



ReIReS

Research Infrastructure
on Religious Studies



**Guide for Workshop 2.1
“Management of Special Collections
for Research Purposes”**

22-26 October 2018, Warsaw



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Organizers

RelReS (Research Infrastructure on Religious Studies)

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ReIReS is a starting community of twelve European institutions that are building a unique and highly qualified infrastructure on religious studies. ReIReS brings knowledge into the field of religious pluralism in Europe, thus contributing to a stable society. It explains and implements the idea of “Knowledge Creates Understanding”.

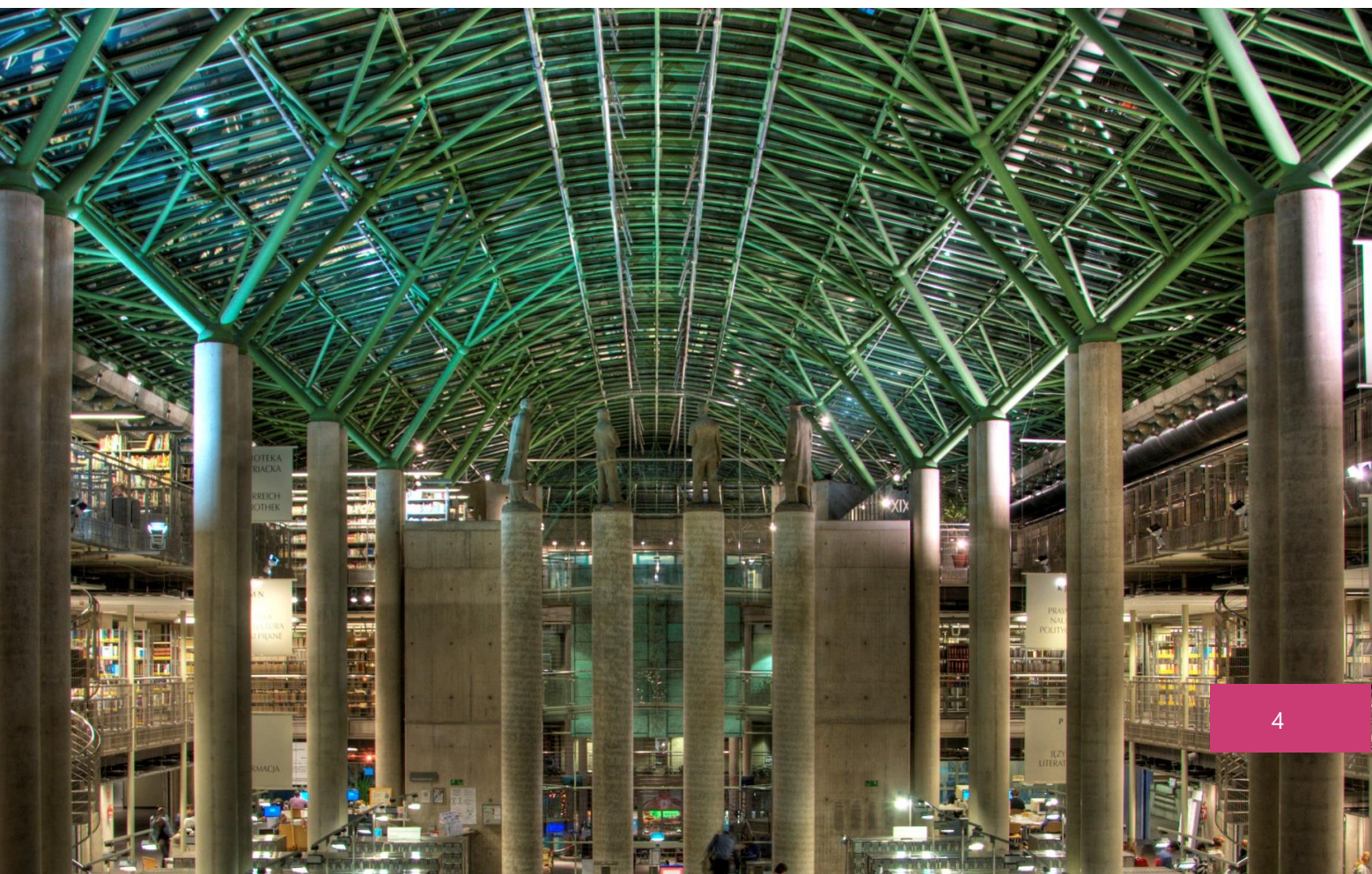
www.reires.eu

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1. Introduction

With the growing number of digital critical editions, databases offering thousands and hundreds of scans and readable documents, development of optical recognition for various kinds of writing systems it is easy to forget that research just few generations ago was based on numerous travels, browsing through traditional card and printed catalogues, notes taken by hand, microfilms and microfiches. While brilliant ideas for new research questions, hypotheses can originate in every environment, the new tools definitely offer not only significant facilitation in the research routine, but open up new possibilities for asking new kinds of research questions that were not available to our predecessors few decades or hundred years ago.

With the Warsaw workshop we would like to join the process of charting the interface between the librarians and archivists preserving and making available the primary sources and scholars, historians, book historians, literary historians, working with these materials. Through a series of case studies focused on local collections, available throughout the consortium, we would like to enter the dialogue and search for new possibilities for translation from the material historical source documenting the distant past into the digital medium and the potential it brings to our scholarly workshops.





2. ReIReS WP2

The school in Warsaw, 22–26 October 2018, is part of WP2 of ReIReS and is being organized in close connection with another school to be held in the last week of November in Mainz (organizers: IEG Mainz and Brepols).

