CENDARI
Collaborative European Digital Archival Infrastructure

Integrating archival research digitally

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CENDARI Partners

- **Trinity College Dublin** (Ireland)
- **Freie Universität Berlin** (Germany)
- **King’s College London** (United Kingdom)
- **Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique** (France)
- **Národní knihovna České republiky** (Czech Republic)
- **University of Birmingham** (United Kingdom)
- **Göttingen Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Universität Göttingen** (Germany)
- **The European Library** (Netherlands)
- **Mathematical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts** (Serbia)
- **Universität Stuttgart** (Germany)
- **Università di Cassino** (Italy)
- **Società Internazionale per lo studio del Medioevo Latino** (Italy)
- **Fondazione Ezio Franceschini** (Italy)
- **Consortium of European Research Libraries** (United Kingdom)
About CENDARI

- 4-year European Project, 7th Framework Program
- European Commission-funded, led by Trinity College Dublin
- EU Financial Contribution: €6.5 million
- Partners from 14 institutions across 8 countries
- Two domains as prototypes: Medieval Culture and World War One
- Project outputs: Virtual Research Environment, Archival Directory and Archival Research Guides
ARG Science and Technology in the First World War

Author
Jorg Lehmann

Abstract
The subject “Science and Technology in the First World War” has so far been treated from the perspective on inventions and the development of new weapons, and it has often been reduced to the topic of chemical warfare. The approach of this Archival Research Guide comes from the social sciences and focuses on the establishment of relevant scientific, military and governmental bodies and on the personal networks established during the war. This approach enables transnational perspectives and comparisons and takes the role of intellectuals into account, for whom scientific objectivity / neutrality and patriotic commitment seemed to have been no contradiction. It is remarkable that the First World War has led to the establishment of several institutions aiming at funding science through the state, most notably in the case of France (CNRS), the U.S. (NASA) and Russia (KEPS).

Introduction
ARG Parallel Records and Supplementary Material – Poland

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“Polish” collections used in the ARG Parallel Records and Supplementary Material - Poland
Hungarian Army against Russia. In 1917, most of the soldiers declined to pledge loyalty to the German Kaiser (O�th Crisis) and were confined in internment camps or drafted to the Austro-Hungarian or the German Army. Meanwhile, after the February Revolution, the new provisional government in Russia also changed its attitude towards Poland and envisioned the creation of a new Polish state allied to Russia. The General Polish Military Committee (Naczelnicy Polski Komitet Wojskowy) was formed, followed by the formation of Polish Corps in Russia. In 1917 Russia ceded, in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, all Polish territories it had possessed to the German Empire and Austria-Hungary. Parts of territories regarded by Polish politicians as belonging to a future Polish state were committed in the Treaty to Ukraine and Lithuania. Thereupon, the Austrian Polish Auxiliary Corps (Polski Korpus Posiłkowy) fighting alongside the Central Powers, passed the frontline to Ukraine and merged with the 2nd Polish Corps in Russia, continuing to fight the Russians and later the Germans alongside the Entente.

On the side of the Western powers, 1917 marked the reorganization of the Polish National Committee in Paris, recognized by the Entente as legal Polish representation. Immediately it began to form of a Polish army. In January 1918, the US-president Woodrow Wilson announced the Fourteen Points programme. Point 13 concerned Polish independence and the shape of the future Polish state. In the First World War, all powers which in the 19th century partitioned the territories of Poland suffered complete defeat. Hence the reestablishment of an autonomous Polish state became reality, based on the concept of the right of nations to self-determination.

Post-war order

The war on the Eastern front officially ended 1917/1918, after armistice and the Treaty of Brest Litovsk between the Central Powers and Soviet Russia. A separate peace agreement was signed before by the Central Powers and the Ukrainian People's Republic, likewise in Brest Litovsk and decreed that territories considered Polish by Poles should become part of a new Ukrainian state. On the western front, the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918. The Paris Peace Conference began in January 1919 and its result were five peace treaties between the allied powers and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Ottoman Empire/the Republic of Turkey. Neither Germany nor Russia were invited to take part in the conference, while numerous yet to be constituted countries sent their representatives to Paris (Ignacy Jan Paderewski and Roman Dmowski on behalf of Poland, Polish National Committee).
Polish Auxiliary Corps, Polski Korpus Posiłkowy, based on the Polish Legions (Austria-Hungary), created after the Oath Crisis on 20 September 1916, existed until 19 February 1918.

