at the Manuscripts department of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Paris). He studied at the Ecole des chartes and did his PhD on medieval theatre and digital humanities at the Sorbonne (Université Paris 1). As the manager for digitization and information technologies he supervises digitization projects, EAD cataloguing, innovative services for readers and collections and took part in several national and international projects, such as the Roman de la Rose digital library (romandelarose.org) or Europeana Regia (europeanaregia.eu). Since 2008 he's been a member of the DMS tech team lead by Stanford University, working on defining and implementing interoperability among special collections in major digital international repositories, using SharedCanvas and IIIF standards (www.iiif.io). He's the coordinator of the Biblissima Observatory and team, in charge of developing the portal and data hub.

Henrik Dupont (Royal Library, Copenhagen)
Crowdsourcing: Denmark seen from the air – before Google

The crowdsourcing project *Denmark seen from the air* was launched in September 2012 with 40.000 aerial photographs. Since then more than 250.000 other aerial photographs have been digitized and published. These pictures are part of The Royal Library's vast collection of more than 3.5 million oblique and vertical aerial photographs covering Denmark from 1890 to 2008. The pictures come from different aereal photography companies, and often very little information is available about the photographs; in most cases the exact address is not known. However, the collection is of great interest to many, from family history researchers to geographers and other studying changes in landscape and buildings, including town development.

The library has created a website where users can find pictures by a map or by search. The particular feature is that the website gives the users the opportunity to place the pictures at the right geographical location and add other types of metadata and information to the picture.

The project has turned out to be a great success; more than 95% of the pictures have already been placed correctly through crowdsourcing. The project will continue and open with a new area and some 200.000 more pictures in October 2014. The project will be described and shown in function and the experience with users discussed.

Henrik Dupont holds an MSc in geography and history from Copenhagen University 1977 and a master in Geoinformatics from Aalborg University 1998/99. He has been employed as a Research Librarian at the Royal Library since 1979 in the Collection of Maps, Prints and Photographs, working with different areas of the collection: maps, pictures, photographs, graphic and aerial photography.This includes the construction of the aerial photographic collection from 1980 onwards, from 1989 on special conditions due to demands for commercial services. Henrik Dupont also worked on the history of aerial photography, and he is active in Danish and international societies for the history of cartography, as well as in the Liber Groupe des Cartothecaires from 1990-2014, now MAGIC group within ICA. His writings encompass studies of Rawert's drawings, the history of picture collections, aerial photography history, aerial photography collections, the history of cartography in Denmark and Greenland, and G.F. Stender's globes.

Karen Skovgaard-Petersen (Danish Society for Language and Literature)
Digital Editing: The Born Digital Critical and Commented Edition of the Collected Works of Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754).

The Danish-Norwegian writer Ludvig Holberg (1684–1754) is a central figure of the Scandinavian Enlightenment. Today he is best known for his more than thirty comedies, but he wrote numerous other texts in a broad range of genres. Among his works are several voluminous historical works, the utopian novel *Niels Klim's Journey to the Underworld*, a large number of moral philosophical essays – just to mention a selection of his literary production.

A new critical and commented edition of his collected writings is now under preparation by a team of Norwegian and Danish philologists. From the outset it has been designed as an online edition, on the basis of which also printed books will be produced.

The digital medium offers new possibilities for catering to the different needs of diverse audiences. It is the aim of the new edition to reach both scholars and a broader audience. For scholarly purposes we attempt to create an efficient research tool with good search facilities and in-depth documentation and discussions. At the same time it is the ambition to help the less experienced reader to gain access to Holberg's texts by offering sufficient introductory material and help to the immediate understanding. However, while we have new possibilities for combining interests of diverse audiences, the practical implementation is not a simple task.

Another challenge consists in establishing a sustainable and stable model for maintenance and development. Given the dynamic nature of digital resources, online editions need constant supervision and adjustments, and the editorial and technical responsibility must be in place on a permanent basis.

These are some of the perspectives and challenges in online editing of older literary texts that I would like to discuss in my presentation of the digital edition of Ludvig Holberg's writings.