This part of the project is dedicated to establishing stable network of contacts and collaboration among the partner institutions through participation of their representatives in workshops. These workshops are aimed at creating an overview of primary sources available throughout consortium that pertain to the topic of the project (i.e. history of religion *sensu largo*), and to map possible ways of using them in research supported by tailored digital tools. These workshops are to address the problem of translation between the material and digital and the ways the “traditional” source can reveal new information when approached with a new set of tools or put in the new context created by large database.

3. Train the Trainer

Another part of WP2, carried out under auspices of TUA, will be dedicated to charting the paedagogical potential of the consortium and creating a toolbox of good practices and methods that can be of further use on the occasion of training of scholars working at the intersection of the material and the digital, the historical and the modern etc.



4. Trainers

On the occasion of the workshop in Warsaw we have gathered scholars and librarians associated with various departments of the University of Warsaw Library's Special Collections, Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw and the National Library of Poland. Among them are:

- Violetta Bachur (Conservation, History of Art, Museum Curatorship)
- Małgorzata Bandzo-Antkowiak (History of Cartography)
- Dr Magdalena Bendowska (Early printing, History of Hebrew and Yiddish Typography)
- Alicja Bielak (History of Literature, Early Printing, Philology)
- Dr Małgorzata Biłozór-Salwa (History of Art, Prints and Drawings)
- Krzysztof Czajka-Kalinowski (Digital Humanities, Jewish History, Psychology)
- Marianna Czapnik (Early Printing)
- Małgorzata Łazicka (History of Art, Old Master Prints)
- Martyna Osuch (Early Printing)
- Dr Joanna Milewska-Kozłowska (Early Printing)
- Dr Izabela Przepałkowska (History of Art, Iconography)
- Teresa Śmiechowska (History of Art, Jewish History, Museum Curatorship)
- Przemysław Wątroba (History of Art, Architectural Drawings)
- Izabela Wiencek (Early printing, Provenance Research)
- Marta Wojas (History of Literature, Digital Humanities)
- Sonia Wronkowska (Musicology, Digital Humanities, Source Criticism)
- Dr Marzena Zawadowska (Hebrew and Arabic Manuscripts, Bible Exegesis, Medieval Karaism)





5. Common Objectives

- The participant knows how to use the collection of the visited libraries for investigations on historical religious issues.
- The participant is familiar with the range of materials available in the libraries visited during the workshop.
- The participant can present the importance of the knowledge in these materials for a proper development of research in the domain of historical religious studies.
- The participant can present and discuss the difficulties and challenges related to the proper description and interpretation of the materials preserved in the visited special collections.
- The participant is capable to discuss and present good practices in the field of digitization of special collections, with particular focus on such aspects as provenance, marks of use, non-semantic elements, other aspects associated with the materiality.

6. Specific Learning Goals

The participants will learn:

- how to approach various signs of use (annotations, ownership marks) and how to interpret them within a broader explanatory framework;
- how to compare different versions of Bibles, emblem books, travel diaries, engravings, and maps and to understand the intentions of the alterations in the margins in different historic and religious contexts;
- how to combine focus on the detail with a broader perspective offered by large data sets and digitization;
- how to describe in catalogues and scholarly databases materials such as musical notation, graphics, maps etc. in order to facilitate and stimulate future research;
- how to describe dense and complex archives and how to preserve their material form in the digital environment and catalogue.



7. Warsaw

The University is located in the capital of Poland, one of the most dynamically developing European cities. Warsaw is the centre of political and economic life and has a lively social and cultural scene. It is steadily climbing the international rankings of the world's most attractive urban areas: Top 50 of the City Brand Index, United Nations State of the World's Cities report, best cities ranking and report by the Economist Intelligence Unit.

8. University of Warsaw

The University is one of the leading research institutions in Poland and East-Central Europe. It currently consists of 45,500 students, 3,000 doctoral students, and 7,300 employees. The Faculty of "Artes Liberales" is one of the 21 constituent faculties and second youngest unit of this kind at the University. The Faculty continues and develops all the scientific activities of the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies "Artes Liberales" (IBI AL) and of the former Centre for Studies on the Classical Tradition in Poland and East-Central Europe OBTA, which still forms one of its most important departments. From 1992 various scientific programs of interdisciplinary research on the Greek and Roman tradition as well as experimental academic studies (B.A., M.A. Ph.D.) have been realized with a close participation of partners from this region of Europe, chiefly from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. The Faculty operates as an incubator for cutting-edge and groundbreaking interdisciplinary research at the intersection between the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.





9. Locations

Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie / University of Warsaw Library (BUW)

Dobra 56/66, Warsaw

<http://www.buw.uw.edu.pl>

BUW is the main library of the University of Warsaw, which works in partnership with more than 40 libraries of all sizes operating in organizational units of the university and creates a library and information system that supports the academic community of the University of Warsaw (about 60 thousand people and more than seven thousand employees). At the same time it also serves as a public library and over-18s can benefit from the collection on site. The thematic range of BUW collections is universal. It reflects first of all the fields of study and disciplines taught at the University, but also covers scientific publications from other disciplines, popular science, and fiction. More than half a million items in the Open Stacks (books and magazines) are located on levels 1st and 2nd according to the Library of Congress Classification in eight broad subject areas, which are supplemented by the Austrian Library on 3rd level just as the section dedicated to the most precious materials. Special collections were separated out because of their particular historical, artistic or material value. They are divided into seven Departments, among them Early Prints, Maps, Graphics, Manuscripts, Music, 19th Century Publications and Ephemera.