Formation:
- II Brigade, Colonel Józef Haller
- Second Infantry Regiment Lieutenant Colonel Michał Żymierski
- Infantry Regiment Major Józef Zając
- Uhlan Regiment J. Dunin-Borkowski
- First Artillery Regiment Major Włodzimierz Zagórski
- komenda uzupełnień Lieutenant Colonel Władysław Sikorski

Sources

Poland

- Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe, Warszawa
  (partly digitized and displayed in pdf format on the website of the CAW) Link
- Archiwum Akt Nowych
Fonds I. 120.1-76 - Legiony Polskie i Polski Korpus Posiłkowy (grupa zespołów)

Identity area

- Reference code: PL PL-338 I. 120.1-76
- Title: Legiony Polskie i Polski Korpus Posiłkowy (grupa zespołów)
- Date(s): 1914-1918 (Creation)
- Level of description: Fonds
- Extent and medium: 4046 j.a. [units]
- Size: 185.5 mb. ([linear metres])
- Multiple fonds: multiple

Context area

- Name of creator: diverse
- Repository: Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe

Content and structure area

- Scope and content:
  - Rozkazy, dzienniki podawcze, raporty, dokumentacja operacyjna i gospodarcza, karty ewidencyjne, spisy oficerów i szeregowych, wykazy chorych, spisy poległych.
- System of arrangement:
  - I.120.2 Komenda Legionów Polskich (411 j.a.)
  - I.120.2 Intendentura Legionów Polskich (71 j.a.)
  - I.120.3 Centralne Magazyny Umundurowania i Broni Legionów Polskich (12 j.a.)
  - I.120.4 Magazyn Filialny nr I Legionów Polskich (1 j.a.)
  - I.120.5 Magazyn ...

Note linked to archival description in CENDARI’s Archival Directory
ARG Parallel Records and Supplementary Material - Poland
Note linked to Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine
ARG: Workers and Workers' Movements during the First World War
Archival Directory AtoM
Currently 4561 Archival descriptions from 1249 Archival institutions

The Archival Directory is a large database of archival descriptions and collections and is part of the CENDARI Virtual Research Environment. It has a strong transnational focus and one of its aims is to include many archives and institutions which are little known or rarely used by researchers. The Archival Directory allows historians to view sources in a rarely seen transnational and comparative view. It is focused on archives and libraries containing resources on the Medieval era and World War One.

How to search
Archives selection criteria
Frequently asked questions

Join Us!
To access and contribute content to the Archive Directory tool, join our Trusted Users Group (opens new window).
We hope that researchers, historians and archivists will find this opportunity to be of interest. Potential members of the TUG are asked to submit a short statement of interest via TUG registration form (opens new window) or if you prefer, you may send a CV instead.

Take notes for your research
If you wish to work on your own research project, upload and annotate your data, you may take a look at the CENDARI Notes taking Tool (opens new window).

Introductory videos
Check the Archival Directory introductory video and other tutorial introductory videos (opens new window).
Providing access to memory since 2007

AtOM stands for Access to Memory. It is a web-based, open source application for standards-based archival description and access in a multilingual, multi-repository environment.

Download
AtOM 2.1.2

Web-based
Access your AtOM installation from anywhere you have an internet connection. All core AtOM functions take place via a web browser, with minimal assumptions about end-user requirements for access. No more synching multiple installations on a per-machine basis – install AtOM once, and access it from anywhere.

Open source
All AtOM code is released under a GNU Affero General Public License (A-GPL 3.0) – giving you the freedom to study, modify, improve, and distribute it. We believe that an important part of access is accessibility, and that everyone should have access to the tools they need to preserve cultural heritage materials. AtOM code is always freely available, and our documentation is.

Standards-based
AtOM was originally built with support from the International Council on Archives, to encourage broader international standards adoption. We've built standards compliance into the core of AtOM, and offer easy-to-use, web-based edit templates that conform to a wide variety of international and national standards.

Import/export friendly
Your data will never be locked into AtOM – we implement a number of metadata exchange standards to support easy import and export through the AtOM user interface.

Currently AtOM supports the following import/export formats: EAD, EAC-CPF, CSV and SKOS. Find out more in our user manual.
CENDARI Repository CKAN
Currently 303,225 datasets: 277,848 from Europeana, 25,377 from the German Bundesarchiv
Cultural Heritage Institutions in the Archival Directory
Criteria for selecting archives for inclusion in the Archival Directory

World War I archives selection criteria:
- All countries that participated in the First World War are included.
- Special attention given to records in Eastern and South East Europe.
- Archival institutions with significant holdings are described.
- Archives that have digitized a large part of their collections.

Medieval Culture archives selection criteria:
- Archives in most Western countries, including the USA and Australia.
- Special attention paid to archives in Eastern and South East Europe.
- Collections of great interest to the academic community.
- Archives that have digitized a large part of their collections.
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Archival Directory – Archival collections
An archival collection entry in the Archival Directory

### The British Red Cross museum and archives

#### Archival institution
- The British Red Cross museum and archives

#### Identity area
- **Authorized form of name**: The British Red Cross museum and archives

#### Contact area
- **Address**: 44 Moorfields, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 9AL
- **Telephone**: 020 7877 7058
- **Email**: enquiry@redcross.org.uk

#### Description area
- **Holdings**: Records of the two world wars. During both world wars, the Red Cross combined with the Order of St John to carry out relief work at home and overseas in the most efficient and economical way. Information about this work is available in published form.

#### Control area
- **Institution identifier**: FUB
- **Maintenance notes**: Anna, Bohn
Archival Directory (faceted searching). Here limited by places.
A short demo of the NTE and Archival Directory
Join our Trusted User Group to test the NTE in development

- Releases every one or two months
- Training documentation and videos
- Webcasts
- Feedback surveys
- Basecamp forum

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