Karen Skovgaard-Petersen (born 1962) was educated as a Latinist at the University of Copenhagen. Since 2001 she has been employed at the Royal Library as book historian. In the period 2009-2014 she is managing editor of the Danish branch of the Danish-Norwegian editorial project The Writings of Ludvig Holberg. Her research interests – besides Ludvig Holberg – are medieval and early modern historiography, Renaissance Latin literature, Danish book history, and editorial philology.

Friday 10 October

Challenge 3: Reuniting Digitally Dispersed Items, Archives, and Collections

Ramona Fritschi (University of Fribourg)

Fragmentarium. A Project of an International Research Environment for Medieval Manuscript Fragments

e-codices – Virtual Manuscript Library of Switzerland aims to provide access to all medieval and to selected early modern manuscripts of Switzerland via a virtual library (www.e-codices.ch). e-codices has only in some cases considered fragments, mostly for exceptional pieces. In our work of providing digital access to these fragments, we encountered several difficulties and became aware of the general need for a specialized platform for manuscript fragments.

We would like to face this need by creating "Fragmentarium." This project intends to make use of the internet as a central workplace to inventory, catalog and scientifically research medieval fragments. We hope to create a new web application that – similar to a laboratory – allows libraries, scholars and students to upload, catalog, transcribe and assemble medieval manuscript fragments.

Ramona Fritschi studied history, French linguistics and literature and comparative literature at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) and the University of Stockholm (Sweden). She has worked at e-codices – Virtual Manuscript Library of Switzerland since 2009 and currently is the project manager.

Jutta Weber (Berlin State Library)

The Humboldt Papers

With the spectacular acquisition of the Alexander von Humboldt diaries, written during his travel in the Americas 1798-1804, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, together with the University of Potsdam, started a project comprising digitization of the diaries, research on the diaries and cataloguing and digitization of all Humboldt papers available in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, which keeps his personal archive since the 19th Century. Within this project also the Humboldt papers which today (due to evacuations during World War II) are held by the Biblioteka Jagiellonska in Krakow, will be digitized.

Thus the project, which is supported by the Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung), will virtually brings together the important parts of the Humboldt archive. This is particularly interesting because the archive also comprises thousands of unpublished letters, forming one of the most interesting communication networks of the 19th Century. The project aims at making available as much information as possible of the way of working of one of the most famous and efficient scholars of his time. http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/die-staatsbibliothek/abteilungen/handschriften/nachlaesse-autographen/projekte/humboldt-projekt/

Jutta Weber studied Latin, French and Mediaeval Latin in Düsseldorf, Freiburg, Tours, and holds a PhD in Latin. Since 1980 she has worked at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, since 1985 as Head of the Kalliope Union Catalogue (http://kalliope.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/). Since 2004 Jutta Weber is Deputy Director of the Manuscript department and chief curator of personal archives and autographs. Chair of the CERL Manuscript Librarians Experts Group and Speaker of KOOP LITERA Deutschland www.onb.ac.at/koop-litera/start-deutschland.html.

Elizabeth Williamson (Cultures of Knowledge, Oxford)
Networking the Republic of Letters, 1550-1750.

The communications revolution of the early modern period facilitated the exchange of scholarly correspondence across Europe, knitting together an international, knowledge-based civil society. Today's IT revolution provides unprecedented means for reassembling this transnational literary heritage collaboratively. This paper will explore how Oxford's *Cultures of Knowledge* (CofK) project and its core resource, *Early Modern Letters Online* (EMLO), are attempting to realize this potential. Funded since 2009 by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation, CofK began as an attempt to edit several overlapping 17th-century correspondences, the metadata from which was used to pilot a union catalogue. This is now expanding into a collaboratively-built and populated open-access platform and digital toolkit within which scholars, research projects, archives, and libraries will be able to collate, store, publish, analyse, and visualize their epistolary data. This paper will discuss our editorial content (on its way from 60,000 to over 100,000 letter records), our prosopographical and visualisation agendas, our technical development, our progress in building a scholarly community, and our aspirations to pilot a true 'scholarly social machine'. Attention will also be given to an associated four-year networking project funded by European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST), entitled 'Reassembling the Republic of Letters, 1500-1800: A digital framework for multilateral collaboration on Europe's intellectual history'. This project aims to assemble an international community of librarians, archivists, scholars, and software engineers, to discuss the technical, editorial, scholarly, legal, and material challenges of creating a pan-European digital platform of the kind being piloted by EMLO.