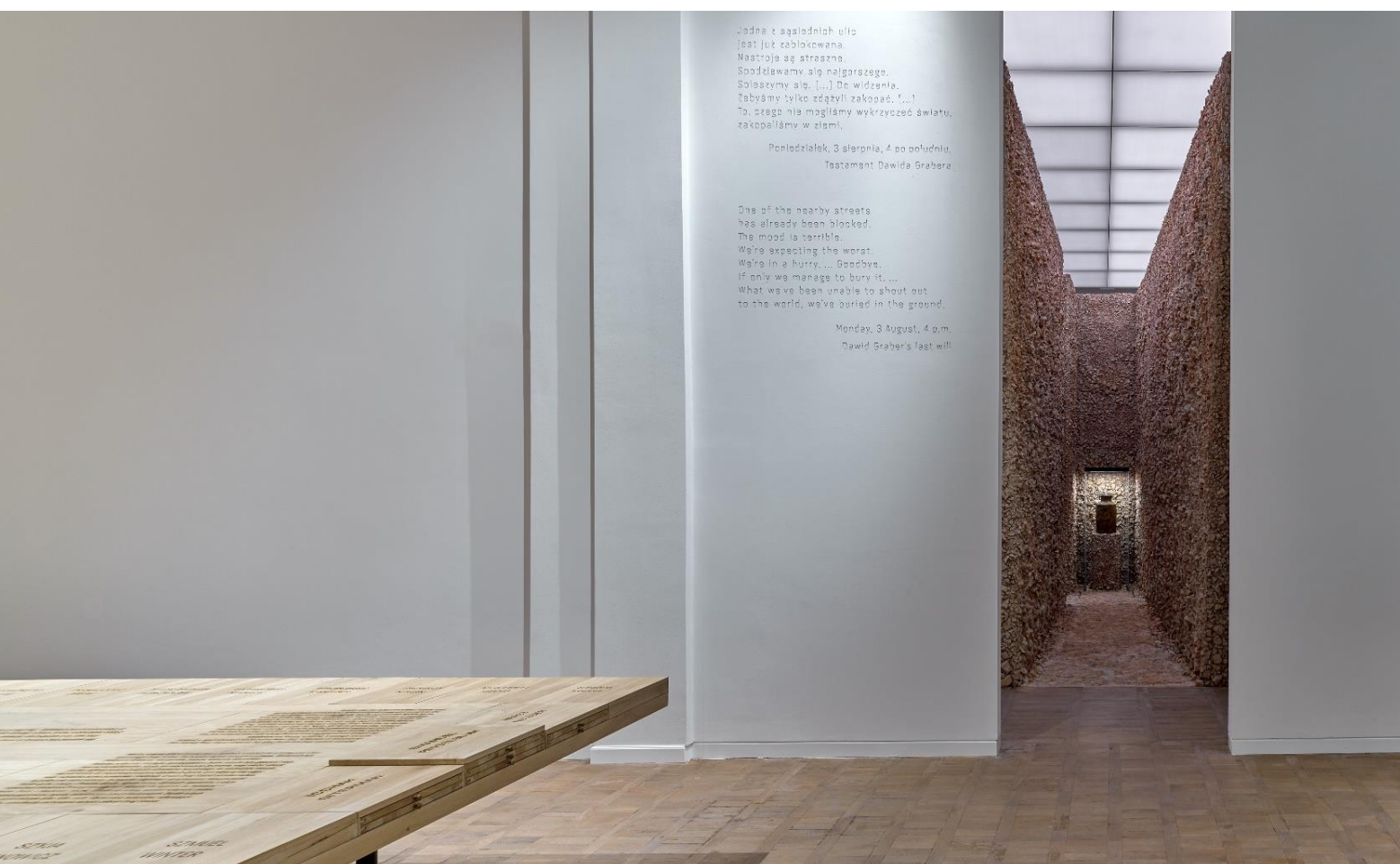
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Żydowski Instytut Historyczny (ŻIH) / Jewish Historical Institute (JHI)

Łtomackie 3/5, Warsaw

www.jhi.pl | www.cbj.jhi.pl | <http://www.delet.jhi.pl>

The Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute holds thousands of volumes (including old prints and manuscripts). In the Institute, librarians continue everyday work of the pre-war Main Judaic Library, which was established in the end of 19th century in the Great Synagogue in Warsaw and moved to a separate building in which it still works nowadays. The Institute's digital repositories (Central Jewish Library and Delet portal) make more and more resources available to both researchers and students.





10. Program

Day 1: Monday, October 22, 2018

University of Warsaw Library (BUW), Dobra 56/66

- ▼ 9:00–10:30 Welcome and introduction. Quick orientation in the library.
- ▼ 10:30–12:00 Izabela Wiencek (Early Printed Books Department, University of Warsaw Library): *Andrzej Obremski SJ (ca 1567–1639), an Ardent Censor of Books: A Special Provenance Case.*
- ▼ 12:00–12:30 Coffee break
- ▼ 12:30–14:00 Izabela Przepałkowska (Print Room, University of Warsaw Library): *The Image of the True Church in Catholic and Evangelical Prints (16th–18th Centuries)*
- ▼ 14:00–15:00 Lunch break
- ▼ 15:00–16:30 Alicja Bielak (Faculty of 'Artes Liberales', University of Warsaw): *Open Data and Emblem Studies*
- ▼ 16:30–17:00 Overview of the day
- ▼ Optional: visit to a nearby restaurant

