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## **CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MARIBOR JUST A CLICK AWAY**

### **Abstract**

The University of Maribor Library (UML) keeps more than a million units of library materials and the library collection includes many old and rare items. Many of them are now being digitized and are available in the UML Repository. The article presents the procedure and the purpose of creating the digital UML Repository. It also deals with the local and national aspect of cultural heritage, along with organizational and some technical aspects that have been considered and were the basis for the creation of the UML Repository system. The repository refers to local history internet portals, placing them into their own collections. The system is designed to enable export of metadata into Europeana, international digital library, so that the typology Enumerate is also included beside the typologies OpenAIRE and COBISS. We used the Dublin Core metadata schema, which was extended with Europeana Data Model, coordinating them additionally with the COMARC format. With such a repository, the University of Maribor Library is becoming a part of the global digitized community and therewith opens the insight into its treasures and makes them available to the public.

**Keywords:** repository, University of Maribor Library, UML Repository, cultural heritage, digitisation, metadata

## INTRODUCTION

The University of Maribor Library is the central library of the University of Maribor, an archive library for Slovenia and a local history library that functions locally and regionally. At the time of its establishment in 1903, it had already had a mission of collecting and offering materials for research work. With its local history activity, it takes care of collecting historical and contemporary materials and information that testify the history and the development of the City of Maribor and its region through time. With this article *Cultural Heritage of Maribor Just a Click Away* we wish to introduce a portal for viewing digitised materials of the University of Maribor Library – the Digital Repository of the University of Maribor Library, which the University of Maribor Library (UML) has been offering as a new service to its users since last year. The emphasis of this article is on the presentation of the thematic collections.

An important factor in the development of libraries is the web. With the development of information technology and the creation of the web, libraries were given an opportunity to overstep the threshold of preserving classical written sources and to enter the digital world. Thus, libraries today are intensively engaged in the virtual environment, they cope with the ways in which the library, its services and library collections are brought to users' homes or working environments. Many materials that libraries keep in classical forms on their bookshelves have lately been intensively digitised, and made accessible through networks. The trend is continuing in this direction and not only does it demand, but it also enables more cooperation between libraries nationally, regionally and locally (Krstulovič, Kragelj and Musek, 2006). Thereby, the search and exchange of information are also facilitated. The University of Maribor Library (UML) as the central library of the University of Maribor (UM), the second depositary (archival) library for Slovenia and a local history library followed this trend in 2016. The library is aware of the necessity of creating digital collections as this is important for the development of science and research, education and professional work in all areas and activities, and that the documents, research achievements and written cultural heritage, both of local and national importance, are accessible from any place at any time. By building digital collections, the UML offers its users – students, researchers, professors or citizens, a digitised source for viewing, reading or scientific evaluation. This is of great importance also because these are usually valuable sources. Digital collections offer a “bridge between the past and current intellectual creativity of the Slovenian nation and the door into the world of information and knowledge”, as was written by the creators of the Digital Library of Slovenia (Krstulovič et al., 2006, p. 217).

The UML keeps over a million items in its repositories; many of those are old and valuable materials, unique and original for several reasons. These are important collections of materials in physical form from different areas of culture and science. The materials are interesting for the local environment as the UML keeps them for their mission, local history contents or generally for their physical form or appearance. These are the rarities of the University of Maribor Library that

distinguish and differentiate it from other libraries. They are mostly classified into special collections: Rarities and Old Periodicals Collection, Manuscript Collection, Ephemera Collection, Music and Film Collection, Cartographic Collection, General Maister's Library, Local History Collection and others (the University of Maribor Library, 2003). The materials can be printed or be originally in digital form. The University of Maribor Library has been supplementing its library collection with digitised materials and collecting originally digital documents for years. In the past decade and intensely since 2011, the UML has been, like other public institutions, dealing with problems of digitising and demands for permanent keeping of created digital contents. It is also important to emphasize that problems connected with preservation of materials in a physical and digital form do not end with digitisation; they only spread from the physical into the digital environment.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL REPOSITORY**

The purpose of the UML was to establish an open and connected system. Creating such a system found its inspiration in the Development Strategy of the Digital Library in Slovenia – dLib.si 2007–2010 (2006) and followed the Guidelines for Ingest, Long-term Preservation and Access to Cultural Heritage Contents in Digital Form (2013) (hereinafter the Guidelines). The Guidelines occurred due to the achievements of the goals of the Digital Agenda for Europe, which is one of the leading concepts in the implementation of the European Committee strategy known as Europe 2020<sup>1</sup> (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 2010).

