

PROVENANCE INFORMATION IN CROATIAN CATALOGUES OF HERITAGE COLLECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the state of the art in cataloguing of old and rare books in Croatian libraries, with a short history of such collections in heritage institutions. Provenance information in those records is particularly stressed. The results of a search on provenance information in catalogue records of Croatian libraries, including card catalogues as well as printed and online catalogues, are described.

KEY WORDS

heritage collections, cataloguing of old and rare books, provenance information

Introduction

In Croatia there are lots of collections of old and rare books. They are usually called heritage libraries. Some of them are parts of monasteries, parishes or other kinds of ecclesiastical institutions, some are located in research, university and other kinds of libraries, and some are located in other heritage institutions (museums, archives, etc.) or even in private homes. Although some of them are autonomous, they mostly (85%) belong to ecclesiastical institutions (monasteries, bishoprics), and only a minority belong to museums, archives, associations and private collections.¹ The collections that are located in museums are in most cases collections that pertain to writers, scientists, politicians and other notable men or families, and were founded mainly between 1960 and 1975. All those collections are an extremely important part of a national and European cultural history.

1 Šimek, Sanja. Analiza spomeničkih knjižnica u Hrvatskoj – stanje u 1992. godini. // *Vijesti Društva bibliotekara Istre* 10, 12(1993), 8.

According to a research carried out by the National and University Library in Zagreb in 1992, there are 93 notable heritage libraries in Croatia.² Those libraries hold 1,553,661 items and 1,671 incunabula. This research did not include research libraries and the National and University Library in Zagreb, although those libraries hold important collections of old and rare books. The manuscript collections in 54 heritage libraries were recorded (altogether 8,065 manuscripts) and the rest of old and rare books collections (books printed from the 16th to 19th centuries) were recorded in 39 libraries. At the time of the research, 49 heritage libraries were registered in regional institutions for the protection of cultural monuments and 10 were registered as a part of monasteries. Most of those libraries are not organised and library material is not available, and there is not enough library space or shelves. There is an inventory list of 26 libraries, and in 14 there is only a list of old and rare material. The research showed that books in 75 % of libraries need to be recorded and the libraries need to be organised according to library rules.³ In addition, there are 40 parish and church collections which contain important works and which should also be recorded and preserved.⁴ A new research on the situation of recording heritage libraries is in progress in the National and University Library in Zagreb.

Although Croatian librarians are familiar with international standards for bibliographic organisation of old and rare books, and even actively collaborate in their creation through several international organisations,⁵ there is no plan for systematic recording/registering of old and rare material on the national level that should be a requirement for appropriate preservation and presentation of those precious collections.⁶ As a register of heritage collections is a prerequisite for a systematic national care strategy in recording, maintaining and conserving collections of old and rare books, the National and University Library in Zagreb is, according to its programme for protection and conservation of the written heritage in Croatian libraries, continuously recording collections of heritage libraries, but insufficient financial resources slow down such projects. Those projects are also supported by

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid., p. 10.

4 Ibid., pp. 7-14.

5 One of them is CERL's Heritage of the Printed Book (HPB) Database. The National and University Library in Zagreb became a member of CERL in 1998.

6 Katić, Tinka. *Stara knjiga : bibliografska organizacija informacija*. Zagreb : Hrvatsko knjižničarsko društvo, 2007. P. XII.

the Commission for the History of Books and Libraries of the Croatian Library Association.⁷ But in spite of the efforts of librarians in the main libraries in Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Osijek who are responsible under Croatian law for heritage collections in their areas, and the librarians in the National and University Library in Zagreb as well as other librarians, there are obviously still lots of heritage collections, mainly in ecclesiastical institutions, that are recorded but not organised according to library rules.⁸ At the moment, there are no such data for private collections or collections of old and rare books that are parts of museum or archive institutions.

Universities in Osijek, Zadar and Zagreb, which have departments of library and information sciences, have initiated several projects on organising monastery library collections. These projects involve students who are working hand in hand with librarians and professors. It is expected that, as a result of this experience, some of those students will continue working with old and rare books.

Definition of heritage collections

T. Aparac-Gazivoda indicates that there are two perspectives of the term heritage collection, one that involves private libraries of notable families or noblemen, and the other that involves all monastery or parish collections of old and rare books.⁹ S. Šimek defines heritage libraries as those that “contain mostly old material that is representative of world and national culture, older works that are relevant for particular areas, works relevant for particular persons or events or collections of scientific or art works of different sizes that are rare and old, and present important instruments for work”.¹⁰ Regarding their value, she mentions heritage libraries of world value, of national value, of regional value, and those that hold collections of minimal value.¹¹ T. Katić indicates that there are a few types of libraries that hold old and rare books, mostly those belonging to ecclesiastical communities. There are also collections of old and rare books in research, national and other types

7 See: Katić, Tinka; Mihaela Kovačić. Komisija za povijest knjige i knjižnica HKD-a : posrednik u standardizaciji obrade, prezentaciji i očuvanju stare i rijetke tiskane građe. // 35. Skupština Hrvatskoga knjižničarskog društva : Knjižnice – riznice pisane i digitalne baštine : radni materijali. Zagreb : Hrvatsko knjižničarsko društvo, 2006. Pp. 52-54.

8 Aparac-Gazivoda, T. Op. cit., p. 4.

9 Aparac-Gazivoda, Tatjana. Organizacija knjižničnog poslovanja u spomeničkim knjižnicama. // *Vijesti Društva bibliotekara Istre* 10, 12(1993), 2.