Day 2: Tuesday, October 23, 2018

University of Warsaw Library (BUW), Dobra 56/66

- ▼ 9:00–10:30 Joanna Milewska-Kozłowska (Early Printed Books Department, University of Warsaw Library): *Heated Language Debate on the Pages of the 16th Century Gospel*
- ▼ 10:30–11:00 Coffee break
- ▼ 11:00–12:30 Małgorzata Łazicka (Print Room, University of Warsaw Library): *Godless Painters: German Prints of the First Half of the 16th Century between Old and New Faith*
- ▼ 12:30–12:45 Technical break

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- ▼ 12:45–14:15 Małgorzata Bandzo-Antkowiak (Maps Department, University of Warsaw Library): *Symbolic Meaning of Iconographic Representations on Early Modern Maps. How Should We Interpret Religious Symbolism on Early Maps?*
- ▼ 14:15–15:45 Lunch break
- ▼ 15:45–17:15 Martyna Osuch (Early Printed Books Department, University of Warsaw Library): *Early Modern Guidebooks to Rome and Their Users*
- ▼ 17:45–18:00 Overview of the day
- ▼ Optional: Visit to a nearby restaurant

Day 3: Wednesday, October 24, 2018

University of Warsaw Library (BUW), Dobra 56/66

- ▼ 9:00–10:30 Sonia Wronkowska (Polona Development Unit / Polish RISM Centre, National Library of Poland): *Opera in the Church: Parodies of Opera Music for the Use of Silesian Churches in the 18th Century*
- ▼ 10:30–11:00 Coffee break
- ▼ 11:00–12:30 Małgorzata Biłozór-Salwa (Print Room, University of Warsaw Library): *The Biblical Motifs as a Challenge for Printmakers and Draughtsmen (16th–18th Centuries)*
- ▼ 12:30–12:45 Technical break
- ▼ 12:45–14:15 Marianna Czapnik (Early Printed Books Department, University of Warsaw Library): *The Brest Bible – Myths and Facts*
- ▼ 14:15–15:45 Lunch break
- ▼ 15:45–17:15 Przemysław Wątroba (Print Room, University of Warsaw Library): *Holy Trinity Church, the First Protestant Church in Warsaw, and the catholic Saint Hedwig's Church in Berlin: The Question of Architectural Dialogue*
- ▼ 17:15–18:00 Overview of the day
- ▼ Optional: Visit to a nearby restaurant





Day 4: Thursday, October 25, 2018

Jewish Historical Institute (JHI), Tłomackie 3/5

- ▼ 9:45 Welcome to the Jewish Historical Institute and Introduction
- ▼ 10:15–11:00 Teresa Śmiechowska (Art Department, Jewish Historical Institute): *Presentation of illuminated handwritten Scrolls of Esther from the 17th–19th centuries*
- ▼ 11:00–11:30 Coffee break
- ▼ 11:30–13:00 Magdalena Bendowska (Library of the Jewish Historical Institute), Marzena Zawadowska (Library of the Jewish Historical Institute), Violetta Bachur (Conservation Workshop, Jewish Historical Institute): *Special Collections of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Selected Examples of the Most Interesting Hebrew and Yiddish Old Prints and Manuscripts*
- ▼ 13:00–13:30 Coffee break
- ▼ 13:30–15:00 Krzysztof Czajka-Kalinowski, Marta Wojas (Digitisation Department, Jewish Historical Institute): *How to Create a Virtual Library?*
- ▼ 15:00–16:00 Lunch (not included)
- ▼ 16:00–17:00 Guided tour of the Jewish Historical Institute's permanent exhibition *What We've Been Unable to Shout Out to the World?*
- ▼ 17:00–18:00 Roundtable discussion about the digital libraries
- ▼ Optional: Visit to a nearby Jewish restaurant

Day 5: Friday, October 26, 2018

Faculty of 'Artes Liberales', University of Warsaw, Dobra 72 (the White Villa)

- ▼ 9:30–11:00 Roundtable Discussion: Diversity of Primary Sources and Challenges for the Further Development of RelReS (Part 1)
- ▼ 11:00–11:30 Coffee break
- ▼ 11:30–12:30 Roundtable Discussion: Diversity of Primary Sources and Challenges for the Further Development of RelReS (Part 2)
- ▼ 12:30–12:45 Closing remarks



11. Abstracts of Workshops

Izabela Wiencek (Early Printed Books Department, BUW)

Andrzej Obrembski SJ (ca 1567–1639), an Ardent Censor of Books: A Special Provenance Case

Training: What can we read from books outside the text? Manuscript annotations and other traces of reading in the 16th-century prohibited books.

The Early Printed Books Department of the University of Warsaw Library contains ca. 110,000 publications printed between the 15th and the 18th centuries. By conducting provenance research for sixty years, we want to find out who owned these books in the past. One of the larger collections (about 800 books) belonged in the 16th–18th centuries to the Jesuit college in Łomża, a city in the Mazovia region. Many of them bear various manuscript annotations by one person – a little-known, but writing-a-lot Jesuit Andrzej Obrembski. Analysing this material evidence we can learn not only about the library regulations, book prices, former owners and binding process but also about the censorship restrictions, obligatory for Jesuit librarian in the first half of the 17th century. During the training we will try to read and decipher the messages written on the pages of the early books.

Izabela Przepałkowska (Print Room, BUW)

The Image of the True Church in Catholic and Evangelical Prints (16th–18th Centuries)

The birth of Protestantism forced the Catholic Church to define its identity on the plane of word and image. Both Catholics and Protestants used prints to get through to the widest possible group of their potential followers. The graphic compositions were a tool of persuasion intended to strengthen the faithful's belief in their church, conveyed the pure message of the Gospel and at the same time indicated those who distort it. On the one hand, these compositions were to show the strength and the soon-to-be victory of a given confession, on the other hand, to deter the faithful from the opposing religious camps. The aim of this workshop is to present and to discuss several allegorical compositions, which depict the image of "the true church", both from the Catholic and Protestant point of view, and to identify coinciding elements and their functions. The participants of the workshop will be acquainted with the iconographic appearance of "the true church", its builders, defenders and adversaries.