The cooperation of the Lending and Document Supply Department (LDSD), the Local History and Special Collections Department (HSCD) and the Informatics and Digital Library Department (IDLD) resulted in the occurrence of the Digital Repository UML (DR UML) – an entry point for viewing the UML digitised materials (UML – Digital Repository, 2016–2017).

## **IDEA AND CONTENTS DESIGN OF THE DR UML**

The idea of the information system that would keep library materials in a digital and digitised form and would as such make them accessible to a wider public, took place in 2010. The development of the Digital Repository UML occurred in five developmental stages:

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1 In March 2010, in order to enable an exit from crisis and improve the economy, The European Committee launched the Europe 2020 strategy. The Digital Agenda for Europe is one of the seven leading initiatives of the strategy. Its purpose is to give the key role to information and communication technologies for Europe to reach its goals for the year of 2020.

1. Idea and contents design of the DR UML.
2. Selecting the programme platform.
3. Designing an interface, selecting a metadata scheme and collection specification.
4. Coordinating the metadata scheme with the COMARC/B format, the metadata on rights and the technical implementation. (We selected the Dublin Core metadata standard, complemented it with the Europeana Data Model and its own elements. We worked on conforming our metadata model to the COMARC format – the basis of COBISS, and prepared a comparison and adjustments for all types of materials we recorded into COBISS. That enables an import of data from COBISS into the Repository UML. The purpose of this is to have material supply to the Digital Library of Slovenia (dLib.si) and Europeana – a European multimedia digital library that collects the European cultural heritage in a digital form.)
5. The DR UML launching and promotion.

The DR UML is not limited solely to the UML but also meets technical conditions for participating in other portals: dLib.si, Europeana, OpenAIRE, and the Open Science Slovenia portal<sup>2</sup>. Development plans for the DR UML are based on the future connections between cultural institutions in the Styria region. “Acquisition of materials” is an important step for the entire process. This is divided into non-automated and automated processes of new content acquisition. With the automated and non-automated processes that are being implemented according to the standardised protocols for acquisition of materials and where manual processing of acquired materials’ metadata is not required, the quality of metadata increases and is shown in a higher quality of exchanged information between the DR UML and content search of these. A desire for a unified entry of data on any material (pictorial, textual, sound, film and cartographic materials etc.) into the DR UML brought the development of a standardised work process for acquisition of materials. The idea was a unification and codification of procedures concerning the copyright and related rights of acquired materials that are made publicly available on the DR UML user portal.

While building the DR UML, the most attention was paid to choosing metadata and forming the metadata scheme. We took into account that the system will be continuously complemented and adjusted in the future.

Considering current trends and user needs, the DR UML is based on interoperability with other systems and as much as possible on the open access. At the

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2 In 2013, Slovenian universities set up a national portal of open science and repositories for open access to theses and researchers’ publishing with the co-financing by the European Regional Development Fund and the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. Web address: [www.openscience.si](http://www.openscience.si)

same time, its contents emphasizes the local history materials from the area of Styria. With respect to the Guidelines (2013), compatibility with Europeana Data Model (2014) (EDM)<sup>3</sup> is enabled. While forming the metadata scheme for the DR UML, the Guidelines were being followed and with that digitised library materials' transmission to the Digital Library of Slovenia (dLib.si) and the European multimedia digital library Europeana that collects cultural heritage of Europe in a digital form is also enabled.

Taking into account the Guidelines, an extended metadata scheme Dublin Core (DC) was selected. The DC is the most widespread metadata standard used for digital repositories. It is very general; it can be used for describing any form of digital objects and enables the easiest metadata transmission from one system to another. With an implementation of the DC, RFD (Resource Description Framework) in the XML language is normally used. A disadvantage of the DC is that, due to its exceptionally general nature, it is difficult to fully describe objects within a collection.

The DR UML metadata scheme is comprised of 15 basic elements of the DC, complemented with qualifiers (dc:terms)<sup>4</sup> and the EDM, which are mandatory for data transmission to the Europeana database. For the needs of the library and its users or for a better structure of the DR UML, some elements are added (e.g. data on book number, accession number, collection, and sub-collection). Elements are the fields inside the metadata scheme. A "hybrid metadata scheme" (Clobridge, 2010) is formed, so that it uses the DC as its basis with added fields for its own descriptions. This kind of hybrid scheme is often used and is named as an "application profile" (Textor in Feldner, 2009).