10 Šimek, S. Op. cit., p. 8.

11 Ibid.

of libraries. Those collections are either located in separate departments, or included in the main collection.¹²

Šime Jurić, the most deserving librarian in contemporary Croatian history who was involved in registering and describing collections of old and rare books in Croatia, both on theoretical and practical level, made criteria for defining a collection as old and rare,¹³ which are based on the criteria made by Giuseppe Fumagalli.¹⁴ Some of the criteria he mentioned are author, content, edition, printer, and a special significance for Croatian or world culture.

Previous work on recording collections of old and rare books in Croatia

The majority of monastery libraries in Croatia either have no catalogue at all, or only a part of their collection is catalogued (catalogue of manuscripts, incunabula, *cinquecentina*, etc.), or have a catalogue that was made very long ago and needs revision. Some of the monasteries do have an inventory list of movable and immovable property that includes books. Those lists, usually made by the principal of a monastery sometimes a few centuries ago, include information about the number of books, genres, location of the books (rooms, bookcases or shelves), formats, kind of paper, year of publication, language of the books, title, author, owners, etc.¹⁵ Unfortunately, a great number of those lists are also missing. Card catalogues in monastery libraries usually contain information about author, title, place and year of publication and material designation, and do not have any provenance information. No monastery library in Croatia has an online public access catalogue (OPAC) or even an inventory list on the web page of the monastery.

Card catalogues in other Croatian libraries made before 1970s are based either on the Prussian Instructions or on some other rules created in particular libraries for the purpose of recording collections. Those which are based on the Prussian Instructions do not supply any provenance information, as it was not prescribed. The Commission for the History of Books and Libraries of the Croatian Library Association initiated in 1985 a project for a central catalogue of *cinquecentina*.

12 Katić, T. Op. cit., p. 1.

13 Jurić, Šime. Stara i rijetka građa. // Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993. P. 3.

14 Those criteria were given in Fumagalli's *Lexicon typographicum Italiae*.

15 *Ibid.*, p. 5.

During the project, 1,200 card catalogue records of books from the 16th century from all over Croatia were gathered in the National and University Library in Zagreb, but the project terminated before the union catalogue was established.¹⁶

In the late 1980s a working group in the National and University Library in Zagreb started preparations for the machine-readable cataloguing of old and rare books. Because of different structure of the users of old and rare material and their specific needs as well as the specific characteristics of old and rare printed material, it was decided to change bibliographic description for that kind of material, and to take new measures of protection related to availability of those books.¹⁷ International standards, guidelines and thesauri were analysed and compared with national standards and codes,¹⁸ as well as with characteristics of old and rare printed material. Afterwards, the recommendations were sent to the IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee about additions to UNIMARC for old printed material which concerned coded information, information about specific item (illustrations, form of content, etc.), notes pertaining to state of binding, to material-specific information, to copy in hand, provenance notes, etc.

In 1992 a seminar on standardisation of cataloguing of old and rare books was organised in the National and University Library in Zagreb. The proceedings from the seminar were printed in 1993.¹⁹ The themes elaborated in the seminar established a proper basis for establishing a strategy in cataloguing of old and rare books. The articles covered theoretical issues on old and rare library material,²⁰ an overview of libraries holding old and rare printed material in Croatia²¹, a detailed overview of standards, guidelines and manuals for cataloguing of old and rare printed material, and standards for machine-readable cataloguing of

16 Katić, T. *Stara knjiga*. Op. cit., pp. 2-3.

17 Katić, Tinka; Mirna Willer. *Retrospektivna katalogizacija u Zbirci starih i rijetkih knjiga Nacionalne i sveučilišne biblioteke*. // *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* 36(1993), 3.

18 *Croatian national cataloguing rules, 2nd edition of ISBD(A), UNIMARC for bibliographic data, UNIMARC Authorities format, Guidelines for authority and reference entries, Guidelines for subject authority and reference entries, thesauri for genre, paper, printing and publishing evidence, provenance evidence and type evidence, standard citation forms and manual for fingerprints*. See *Ibid*, pp. 1-32.

19 *Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe*. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993.

20 Jurić, Š. *Stara i rijetka građa*. Op. cit., pp. 1-6.

21 Šimek, Sanja. *Stanje u spomeničkim knjižnicama Republike Hrvatske s osvrtom na staru i rijetku tiskanu građu*. // *Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe*. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993. Pp. 7-14.

old and rare printed material, including standards for bibliographic description,²² as well as for authority format.²³ The participants concluded that “many valuable library holdings are not adequately stored, protected and catalogued, i.e., that they are neither accessed for use nor registered as part of the national and world heritage”.²⁴ These articles are still guidelines for cataloguing of old and rare books.