Alicja Bielak (Faculty of 'Artes Liberales', University of Warsaw)

Open Data and Emblem Studies

Emblem was a bimedial early modern genre combining textual and graphical components, typically in a tripartite structure (picture, motto, subscription). Textual components were written in two or more languages at one time, and the engravings were migrating all over European parallel to the exchange and reinterpretation of ideas. Emblem research requires one's ability to study authors and national traditions at large scale. The aggregate corpuses of emblematical digital projects allow scholars to seek, examine and compare emblem books published and read across geographically remote locations. During the workshop we will examine few emblem books from the BUW's Special Collections and will verify opportunities enabled by projects such as Emblematica Online and the Iconclass tool in the area of emblem studies.

Joanna Milewska-Kozłowska (Early Printed Books Department, BUW)

Heated Language Debate on the Pages of the 16th Century Gospel

Training: Identification of individual features of the Königsberg Gospel edition.

After Albrecht Hohenzollern's acceptance of the Reformation ideas, Königsberg became one of the printing centers for protestant books. Texts were published in the languages of the Duchy of Prussia, i.e. German, Polish, Lithuanian and Prussian. It is believed that between the year 1544 and 1552 there were more Polish books printed in Königsberg than at the same time in Poland. One of them is preserved in the University of Warsaw Library: it is a unique copy of the Gospel of St Matthew printed in 1551. During the workshop we will focus on its individual features – manuscript notes by Lutheran minister Jan Malecki (ca. 1490–1567) who was competing with publisher and Reformation activist Jan Seklucjan (ca. 1510–1578).

Małgorzata Łazicka (Print Room, BUW)

Godless Painters: German Prints of the First Half of the 16th Century between Old and New Faith

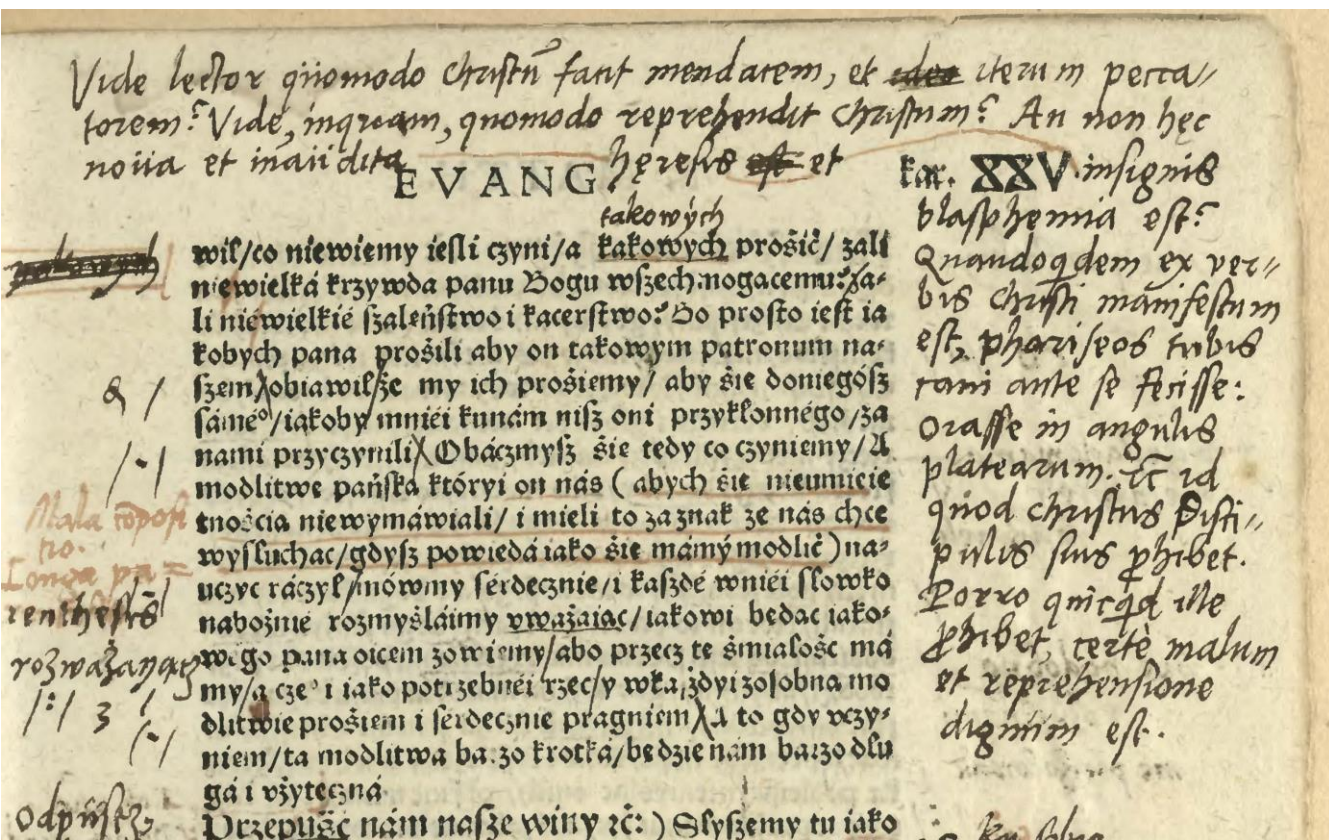
In the first half of the 16th-century Germany witnessed significant changes in social, cultural and religious life. Obviously, all of them had great impact on visual arts and influenced the development of graphics. Some of the German artists created ideological prints with a clear