## THE DR UML COLLECTIONS

With the goal of highlighting the unique UML materials, seven thematic collections were formed, where materials are classified according to their theme. This does not exclude a record of materials that do not belong to any of the pre-determined collections and can be accessed through a single search engine. With the "collection" field in metadata scheme, the hierarchy of materials classification into collections and further into sub-collections is created.

One of the main purposes of the DR UML is the promotion of local history materials from the Styria area (Stavbar et al., 2017). The digitised materials and e-contents are classified in the following thematic collections in the DR UML:

- From the UML Treasury,
- Mariborensia,

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3 A list of elements and properties that can be used in Europeana.

4 Qualifiers define the meaning of an element in detail. The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative issued a list of recommended qualifiers for the DC in 2000.

- Styria,
- University Stories,
- UML Legacy,
- Local History Tales,
- Youth for the Progress of Maribor.

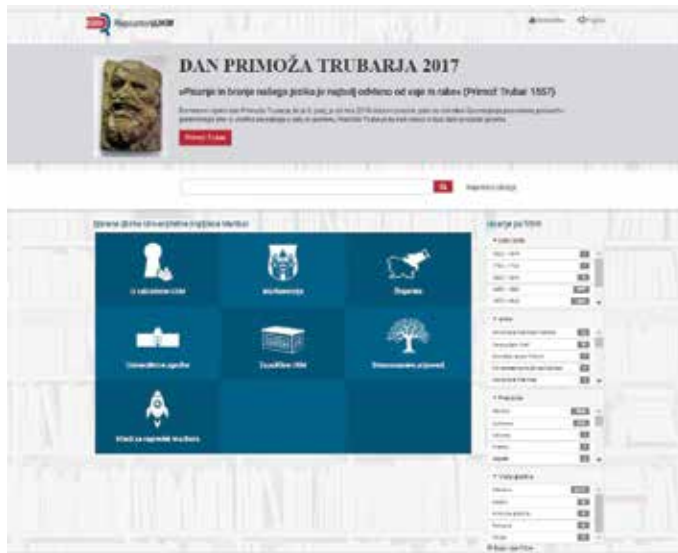


Illustration 1 – The DR UML introductory page

## FROM THE UML TREASURY

In this collection, the valuables from the University of Maribor Library Local History and Special Collections Department’s Manuscript Collection and Rarities Collection are presented. Valuable materials the UML mainly obtained during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are of regional importance. Contents emphasise the wide cultural component of this area. Due to old age and originality, these materials are kept under specific conditions for rare library materials’ preservation and are practically inaccessible to the wider cultural public.



Illustration 2 – From the UML Treasury collection

## MARIBORENSIA

It includes the history knowledge of the City of Maribor and its present through carefully, precisely and considerably obtained and processed materials by the Local History and Special Collections Department. The materials were collected throughout a century developing from the Library of the Historical Society for the Slovene Styria in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to today being the central library of the University of Maribor. Materials in the Mariborensia collection enable research, study and give an opportunity of domestic environment description.



Illustration 3 – *Marburger Zeitung* newspaper from the Mariborensia collection

## STYRIA

Styria, as a historic land and as today's region, is an area from which the University of Maribor Library has been drawing and reflecting its role as an archival, university and local history library for over a century. In this manner, its library collection was formed and enriched as well. In the Styria collection, users can find materials related to Styria itself.



Illustration 4 Collection of the SNT (Slovene National Theatre) of Maribor posters – the Styria collection

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR/ UNIVERSITY STORIES

The University of Maribor was established in 1975 and the University of Maribor Library was one of the co-signatories of its establishment. Today the University consists of seventeen faculties; it has a well-stacked university library, a widespread web of student dormitories as well as well-developed sports and other infrastructure. The University Stories collection brings the University of Maribor milestones in image and words along with other interesting facts from the academic life of the University of Maribor.



Illustration 5 The University Stories collection – the University of Maribor milestones in image and words



## UML LEGACIES

The UML well-stacked collection has, through the decades, been enriched with legacies that belong to those features of the library we can understand as the “museum” literature.