In 1995, a Croatian translation of International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian)²⁵ was published, in 1997, a conversion into machine-readable form of the Bibliography of Croatian Latin Writers written by Šime Jurić was initiated²⁶ and Guidelines for using UNIMARC for older monographic publications were translated in 2000.²⁷

The above-mentioned guidelines, translation of standards, seminars, articles and even books on bibliographic organisation of old and rare material ensured the proper basis for uniform catalogue records for old and rare material and for a union catalogue. Croatian cataloguing rules²⁸ based on ISBD and all the international standards and guidelines ensure compatibility of the records with international standards. What is missing, is an agreement between Croatian institutions holding old and rare material about several questions, including format of machine-readable cataloguing and exchange of records not only between Croatian

- 22 Willer, Mirna. Prikaz UNIMARC-a za bibliografsku obradu stare i rijetke tiskane građe. // Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993. Pp. 107-134.
- 23 Radovčić, Slobodanka. Prikaz „UNIMARC-a za izradu pregledanih kataložnih jedinica“ u strojnočitljivoj obradi stare i rijetke tiskane građe. // Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993. Pp. 135-154.
- 24 Conclusions and recommendations of the seminar Standardization of cataloguing for old and rare printed material. // Seminar Standardiziranje kataložne obrade stare i rijetke tiskane građe. Zagreb, 10-11. prosinca 1992. / uredila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1993. P.165.
- 25 ISBD(A) : Međunarodni standardni bibliografski opis starih omeđenih publikacija (antikvarnih) / preporučila Radna skupina za međunarodni standardni bibliografski opis starih omeđenih publikacija (antikvarnih) / prevela Tinka Katić. 1. hrv. prijevod 2. prerađeno izd. Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo ; Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, 1995.
- 26 Jurić, Šime. *Ūgoslaviae scriptores Latini recentioris aetatis*. Zagrabiae : Consilium Academiarum scientiarum et artium Ūgoslaviae, 1968-1982. Sv. I/1-2, II, Dodatak.
- 27 Smjernice za upotrebu UNIMARC-a: stare omeđene publikacije (antikvarne) / prevela i hrvatske primjere izradila Tinka Katić. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica, 2000. [cited 2009-12-27]. Available from: <http://www.nsk.hr/e-izdanja/430305116.htm>
- 28 Verona, Eva. *Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga*. Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo, 1983-1986. Dio 1 : Odrednice i redalice. 2. izmijenjeno izd. 1986.; Dio 2 : Kataložni opis. 1983.

libraries, but also between Croatian and libraries in Europe and worldwide. The reasons for this situation will be explained later in this article.

All projects concerning the national written heritage, including those connected with digitisation, should be accompanied with a presentation of the written heritage through proper catalogues of old and rare material with records that should be extended with all the information concerning specificities of old and rare material (access points for place of publication, previous owners, genre, etc.). That extension is possible in UNIMARC format, which is officially a standard format in Croatia, and is applied in most records of old and rare books that are made in UNIMARC format in the union catalogue. The fact that UNIMARC was adjusted to those extensions and that librarians in Croatia working with old and rare books apply them while organising collections of old and rare books in several main libraries, ensured that the National and University Library in Zagreb actively collaborates not only in building of CERL's HPB database, but also in further adjusting of international standards for machine-readable cataloguing of old and rare books. The results of research in the field of extending catalogue records with additional information concerning specificities of old and rare books will be presented later in this article on the example of stressing provenance information in catalogue records. It is also important to consider adding digitised pictures to catalogue records. In her article about digitisation of old and rare books, Tinka Katić even stated that selected digitised parts of books, like pages with bookplates, tables, illustrations, etc., should be incorporated in bibliographic description as they present an added value to description, and a basis for scientific research.²⁹

To conclude, it should be pointed out that a number of Croatian librarians, the Commission for the History of Book and Libraries of the Croatian Library Association, the National and University Library in Zagreb, universities and other libraries holding collections of old and rare books, together with many librarians in heritage collections have worked tirelessly on describing those collections. Šime Jurić, Franjo Šanjek and Vatroslav Frkin visited a number of monastery libraries in Croatia, and published many lists of monastery library collections, especially those of libraries of the Franciscan order. They are indefatigable recorders of monastery collections as well as

29 Katić, Tinka. Digitalizacija stare građe. // *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* 46, 3-4(2003), 36.

advisers in matters of protecting the collections and registering them with the appropriate institutions.

As a result of the enthusiasm of many Croatian librarians, other collections were described. Some of the collections described are held in special departments in libraries, some are incorporated in the main collection of the library and extracted for the purpose of exhibition and then catalogued, and some are collections of old and rare books that are held in museums as a part of the legacy of some notable family or person. Some of the collections that pertain to writers, scientists, politicians and other notable men or families that are held in libraries and museums have been recorded and researched recently. Some researches were made for the purpose of exhibitions that are frequently accompanied by printed catalogues of exhibits. Still there are lots of unrecorded collections. Later in this article provenance information in some of those catalogues will be examined.

A programme for protection and conservation of the Croatian written heritage conducted by the National and University Library in Zagreb, as well as several projects to organise monastery libraries conducted by departments of library and information sciences, and several research and special libraries partly pave the way for a collective Croatian programme of registering, protecting and organising of collections of old and rare books. But it is necessary to integrate all those separate projects under the joint umbrella of national standards and guidelines for collection management.

Provenance information in catalogue records in Croatia

When the history of books introduced the research of provenance information as one of its methodologies, previous owners started to be reconstructed from data that could be found in books. Tony Curwen and Gunilla Jonsson listed some of them: "A brief list would comprise names, coats of arms, dedications, initials, dates, prices, number or codes, booksellers' signatures, margin notes, bindings, etc."³⁰ Studies made in this field help in reconstruction of national, regional or one's own history. Every book started to tell two parallel stories, a story about its content, and a story about the history of its printers, editors, do-

30 Curwen, Tony; Gunilla Jonsson. Provenance and the itinerary of the book : recording provenance data in on-line catalogues. // Imprints and owners : recording the cultural geography of Europe : papers presented on 10 November 2006 at the CERL Seminar hosted by the National Széchényi Library, Budapest / edited by David Shaw. London : Consortium of European Research Libraries, 2007., P. 32

nors and previous owners. That is why catalogue records were extended to describe such information, and access points for previous owners showed up. In the past, provenance information was recorded in catalogue records occasionally, mostly in note fields.