propagandistic message. However, the influence of the new faith was not always so direct. The so-called Kleinmeister (the Little Masters), German engravers, introduced new motifs and interpreted traditional themes in an unconventional way. For example, the well-known Catholic motifs such as Adam and Eve or Virgin Mary with a Child were interpreted in a new way and were given additional meanings. Sometimes, they were even seen as provocative because they showed religious themes in a very common way. Thanks to their small format, these prints were accessible for a wider audience. The purpose of the workshop is to present and discuss the influence of the new doctrine on graphic arts in the German-speaking countries in this period on different levels. The workshop will be based on the analysis of selected original prints that represent a wide diversity of subjects and forms.

Małgorzata Bandzo-Antkowiak (Maps Department, BUW)

Symbolic Meaning of Iconographic Representations on Early Modern Maps. How Should We Interpret Religious Symbolism on Early Maps

The Maps Department of the University of Warsaw Library has currently in its collection ca. 12,000 maps, atlases, and globes printed between the 16th and the 21th centuries. Among them, one of the biggest is the collection of maps from the 18th century. Cartographic drawings of maps from that time are often accompanied by a rich iconography that had a narrative function and was based on the symbolic language of mythology and religion. The aim of the workshop is to analyze and describe the iconographic layers of the 18th-century maps.





Martyna Osuch (Early Printed Books Department, BUW)

Early Modern Guidebooks to Rome and Their Users

Training: Searching, reading and identifying ownership marks in early modern Rome guidebooks from the BUW holdings; attempts at reconstruction of the way which the guidebooks passed from the first to their last owner.

Guidebooks, as a literary genre, have evolved over centuries, dependent on the change of the traveling conditions and the different types of tourists. Rome, and in particular the Holy See, was always one of the main travel destinations, what is confirmed by a large number of books printed especially for tourists and pilgrims, as well as by the volumes bought in the Eternal City and were brought from Italy to Poland. In the Early Printed Books Department we preserve about 120 books printed between 16th and 18th century, which could be considered guidebooks to Rome (one needs to keep in mind, however, that the semantic border between a guidebook, a travel journal and a travel instruction is somewhat arbitrary). The workshop focuses on the provenance issues and methods allowing scholars and librarians to reconstruct the complete history of a particular book. Workshop participants, using a concrete group of volumes, will learn how to trace their former owners.

Sonia Wronkowska (Polona Development Unit / Polish RISM Centre, National Library of Poland)

Opera in the Church: Parodies of Opera Music for the Use of Silesian Churches in the 18th Century

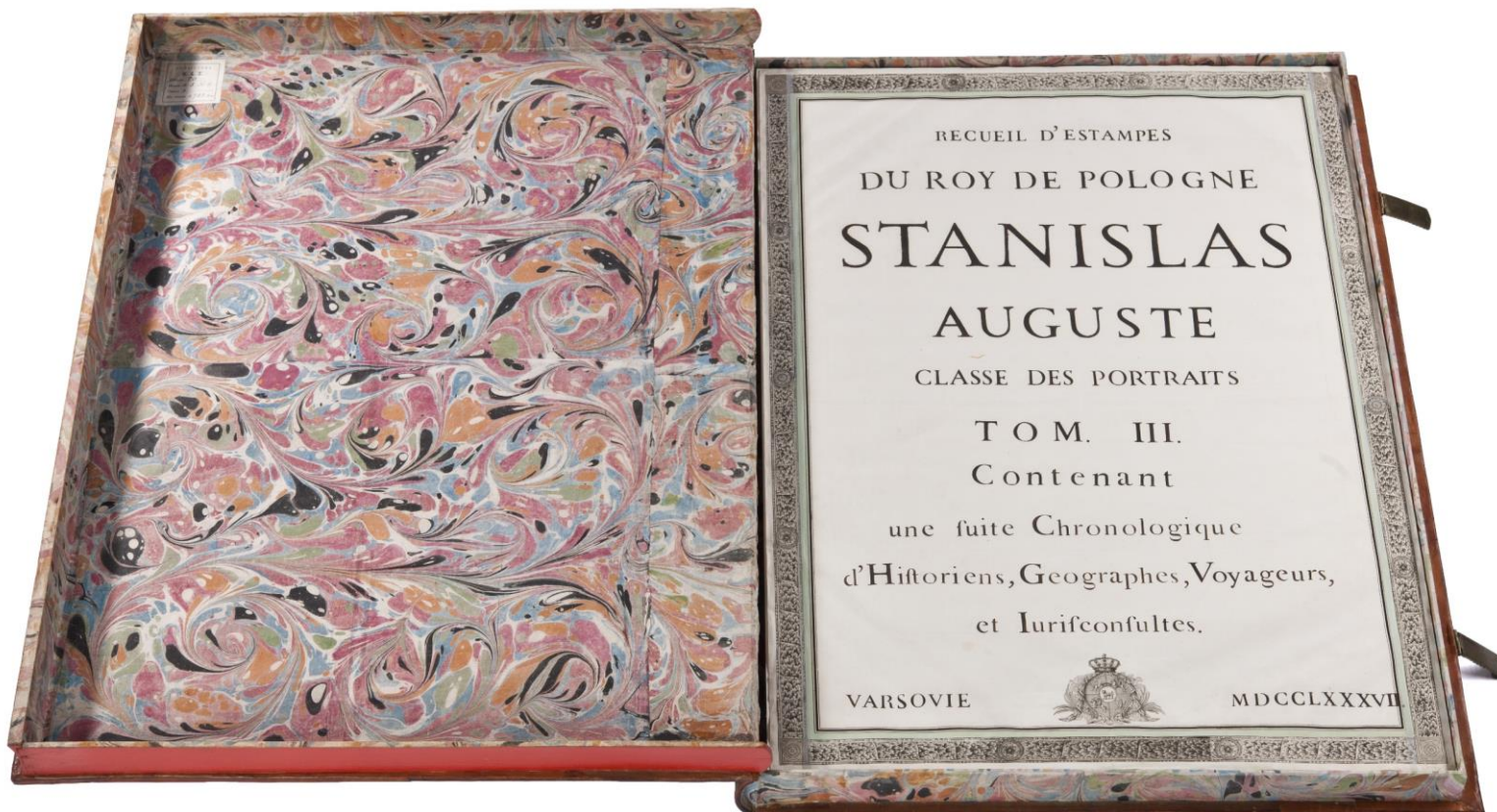
The workshop aims at showing the complex phenomenon of parody, common in religious music of Central Europe in the 18th century. The selection of manuscripts from the original Silesian collections now in the possession of the University of Warsaw Library will allow to illustrate parody as an important element of the early modern musical culture. A brief introduction to the history of music will serve a pretext to show the challenges associated with the description of works identified as parodies in international music cataloging standards: RISM (Répertoire International des Sources Musicales) and MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging). The methodology of studying the parody sources will be discussed, with particular emphasis on the source analysis and criticism.