Dr Elizabeth Williamson is the Digital Project Manager for Cultures of Knowledge, an international digital humanities research group based at the University of Oxford. She completed her PhD in 2012 on the gathering, transmission, and preservation of political letters in Elizabethan England at the Centre for Editing Lives and Letters, UCL. Lizzy has also worked on The Oxford Edition of the Sermons of John Donne, been Facilitator of the Leverhulme-funded network News Networks in Early Modern Europe, and at CELL was Research Assistant on the digital edition of The Diplomatic Correspondence of Thomas Bodley, 1585-1597.

Frédéric Lemmers (Royal Library, Bruxelles)
Europeana Collections 1914-1918. A Retrospective Critical View

From May 2011 until April 2014, ten national libraries and two technical partners from eight European countries have been working together within the project EUROPEANA COLLECTIONS 1914-1918 with the ambition to select, to digitize and to publish online in www.europeana1914-1918.eu a selection of more than 400.000 documents from the First World War. This outstanding digital corpus of about 3 million pages covers a large diversity of sources (manuscripts, books, letters, trench journals, maps, photographs, prints, drawings, postcards, medals…) and many languages. It gives access to sources reflecting individual and collective experiences of the wartime coming from all geographical areas concerned by this conflict. This communication aims to highlight new research perspectives offered by this collection through a retrospective and critical view.

The musicologist Frédéric Lemmers is head of the digitization department of the Royal Library of Belgium (Brussels) where he coordinates the digitization policy of the institution (2011-). Among the realization of several digitization projects, Frédéric was member of the Project Executive Board of EUROPEANA COLLECTIONS 1914-1918 (project co-funded by the European Commission; 2011-2014). As work package leader within this project dedicated to the heritage of the Great War, he coordinated the selection of the content and the enlargement of the network. As a researcher, he has been working for five years at the Music Department of the Royal Library (2003-2008). Most of his publications concern vocal music practices and its reception through the musical press and the historical sound recordings.

Wolfgang-Valentin Ikas (Bavarian State Library, Munich)
Europeana regia. Problems of Reconstructing Dispersed Libraries

In the course of the EU-funded *Europeana Regia* project (from January 2010 to June 2012) five major libraries from four European countries collaborated in order to digitize more than 1,000 rare and precious manuscripts from the Early Middle Ages to the Renaissance. All of them were once part of three great (royal) collections that are currently dispersed and which represent European cultural activity at three distinct periods in history: the Bibliotheca Carolina (8th and 9th centuries), the Library of Charles V and his family (14th century) and the Library of the Aragonese Kings of Naples (15th and 16th centuries). Cataloguing (creation of metadata) and digitization were carried out using each of the library's usual tools and workflows, the final destination of all these copies and descriptions was Europeana (via TEL). In order to present the project and achieve multilingual approach a project website was created to present the collections. The respective metadata were translated into six languages; a number of filters allow a sophisticated search for scribes and provenances. The metadata have widely and in different selections been distributed in catalogues and portals (in particular Europeana, Manuscripta mediaevalia, Belgica, WorldCat) and migrated to more modern platforms. The aim of this talk is, more than two years after the project's official end, to conduct a critical assessment of the outcome and the sustainability of the measures taken. In this context, the speaker will also highlight some of the (technical) approaches undertaken by his home institution in order to enhance the visibility and (future) retrievability of provenance information.