Libraries of eminent writers, scientists, politicians and other notable men or families that are held in heritage institutions as donations or legacies are almost always rich sources of information about social history of the city, region or a wider area. They are sometimes scattered throughout the collections, and the possibility of reconstructing those important collections can be very tiny. As this information is exceptionally important to all historians, their demands toward the catalogue initiated the recording of provenance information in catalogue records. They wanted to find provenance information concealed in these books as fast as possible and catalogue had to help them by adding that information not just in note fields, but also as access points. Recording this information in catalogue records can help not only in reconstructing those libraries, but in reconstructing history of families, cities, regions or countries.

With the introduction of the IFLA's UNIMARC format to Croatian libraries together with the participation of eminent Croatian librarians, who specialised in cataloguing of old and rare books, in international projects of applying UNIMARC to the description of old and rare books, provenance information started to attract Croatian librarians and they started to research them. The catalogue records at the end of the 20th century have been enriched with provenance information in note fields, as well as in access points. Simultaneously, printed catalogues and bibliographies that appeared in the last few decades of the 20th century only rarely omit provenance information in note fields.

This was recognised by historians who started to read the note fields, reconstruct private libraries and complete gaps in social history with information gathered in this way. In her bibliography of printing in Dalmatia,³¹ Jelena Lakuš indicates that the reconstruction and examination of family libraries can lead to a clear idea about the attitude towards reading and books. As a historian of the book, she looked at the records she made for her bibliography as a resource for historical research. Provenance information is opening a new field for historical research in library and information sciences.

31 Lakuš, Jelena. *Izdavačka i tiskarska djelatnost na dalmatinskom prostoru (Zadar, Split i Dubrovnik) u prvoj polovici 19. stoljeća (1815-1850)* : bibliografija monografskih i serijskih publikacija – građa. Split : Književni krug, 2005.

Provenance information started to be very interesting in museums, too. Those that hold collections of books of notable men or families started to print catalogues of these collections. The records are often supplied with provenance information, and in introduction to printed catalogues there are sometimes articles about previous owners reconstructed from the bookplates.³² Some of those catalogues are examined in the research the results of which are shown in this article.

But those projects are still very rare, although they can show a trend in recording provenance information and it is hoped that this issue will be followed in other projects.

An examination of the provenance situation in Croatian catalogues of heritage collections was made in order to show the state of the art in recording provenance information in Croatia. The results are expected to show the trends in recording this information, as well as the need for following good models in cataloguing of old and rare books and its specificities, like recording copy specific data.

Examination of the provenance situation including electronic resources and traditional lists

An examination of the provenance situation in Croatian catalogues included card catalogues in three big libraries (National and University Library in Zagreb, Library of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Metropolitan Library in Zagreb), nineteen catalogues printed to accompany exhibitions of old and rare books, ten printed catalogues of incunabula collections in particular libraries, six printed catalogues of collections of old and rare books in ecclesiastical institutions, two printed catalogues of research and city libraries, three printed catalogues of collections that are located in museums, and online catalogues of ten general research libraries in Croatia that hold collections of old and rare books: National and University Library in Zagreb, Library of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, university libraries in Rijeka, Split, Zadar and Pula, Juraj Habelić Library of the Jesuit Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, research libraries in Zadar and

32 Zglav-Martinac, Helga. Zbirka starih i rijetkih knjiga Muzeja grada Splita = The Collection of Old and Rare Books of the Split City Museum. Split : Muzej grada, 2009.; Knjižnica splitske obitelji Martinis-Marchi : katalog izložbe / [urednik izložbe i kataloga Arsen Duplancić]. Split : Arheološki muzej, 2001.; Bošnjaković, Renata. Knjižnica Pejačević u Našicama : katalog izložbe : Zavičajni muzej Našice, studeni/prosinac 2003. / Renata Bošnjaković ; [fotografije i likovni prilozi Zvonko Pinter... [et al.]. Našice : Zavičajni muzej, 2003.

Dubrovnik, and the City and University Library in Osijek. The examined online catalogues are mostly those that are part of the union catalogue of Croatian libraries. The records were examined for provenance information, and no other element of description was examined. The catalogues were examined by random searching for records for old and rare books. Approximately 100 records for the books printed before 1830 were examined in each online catalogue.

The examination showed that provenance information was not recorded in card catalogues in Croatian libraries, as the Prussian Instructions do not prescribe putting this information in the records. Information about previous owners occasionally appears in the card catalogue in the Metropolitan Library, but only when a librarian assumed that the information was important. Nevertheless, information about a specific binding (*Metropolitan binding*) that can be used as very precise provenance information was never provided in card catalogues.