Małgorzata Biłozór-Salwa (Print Room, BUW)

The Biblical Motifs as a Challenge for Printmakers and Draughtsmen (16th–18th Centuries)

The purpose of the workshop is to offer preliminary knowledge of and basic skills in dealing with prints and drawings presenting biblical themes. Participants will have an opportunity to work with original objects from the BUW's Print Room. During the workshop participants will learn how to identify basic graphic and drawing techniques, recognize and describe art objects on paper, and deal with inscriptions visible in prints. They will also have an opportunity to get acquainted with the most important literature on the subject (lexicons and periodicals) indispensable for research on prints and drawings, analyze particular iconographic motifs representing biblical subjects, and discuss the influence of some of the great masters (e.g. Rafael or artists from the Wierix family) on Western-European biblical iconography of the period between the 16th and 18th centuries.





Marianna Czapnik (Early Printed Books Department, BUW)

The Brest Bible – Myths and Facts

Training: What we can learn from the ownership marks and other non-provenance messages.

The origin and history of the Brest Bible (also named the Radziwill Bible after its benefactor Mikołaj Radziwill the Black) is directly related to the development of the Reformation in Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and especially to the emergence of one of its major branches, i.e. Calvinism. The Early Printed Books Department of the University of Warsaw Library owns five copies of the Brest Bible printed in 1563. While the text of this translation deserves further scholarly attention and constitutes an object of study in its own right, the analysis of material copies of the Brest Bible is equally rewarding and by identification of its owners, handwritten messages and other traces of use sheds light on the early modern reading practices and historical book collections.

Przemysław Wątroba (Print Room, BUW)

Holy Trinity Church, the First Protestant Church in Warsaw, and the catholic Saint Hedwig's Church in Berlin: The Question of Architectural Dialogue

On January 15, 1777 king Stanislas August Poniatowski issued the privilege for building the first Evangelical church in Warsaw. From among three versions of design presented to him by the architect Simon Gottlieb Zug (1733-1807), the king selected one – a rotunda with a dome. It is quite possible that Stanislas August was aware that only four years earlier the Polish bishop Ignacy Krasicki consecrated in Berlin the first Catholic church built in Prussia after the Reformation, which was planned by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff (1699–1753) also as a circular building with a portico at the front and covered with a dome.

Both churches dedicated to the religious minorities were built under the monarch's privileges. Although the circumstances of their release were different, they were both manifestations of religious tolerance in Prussia and Poland-Lithuania. When one takes into account that Poniatowski was once fascinated with the figure of Friedrich II as a king-architect, patron of arts and a collector, she may ask whether the Polish monarch intentionally pointed to a project resembling a Berlin construction, encouraging thus the architect to undertake an architectural dialogue with the work of Knobelsdorff and Buring. This hypothesis seems to be justified if we assume that Zug knew, and probably also possessed, copies of Buring's drawings of the Beliner dome.



Magdalena Bendowska & Marzena Zawadowska (JHI Library), Violetta Bachur (Conservation Workshop, JHI)

Special Collections of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Selected Examples of the Most Interesting Hebrew and Yiddish Old Prints and Manuscripts

Presentation of four old prints: Maimonides' *Mishne Torah* (Venice 1550) with handwritten inscriptions by three Italian censors; Jehuda ha-Lewi's *Sefer ha-Kuzari* (Venice 1594 and Basel 1660); Yiddish translation of the Bible published by Joseph Athias (Amsterdam 1679) with the first, original title page (in Europe available only in two book collections), with handwritten comments by Israel of Zamość. The participants will also have the occasion to see some of the manuscripts preserved in the JHI collection.

Krzysztof Czajka-Kalinowski & Marta Wojas (Digitisation Department, JHI)

How to Create a Virtual Library?

Presentation and workshop dedicated to the Central Jewish Library (www.cbj.jhi.pl) and its resources. The presentation is focused on the digitisation process, managing the repository's database and practical use of digital contents.