Born in 1974. Studied Medieval and Early Modern History as well as Latin and English at the universities of Würzburg (Germany), London (Royal Holloway College, UK) and Caen (France). Obtained his PhD (Dr. phil.) in 2001 from the University of Würzburg with his thesis on the Chronicle of the Popes and Emperors of Martinus Polonus, OP (died 1278). Library training from 2003-2005 (with internships in Vienna and Oxford), since 2005 in the Department of Manuscripts and Early Printed Books of the Bavarian State Library in Munich. Currently holding the posts of Curator of manuscripts and Head of the subdivision of Manuscripts and Reader Services (also including the department's Digital Services). In this context he has been in charge of the EU-funded project "Europeana regia". He is part-time lecturer at the Bavarian Library Academy (Munich) and Member of the Centre International de Codicologie (CIC).

Challenge 4: Promoting Digital Discovery: Reports on Selected National and International Resources: Databases, Networks, Services, and Portals

Jonathan Cates (National Archives, London)
Discovery: Developing a National Archives' Catalogue

For the past few years The National Archives has been working to completely rebuild its online resources and extend our Discovery service to describe records held by other archives. The end result is the largest online archival finding aid in the UK, containing more than 32 million descriptions of records from The National Archives and more than 2,500 archives around the country. Discovery will help to realise a long-held ambition to develop a comprehensive and collaborative resource discovery tool for archives and their users.

The National Archives embarked on the 'Finding Archives' project to incorporate information from numerous systems into Discovery, its new online catalogue. Integrating these different datasets has proven to be a challenging process. This paper will outline the rationale for the project, its goals, progress so far, and next steps. Particular attention will be given to the collaborative approach underpinning the project, the philosophy of user centred design, open use of data, and the ways various information and archival standards helped to shape Discovery.

Jonathan Cates has worked at The National Archives since 2009 in a variety of roles predominantly centered around the development of its online resource discovery tools. For the past two years he has worked in the 'Archives Sector Development' department, which supports The National Archives' leadership role for the wider archives sector. His role, as Collections Information & Systems Manager, is to lead on our contribution to the 'Finding Archives' project to deliver a single point of access to catalogue and organizational data from across the archive sector.

Hanno Wijsman (Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes (IRHT), Paris)
Bibale, a database on manuscript provenance, and other digital services of the Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes

In this presentation I will briefly present the Bibale database (http://bibale.irht.cnrs.fr) an electronic tool that makes available data on medieval and early modern collections and on the transmission of medieval manuscripts. This tool has been developed over the last years at the *Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes* (IRHT-CNRS) in Paris and is officially online in a first (still rather limited) interface since May 2014. Attention will be given to the current scope and structure of Bibale, some of the planned developments for the near future, the institutional context of the IRHT (i.e. the close links of Bibale with other IRHT tools like Medium, BVMM, Jonas, Initiale: http://www.irht.cnrs.fr/fr/ressources/les-ressources-electroniques), and the dynamic context of the Biblissima project (http://www.biblissima-condorcet.fr/).

Hanno Wijsman is collaborator at the Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes (IRHT-CNRS) in Paris since 2010. He works at the Section de codicologie, histoire des bibliothèques et héraldique, where he is coordinator of the Bibale Database. He holds a PhD from Leiden University (2003) on book culture at and around the Burgundian court and is specialized in the history of later medieval France and the Low Countries, with a special focus on library history and the transmission and provenance of medieval manuscripts, but also attention to patronage, historiography and manuscript illumination.

Gerhard Müller (Berlin State Library)
The New Kalliope Database (Letters in German language libraries)

Kalliope, *The Union Catalog for personal papers and autograph collections as well as archives of publishing houses in Germany*, succeeded the former Central Catalog of Autographs in 2002, which then included more than one million records. Today, the recently implemented new Online Catalog gives researchers access to more than 18,000 finding aids of collections dispersed in more than 950 libraries, archives, museums, and similar institutions. These finding aids with almost 2,3 million descriptive units or records, include the names of more than 600,000 persons and corporate bodies. From day one, the union catalog's cataloguing application enables librarians and archivists to describe collections online using both international archival and library standards. This implies, among other features, that the cataloguing application has been given full access to the authority files of the German National Library. When developing the new online catalog, for the first time we were able to take full advantage of the huge potential of these authorities connected with our metadata: unambiguity of names of persons and corporate bodies, connections among records beyond the limits of the finding aids, linking to additional online resources like Wikipedia, and finally - based on over 1,8 million correspondences – the visualizing of social networks as a means of exploration and discovery. However, there is still much more potential in the metadata for extracting quantitative data and for analysis of historical social networks, which awaits to be made available from *Kalliope* - as an important future byproduct of the daily high quality cataloguing work going on in the individual libraries and other institutions.