A search in printed catalogues showed that records in most printed catalogues of incunabula (89%) provide provenance information, mainly signatures of previous owners on the title page. Printed catalogues of other old and rare material in ecclesiastical institutions are different. Half of the examined catalogues of that group have provenance information in their records, while the other half do not. Printed catalogues that describe collections in research or public libraries and are published as separate books have very rich provenance notes in the records. They are usually accompanied with introductions in which their authors explain the history of the collection, including previous owners. Museum libraries are very interesting. The examination showed that librarians in those libraries often note provenance information in catalogue records very precisely. Every catalogue examined has such notes. The biggest group of printed catalogues of old and rare books are those that are printed to accompany exhibitions of old and rare material. Nineteen catalogues were examined, seven that accompanied exhibitions in ecclesiastical institutions (37%), and twelve that accompanied exhibitions in other institutions (63%). The examination showed that provenance information is present in nine catalogues (47%), three are made according to provenance criteria so the notes were not necessary (16%), in two of them these notes are only occasionally present (11%), one of them is just a list of titles with no other information (5%), while four of them do not supply any provenance information (21%). Among the group of twelve printed catalogues that accompanied exhibitions in institutions

other than the ecclesiastical, there are six catalogues made in autonomous libraries, and six in museum libraries. It is interesting that those from museum libraries usually have rich provenance information, and are often made according to provenance criteria. On the other hand, catalogues from the exhibitions in autonomous libraries are rarely made by the provenance criteria, and sometimes omit provenance information. All of the printed catalogues of the collections in ecclesiastical institutions have some kind of provenance information, as opposed to other catalogues that sometimes omit this information (44%).

Descriptions in exhibition catalogues are mainly provided according to the international standard bibliographic description – ISBD(A). As the records are mostly made by librarians, they contain provenance information in note fields. It is mainly a note about bookplates written on the title page.

A research of online catalogues of ten general research libraries in Croatia³³ showed that six of them (60%) put provenance information in a note field. It is mainly information about a bookplate or a stamp of other libraries on the title page. Access points for previous owners, as well as for printers are present in those records. In two libraries (20%) this information occurs only occasionally, and its use is not standardised. When information about previous owners is present, in most cases there are no access points for them. In two libraries (20%) this information is never a part of a catalogue record.

The research showed that provenance information is more visible in libraries that use UNIMARC format, ISBD(A) and *Guidelines for using UNIMARC for older monographic publications* that were translated into Croatian and contain the elements of data required for the description of older monographic publications, including all kinds of provenance information. In those guidelines to librarians, it is recommended to make an access point for every person connected with the specific item, including previous owners. The recommendation was followed in most institutions holding collections of old and rare books that were a part of the union catalogue programme. Records in the union catalogue of Croatian libraries are also made according to the Guidelines and are standardised, and extended with access points for previous owners, printers, donors, etc., and specific information about copy in hand. The

33 The National and University Library in Zagreb, Library of the Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, university libraries in Osijek, Pula, Rijeka, Split and Zadar, research libraries in Dubrovnik and Zadar, and Juraj Habelić Library of the Jesuit Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb.

possibility of exchange of the records was used, and the records were mostly supplied with information about copy in hand in every institution that downloaded a record from the union catalogue.

When the National and University Library in Zagreb, which started and maintained the programme of the union catalogue of Croatian libraries, changed the CROLIST (library system) for Endeavour's Voyager and the format from UNIMARC to MARC 21, the exchange of the records between the National Library and other libraries became limited. Downloading of the records is still possible between the libraries that have continued to use CROLIST, but the National and University Library in Zagreb does not maintain the union catalogue which is nowadays maintained by the libraries in the CROLIST. Those libraries can download the records made in National and University Library in Zagreb (Voyager) and can exchange records between themselves, but Voyager does not use the downloading possibilities of the records made in the Croatian union catalogue. Additionally, there are some library systems in Croatian libraries that can download records from the union catalogue, as well as from the National and University Library in Zagreb, but because of the limitations of their softwares they cannot participate in the building of a union catalogue. All those problems disable the building of a union catalogue that would contain records from all of the Croatian libraries. If the union catalogue of Croatian libraries were still active, today it would be possible to reconstruct many private libraries that are scattered in libraries all over Croatia by access points for previous owners such as persons, families or institutions. The reconstruction of scattered private libraries has become almost impossible.

Illustrative information about specific collections or examples of ownership

The National and University Library in Zagreb

The National and University Library in Zagreb³⁴ was founded by merging two libraries: the Library of the Law Academy, and the National Museum Library. The books in the Library of Law Academy were gathered over several centuries, and in the National Museum Library

34 Today's National and University Library in Zagreb changed its name several times. In this article these versions of its name, used during a particular period of time, are used accordingly: Royal Academy Library, Academy Library, University Library, and finally National and University Library in Zagreb.

the books were merged during the 19th century.³⁵ Before the opening of the University in Zagreb, the Library of the Juridical Academy was the only public library in Zagreb and had 23,920 volumes. Additionally, a considerable number of donations were given to it.³⁶ Before the merger, Matija Smodek, a librarian in the National Museum Library, made an alphabetic catalogue according to which that library held more than 16,000 items.³⁷

Lots of donations of books were given to the National Library during the four centuries of its existence. Branko Tomečak has listed some of them,³⁸ such as a donation from the humanist Joannes Sambucus (1531-1584), a doctor and a historian, who donated books to the Jesuit *collegium* whose collection later became a part of the National Library, in 1614.³⁹ As presumed, the rest of his library is scattered in many libraries in Hungary and in Austria. Unfortunately, in the catalogue of the National and University Library in Zagreb there are no catalogue records with searchable information about Sambucus as previous owner.

A very important donation came into the Royal Academy Library in 1777. The donor was Baltazar Adam Krčelić (1715-1778). His library became a part of the Academy Library in 1778 when a list of 677 donated books and 50 manuscripts was composed.⁴⁰ But, by the end of the 18th century, the Academy Library had to deliver a part of this collection to the Pest Library (Hungary). Since a part of that library was lost, it is assumed that the National and University Library in Zagreb now has about 400 books from this private collection. The collection is separated from the others, but the research in the WebPAC of the National and University Library in Zagreb showed that there are no records with access points made for this previous owner in the catalogue.