Guided tour of the JHI's permanent exhibition *What We've Been Unable to Shout Out to the World*

The exhibition presents documents, letters and testaments left by people who were about to die, accounts of witnesses and genocide victims – all hidden in one of the ghetto basements, by people who risked their own lives. These accounts, which contain pain and suffering of individual persons, have been collected and archived in the salvaged building of the Main Judaistic Library, currently the home of the JHI.





12. Participants

Dr Fabrizio Barbieri	FSCIRE Bologna
Dr Simone Bella	FSCIRE Bologna
Jan Błoński	University of Warsaw
Martin-Paul Buchholz	IEG Mainz
Prof. Rosanna Budelli	FSCIRE Bologna
Valentina Calvelli	FSCIRE Bologna
Dr Bruno Cherubini	FSCIRE Bologna
Dr Michał Choptiany	University of Warsaw
Dr Ines Cumerlato	FSCIRE Bologna
Federico Ferretti	FSCIRE Bologna
Dr Gergana Ganeva	Sofia University
Klaudia Gumieniak	University of Warsaw
Wojciech Kordyżon	University of Warsaw
Albert Kozik	University of Warsaw
Alexandra Nusser	JGU Mainz
Tadeusz Rubik	University of Warsaw
Prof. Anna Skolimowska	University of Warsaw



13. Public Transport

The University of Warsaw Library and the Faculty of 'Artes Liberales' White Villa are situated in Dobra street in Powiśle district near to the Western bank of the Vistula river. This location offers access to the M2 line station ('Centrum Nauki Kopernik') and a number of buses. Of particular importance is line 127 which can take you to the Central Railway Station ('Warszawa Centralna') and line 105 going up the hill to the University's Central Campus (bus stop 'Uniwersytet') and the Old Town ('Plac Zamkowy').

The Jewish Historical Institute is situated at the heart of the former Jewish ghetto in Muranów district and in the close vicinity of the new Museum of the History of Polish Jews Polin. The transportation options in the neighbourhood include M1 line station ('Ratusz Arsenal') and a number of buses and trams that can take you into various parts of this vibrant and fascinating city.

The easiest way to find your route is to use either Google Maps since the bus/tram/metro schedules are constantly updated or our local application warszawa.jakdojade.pl (available on-line and as an app for mobile devices: <https://jakdojade.pl/warszawa/trasa/>). You can simply write your address, your destination and the app will find the easiest way.

Taking a cab is another relatively budget-friendly option, especially for those of you who will be travelling in groups of two people and more. We recommend the following companies: SAWA (0048 22 191 23), MPT Taxi (0048 22 19191) and Ele Taxi (0048 22 811 11 11).

When at the airport, please be advised to use ONLY companies authorized by the authorities of the Chopin Airport – they operate under restrictions regarding prices and are all credible. Airport staff members manage queue awaiting taxi and will help you to catch yours. Please remember that the easiest way to get to the airport from Dobra 72 is to take either a bus 127 to 'Warszawa Centralna' and from there either bus 175 or a city train – both will take you to the airport. For those of you travelling from the Modlin Airport, please remember that there is a special bus service arriving from the square in front of the Palace of Culture and Science.

If you have any other questions regarding transportation, please do not hesitate to ask the organizers at any time (for contact details see p. 2).





14. Image Credits

Page 4: Catalogue Hall, University of Warsaw Library, Photo: Jadwiga Antoniak.

Page 5: Catalogue Hall, University of Warsaw Library, Photo: Jadwiga Antoniak.

Page 6: Detail of emblematic print from the University of Warsaw Library's collections, Photo: Alicja Bielak.

Page 8: The so-called White Villa, building of the Faculty of "Artes Liberales", Photo: Robert Przybysz.

Page 9: View on the University Library from the gardens, Photo: Jadwiga Antoniak.

Page 10: Permanent exhibition at the Jewish Historical Institute, Photo: courtesy of JHI.

Page 12: A Church Slavonic liturgical Gospel Book (Počaeв, 1818) in an ornamental altar binding, Photo: Krystyna Dąbrowska.

Page 16: Jan Malecki's annotations in Stanisław Murzynowski's 1551 translation of the Gospel of Matthew, source: University of Warsaw Digital Library.

Page 18: Royal portfolio for prints from the collection of king Stanislas August Poniatowski, Photo: Bartłomiej Karelin.

Page 20: A detail of the original containers with the Ringelblum Archive, Photo: courtesy of JHI.

Page 22: A globe from the collection of the University Library's Maps Department, Photo: courtesy of BUW.

RelReS Workshop 2.1:

Management of Special Collections for Research Purposes

Warsaw, 22-26 October 2018

Warsaw is the house for numerous special collections, starting from the National Library of Poland, through the Main Archive of Historical Records, to the University of Warsaw Library and other, smaller yet equally fascinating and complex collections like the one of the Jewish Historical Institute or the Municipal Library of the Capital City of Warsaw. By necessity, the workshop will offer the participants only a glimpse of this richness but it's main purpose is not to exhaust the material and give a complete an overview, but to create a starting point for further exploration, a node in the complex network of historical collections and research institutions affiliated under the umbrella of RelReS.

The workshop will give the participants an opportunity to work with the materials related to religious history affiliated with two great traditions, Judaism and Christianity, and through various kinds of sources: books, manuscripts, maps, graphics, even musical notations. All these encounters with specialists and their primary sources serve greater purpose: creation of new standards for research carried out across the institutional divisions yet with respect to their history and context, research full of understanding for the richness and complexity of the past, yet at the same time open to new possibilities and eager to ask questions omitted by previous generations and to use new kinds of research tools.