Gerhard Müller is since 2012 Head of the Union Catalog Section within the Department of manuscripts of the Berlin State Library. Before that he worked as a consultant for European funding programs and project management. He received a diploma from the University of Applied Sciences in Potsdam, Department of information sciences, and holds a Diploma in political sciences from the Free University of Berlin, Otto-Suhr-Institute of Political Science. His work focusses on standardization and digital services for the humanities.

Ivan Boserup (Royal Library, Copenhagen)
The CERL Portal (Manuscripts and Rare Books).

European Online catalogues of manuscripts and archival material are much less standardized internationally than OPACS with records of printed books. This is partly due to valuable and strong local cataloguing traditions, partly to lack of resources for conversions purposes, and partly to the lack of an agreed international standard among. At national or language level, however, more and more European countries are establishing projects to include information on unique, non-printed library resources in overarching online facilities, for example the MANUS project in Italy, or – for letters and archives – KALLIOPE for the German speaking countries and areas of Europe. The CERL Portal (hosted by the University Library of Uppsala) has been around for a number of years as a free 'metaindex' to as many international, national, or institutional manuscript files as possible, harvesting data into one single MODS database or accessing files though Z39.50, and presenting the results to the user in one single display format. The CERL Portal has a multilingual interface, makes use of the CERL Thesaurus to expand searches, and currently gives access to two million records of manuscripts and archival materail. - Besides it gives free access (with reduced display) to the five million records of prints 1450-1830 constituting the CERL Heritage of the Printed Book database (HPB), accessible in full through membership of CERL. The presentation will display some of the technical features of the CERL Portal under steady development both in breadth and in depth. (For CV, see above).

Saturday 11 October
Challenge 5: Making Use of Advanced Technical Opportunities

Łukasz Kozak (National Library, Warsaw)
Medieval Manuscripts on the Web: Memes or Discarded Images?

The countless possibilities given by the huge number of medieval manuscripts available online are explored not only by scholars but also a broad community of users. Medieval texts and especially images started a new existence rediscovered through social network, community projects, blogs and microblogs. Certain medieval illuminations published online can "go viral" and become popular memes. It sounds surprising, but this "medievalizing" of social media by widespread "medieval content", even out of iconographic and textual context, reused, reviewed, reinterpreted and misinterpreted can give us valuable information about ways to use resources of the digital libraries and provide essential experience in promotion of the cultural heritage.

Łukasz Kozak is a medievalist and editor of the Polish National Digital Library Polona (www.polona.pl), a blogger and technology expert with a fascination for bringing back the oft-forgotten. As a creator of digital libraries and an author of the popular websites based on public domain resources, he strongly believes in the endless potential which mass digitisation has for sharing of visual culture.

Timo Schleier (State and University Library, Göttingen)
EROMM Web Search: Collecting Digitized Material on the Web

The European Register of Microform and Digital Masters (EROMM) is a consortium of twelve libraries/ library networks from ten European countries founded in 1990. In order to coordinate the micro-filming activities it developed a database for masters of microforms (later also digital reproductions) of textual material. In the last years it became clear that the database could not keep up with the rapid emerging of digitization projects and so EROMM decided to create a new search tool: EROMM Web Search.
This talk describes the development of EROMM Web Search. It illustrates the problems the old database faced and EROMM's aims with creating the new tool. The talk also explains which techniques EROMM chose and why. At the end it gives a brief insight on the technical environment (e.g. OAI-PMH, DCMES) and the integration of the new tool in EROMM's services. EROMM's pragmatic approach in creating EROMM Web Search can be used as an example for other aggregators of similar material.

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