In 1818, Countess Eleonora Patačić (1770-1834) donated the private library (2,709 items) of her family to the Academy Library. A significant number of these books bear a bookplate and/or a charac-

35 Sečić, Dora. Kraljevska i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu : razvoj i djelovanje srednjoeuropske knjižnice od 1874. do 1918. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu ; Lokve : Naklada Benja, 2007. P. 9.

36 Ibid., p. 97.

37 Ibid., p. 104.

38 Tomečak, Branko. Ostavštine – darovi u knjižničnom fondu. // Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu : 1607.-2007. : u povodu 400. Obljetnice. Zagreb : Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica, 2007. Pp. 35-48.

39 Ibid., p. 66.

40 Ibid., p. 70.

teristic call number of the Patačić family.⁴¹ Lists of those books were made in 1818, but a search in the WebPAC of the National and University Library in Zagreb showed that there are no catalogue records with information about this previous owner. The other important donation came also in 1818. It is the donation of Bishop Maksimilijan Vrhovac (1752-1827). He donated about 825 items, and a list was made afterwards.⁴² The collection is separated from the others, but a search in the WebPAC of the National and University Library in Zagreb again showed that there are no catalogue records with access points for him as a previous owner.

The Collection of Manuscripts and Rare Books in the National and University Library in Zagreb was founded as a separate department in the late 19th century, after purchasing two important private libraries. In 1894 the University Library bought the private library of Ljudevit Gaj, the leader of Croatian National Movement, and his family, including their collection of approximately 16,000 volumes of books and more than 700 manuscripts. In 1892, a precious library of the Civil Governor Nikola Zrinski was purchased, with about 530 volumes of books and 26 manuscripts. It was then that Ivan Kostrenčić, director of the University Library, suggested that the Government should open a new department for old and rare books with a reading room, and should ensure a special catalogue of manuscripts including correspondence pertaining to Croatian history, a special catalogue of old Croatian and Serbian books printed until 1835.⁴³ The government accepted the proposal and in 1895 Velimir Deželić and Stjepan Ortner started to work in the University Library on cataloguing of old books and establishing the department of old and rare books. At the same time, Deželić started to work on the Croatian bibliography. Deželić was especially interested in the description of incunabula. He examined the way those early prints were catalogued in other European countries and made a printed catalogue of incunabula in the University Library in Zagreb.⁴⁴ After a detailed introduction in which he described the characteristics of the incunabula that are important for cataloguing, he listed them with very rich records. He provided information about bibliographic references, and enhanced it with further information about copy in

41 Ibid., p. 71.

42 Ibid., p. 75.

43 Sečić, D. Op. cit., p. 107.

44 Deželić, Velimir. *Inkunabule (prvotisci) Zagrebačke sveučilišne biblioteke*. U Zagrebu : Tisak C. Albrechta, 1902.

hand. It was enhanced by Antun Einsle who wrote guidelines for cataloguing of early prints in which he stated that it is important to describe the incunabula as a representative of the edition, but at the same time to look at the copy in hand and describe its unique attributes.⁴⁵ According to those recommendations, Deželić provided very rich provenance information where possible. For the sake of illustration here is one example: “Ova knjiga bila je vlasništvo Josipa Poljaka svećenika dieceze zagrebačke još god. 1781. Zatim je prešla u posjed Adama Baričevića, a iza toga je bila svojina knjižnice Gajeve.”⁴⁶

In 1915 Velimir Deželić wrote Guidelines for an alphabetic catalogue, an edited translation of the Prussian Instructions.⁴⁷ Catalogue records written according to the Prussian Instructions were very short, with only basic information. That is why old card catalogues did not contain information about previous owners, translators, editors, marginal notes in books, etc.

While Eva Verona, a very active, worldwide known participant in the creation of the ISBD standard, and author of Croatian national cataloguing rules that have been applied until now in most of the South European countries, worked in National and University Library in Zagreb, the card catalogues were made according to the ISBD after the 1960s. In 1993, Mirna Willer and Tinka Katić stated that the whole collection of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books in the National and University Library in Zagreb was catalogued and therefore available to public through different kinds of printed card catalogues.⁴⁸ However, they pointed out that enhanced users' interest in the national heritage should force the librarians to make those collections more available to public, and to provide the users with more information about the collections and specific items in them.⁴⁹ One of the problems with catalogues in the National and University Library in Zagreb was the fact that the old card catalogues were made according to different rules and different methods of searching them have to be applied.⁵⁰

45 Einsle, Anton. *Die incunabel-bibliographie*. Wien : Verlag des Oesterr, 1888.

46 “This book was owned by Josip Poljak, a priest of the diocese of Zagreb in the year of 1781. After that the owner was Adam Baričević, and finally it was owned by Gaj.”

47 Sečić, D. *Op. cit.*, p. 214.

48 Katić, T.; M. Willer. *Op. cit.*, pp. 1-32.

49 *Ibid.*, p. 2.

50 The alphabetic catalogue was made according to the Prussian Instructions, and is searchable only if the author or the title is known, while a systematic catalogue has been maintained only from the year 1911, and is searchable according to the old classification scheme. For more information see Katić, T.; M. Willer. *Op. cit.*

As in 1991 the CROLIST computer system which is based on UNIMARC bibliographic and authorities formats was implemented in the National and University Library in Zagreb, the cataloguing of collections of old and rare books and building of union catalogue of Croatian libraries started in the National and University Library in Zagreb. In the National and University Library in Zagreb several retrospective activities were conducted simultaneously. Records for Croatian literature and history books printed until the year 1835 were converted from the card catalogue, Croatian books from the 16th century were recatalogued according to the ISBD(A) rules, a library of governor Tomašić was catalogued according the ISBD(M) rules and records from the bibliography of Croatian Latin writers were catalogued according the Croatian version of the Prussian Instructions and accompanied by coded data mandatory for machine-readable records, with entries for printers, imprint places, etc. The result was a varying quality of records of old and rare books in the online catalogue.⁵¹

The implementation of UNIMARC authorities format, and the enriched bibliographic format with content designators for old and rare material,⁵² enabled the recording of provenance information which was included in the catalogue records of the National and University Library in Zagreb and the union catalogue of Croatian libraries. The first part of the collection that was catalogued in a machine-readable format included the books from the 16th century. As the project included building of an authority database, the catalogue allowed searching the collection also by previous owners, donors, etc.⁵³

When the National and University Library in Zagreb, that started the programme of the union catalogue of Croatian libraries, changed the format of its catalogue to MARC 21, the access points for previous owners were kept, but the note fields with the information about previous owners are not as visible as they used to be. Sometimes this could confuse the user, but research should be conducted in order to show a level of users' satisfaction with the change of a format. That research should encompass the specific users of those collections and their specific needs. At the same time, the National and University Library in Zagreb, as the main library in Croatia, should open a discussion about a union catalogue of Croatian libraries in order to ensure sharing of records for old and rare books among Croatian libraries.

51 Katić, T. *Stara knjiga*. Op. cit., p. 6.

52 Katic, T.; M. Willer. Op. cit., p. 15.

53 Ibid.

Metropolitan Library

The Metropolitan Library in Zagreb is considered to be one of the oldest libraries in Croatia and one of the most valuable European libraries. It was probably founded in the same year as the Bishopric in Zagreb, around 1094, and was a part of the cathedral's treasury.⁵⁴ An enlargement of the library collection caused the need for its separation from the treasury. From 1916 to 1995 it was placed in the building of the National and University Library in Zagreb. When the National Library moved to the new building in 1995, the Metropolitan Library remained in the old building, now the house of the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb.

The library holds a very rich collection of incunabula (252) together with a valuable collection of geographic material, an important private collection of a Slovenian intellectual J.W. Valvasor, etc. This library represents an extremely important part of Croatian cultural and intellectual history.

One of a few old card catalogues in the Metropolitan Library⁵⁵ was made by clergyman Ivančan at the beginning of 20th century. Each card is organised according to numbers written in separate lines. Each number indicates a separate data element. One is reserved for the author, two for the title, etc. The last number is sixteen and it is reserved for provenance information. It is used only occasionally, obviously only when provenance information was important according to the cataloguer's opinion. This card catalogue is a rare example of recording provenance information in card catalogues written before 1995.

The head of the Metropolitan Library, Vladimir Magić, published a catalogue of books printed in the 16th century that are part of the collection.⁵⁶ The records in this catalogue are very detailed and supply all kind of provenance information, signatures of previous owners, stamps and even book binding characteristics that can be used as provenance information. Unfortunately, a catalogue is not available online at the moment. The second big project conducted by Vladimir Magić, and soon to be finished, is a printed catalogue of incunabula in that library. The records prepared for that catalogue are as detailed as in the previous one. It is expected to be also available through the WebPAC.

54 Jurić, Šime. Inkunabule Metropolitanske knjižnice. // Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske 8, 3-4(1962), 107-131.

55 Ibid., p. 108.

56 Magić, Vladimir. Katalog knjiga XVI. st. u Metropolitanskoj knjižnici u Zagrebu. Zagreb : Hrvatski državni arhiv, 2005.

Library of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

The library of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts is one of the biggest libraries in Croatia, with a considerable collection of old and rare books. Owing to the very important place of the Croatian Academy in Croatian cultural and intellectual history, there were lots of donors who donated their private libraries, or parts of them, to this library. One of the biggest donors was Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, and there are a number of books with his bookplate in the collection of old and rare books, but also scattered through the main collection. As the old card catalogue does not provide any provenance information and there is no list of donated books, today bookplates are the only method of tracing his collection. The same applies to other donations.

A search in WebPAC of this library (based on the UNIMARC format) showed that provenance information is recorded. A record for each book with bookplates or other provenance information has a note field, as well as access points for previous owners. At the end of the process of cataloguing the whole collection in machine-readable format, it is going to be possible to reconstruct virtual collections of donations of important noblemen and their families.

The project European Library Heritage Protection in the University Library in Rijeka – Creation of Historical Collection⁵⁷

The project is being conducted by the University Library in Rijeka. The main goal is to catalogue the historical collection of that library, and to make it available to the public through exhibitions, printed catalogues and WebPAC. At the same time, the project includes digitisation of the collection. As a first step, digitised images of title pages are added to catalogue records. Records made during this project supply users with provenance information, both in note fields and as access points.

A collection of old and rare books of the Split City Museum⁵⁸

This museum holds old and rare books that belonged to some very important men and families of Split. The collection is catalogued and records contain very precise note fields, including those concerning the provenance of books and collections. A printed catalogue was published

57 Očuvanje europske knjižnične baštine u Sveučilišnoj knjižnici Rijeka [cited 2010-02-25]. Available at: <http://www.svkri.hr/povijesnabirka/ciljeviprojekta.html>

58 Zglav-Martinac, Helga. Zbirka starih i rijetkih knjiga Muzeja grada Splita. Split : Muzej grada Splita, 2009.

in 2009 but there is no available online catalogue. The printed catalogue is accompanied by several articles about the collection. In the article about the previous owners of books from the collection of Capogrosso-Kavanjin family Arsen Duplančić explains how the ownership marks on books and inventories can show us the history of the families and of the city. By examining the collection of the Capogrosso-Kavanjin family, he examines the interests and intellectual achievement of the members of that family. At the same time, he monitors the movement of books from one family to another. Through inscriptions, he reconstructed some connections of people at that time.⁵⁹ This significant catalogue is a first class source for a lot of research in the history of the book and cultural history.

*Library of the Martinis-Marchi family from Split*⁶⁰

A very detailed printed catalogue of the library of the Martinis-Marchi family from Split was made in the Archaeological Museum in Split, together with colleagues from other institutions in Split that hold books belonging to that collection. In the articles written as the introduction in the catalogue, the authors described the collection of those books very precisely, including the methodology of tracing those books throughout collections of several Split libraries. The methodology included detecting of characteristic ownership marks on books belonging to that family (bookplates, signatures of several members of the family, bindings, marginal notes). Detailed description was made with the help of librarians from the University Library in Split.⁶¹

Library of the Pejačević family, Našice

A printed catalogue of the exhibition about the Pejačević Library in Našice⁶² is also an example of a collection that has been examined and described in great detail. The library of the notable family Pejačević is held in the Regional Museum in Našice. The collection was used by a few generations of the Pejačević family, and books bear marks of al-

59 Duplančić, Arsen. Vlasnici knjiga iz knjižnice Obitelji Capogrosso-Kavanjin u Muzeju grada Splita. // Zbirka starih i rijetkih knjiga Muzeja grada Splita / Helga Zglav-Martinac. Split : Muzej grada Splita, 2009. Pp. 57-112.

60 Knjižnica splitske obitelji Martinis-Marchi : katalog izložbe. Split : Arheološki muzej, 2001.

61 Kovačić, Mihaela. Katalog sačuvanih knjiga i rukopisa knjižnice Martinis-Marchi. // Knjižnica splitske obitelji Martinis-Marchi : katalog izložbe. Split : Arheološki muzej, 2001. Pp. 131-222.

62 Bošnjaković, Renata. Knjižnica Pejačević u Našicama : katalog izložbe. Našice : Zavičajni muzej Našice, 2003.

most each member. Renata Bošnjaković examined the collection, and accompanied the catalogue with information about the history of the Pejačević family, as well as the history of their library, and the social history that could be read from their library. Among other things, she described the provenance marks from the books, such as stamps and signatures, which she described in detail. The catalogue records are very rich in note fields, providing lots of provenance information.

Conclusion

According to research carried out by the National and University Library in Zagreb in 1992, there are 93 notable heritage libraries in Croatia, but 75 % of libraries need to be organised according to library rules. Among them there are majority of monastery libraries which have no catalogue at all or have a catalogue of only a part of their collection. There are some very good examples of registering, describing and protecting some of the collections, and the National and University Library in Zagreb and other institutions are separately working on recording those collections, but it is extremely important to link these efforts, and to conduct a joint programme of recording and preserving those collections the national level.

An extended bibliographic description for old and rare books with additional elements, like provenance information, should be better promoted in libraries that have such collections. The research showed that records made in online catalogues, especially those made in UNIMARC format, have all the prerequisites to mark all the provenance information and to be searchable according to provenance criteria. Simultaneously, the problem of a union catalogue should be solved as soon as possible in order to enhance the exchange of records. The records made in the national, and some university and research libraries in UNIMARC format are very detailed and have access points for previous owners. The possibility of exchanging records among the libraries, and recording access points for previous owners in all the records in a future union catalogue, will allow the creation of virtual collections of former noblemen, monasteries, families, etc. The research of provenance information in books could be very helpful in drawing the history of those men, including very interesting and important part of social history. Searchable access points pertaining to the provenance information in catalogue records, and a union catalogue of such collections could help in reconstructing the whole of those important librar-

ies. The main problem with the heritage collections in Croatia is that there are a very big number of unrecorded collections. Collections that are recorded are parts of separate projects and programmes, and should be linked in order to enable presentation and research of the entire Croatian written heritage. An agreement on a union catalogue, formats and softwares used for cataloguing on the national level should enable the exchange of records between libraries as well as building of the national written heritage data base. The prerequisites for searching that data base by provenance criteria are made, so the creation of the virtual collections of books with the same previous owners that are scattered throughout Croatian libraries will be possible and the historians will be able to read the social history of Croatia and its regions and families with the help of catalogue records.

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A list of printed catalogues of old and rare books analysed in this article

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PODACI O POVIJESTI PRIMJERKA U HRVATSKIM KATALOZIMA STARE I RIJETKE GRAĐE

Sažetak

U članku je prikazano stanje u katalogizaciji starih i rijetkih knjiga u hrvatskim knjižnicama te kratka povijest zbirke stare i rijetke građe u baštinskim ustanovama. Podatci o povijesti primjerka u kataložnim zapisima posebno su istraženi. Prikazani su rezultati istraživanja podataka o povijesti primjerka u lističnim katalozima, tiskanim katalozima i u OPAC-ima hrvatskih knjižnica.

Ključne riječi: baštinske zbirke, katalogizacija stare i rijetke građe, podaci o povijesti primjerka