Personal and creative legacies include various contents – documents, letters, correspondences, pictorial materials, postcards, photographs etc. This kind of cultural richness often has properties of cultural heritage due to its exceptionality and its contents as a valuable source of information for study, research, in-depth professional work in various profession studies – literature, art, cultural history, ethnology, music, and other sciences, in lives of individuals or activities of institutions. Individual records that form the legacy can be very diverse as they can include one document, a letter or a poem, more works or an entire legacy of an individual creator or collector.



Illustration 6 – Legacies collection

## LOCAL HISTORY TALES

The Local History Collection of the University of Maribor Library is local only for its place of collecting and keeping. Thematically and according to its contents, it is often of national significance.

Local History Tales offer an access to digitised contents, full texts, programmes and projects that are a part of Slovenian cultural heritage. Objects or entities are presented as stories that show a selected event, person or phenomenon, for instance, the General Maister’s Library, the History and Life of Maribor Old Bridge. The UML Digital Repository is here connected with Kamra<sup>5</sup> – portal of Slovenian libraries, museums and archives and shows the cooperation between two libraries in Maribor, the UML and the Maribor Public Library. Multime-

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<sup>5</sup> Kamra web portal contains local history contents, contributed by cultural establishments such as libraries, museums and archives.

dia elements (photo galleries, music, sound, moving images, three-dimensional sources etc.) can also be added.

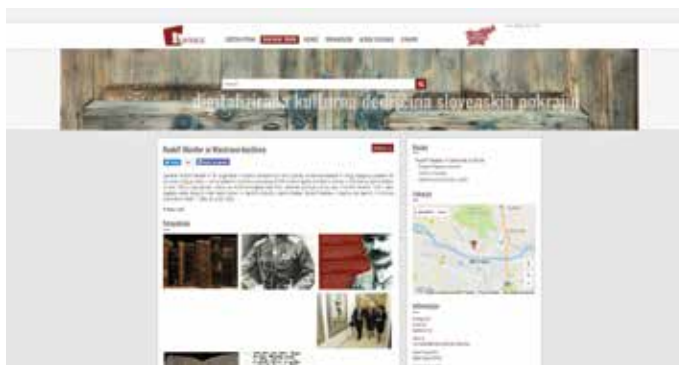


Illustration 7 – The Kamra portal



Illustration 8 – Maribor Old Bridge

## YOUTH FOR THE PROGRESS OF MARIBOR

Research of the youth within the Youth for the Progress of Maribor programme has taken place every school year since 1982, first organised by the City Municipality of Maribor and since 2007 by the Friends of Youth Association Maribor. The movement promotes and spreads creativity and innovation of the youth, teaches them autonomous research work and raises awareness on co-responsibility for the development of their domestic environment.

Each year, more than 300 young researchers from higher grades of Maribor primary schools, secondary schools and secondary school dormitories participate and submit over 200 research papers and innovation proposals in more than 30 research fields.



Illustration 9 – The Youth for the Progress of Maribor collection

## SUB-COLLECTIONS

Hierarchy is created from the emphasised thematic collections, within which the materials can be classified into sub-collections and within these into further sub-collections. Sub-collections are created according to the bibliographic data on materials (content, author, provenience etc.). Collections and sub-collections can overlap in their contents. This means that one item can be classified into more collections and sub-collections. For instance, the “Mariborensia” thematic collection is also a sub-collection of the “Styria” thematic collection. All materials gathered within this collection are at the same time part of the “Styria” collection (Illustration 10).



Illustration 10 – The Mariborensia thematic collection

Materials from individual legacies that the library digitised are according to the bibliographic data classified within the “Legacies” thematic collection and at the same time within other collections. The materials are shown in lists of all collections in an alphabetical order of materials or sub-collection titles. Illustration 11 shows digitised materials classifiable within the “Legacies” thematic collection

and within two sub-collections “Kreml Anton” and “Šlebinger Janko. Legacy”. Upon a click on the “Kreml Anton” sub-collection, the user receives an information that this sub-collection is classifiable within the “Styria” thematic collection. Thus, the user can find the material titled “Antonu Krempeljnu” by Anton Aškerc in “Styria” or “Legacies” collection.



Illustration 11 – Subcollection display

The sub-collection structure is also shown in Illustration 12 for the case of the “Slavic Reading Room” sub-collection. The UML keeps the Slavic Reading Room materials created during the time of its functioning. These materials are digitised and published. Considered are archival materials classifiable according to the classification of documents in a physical form in the UML Manuscript Catalogue created years ago and kept also in the DR UML. A classification into sub-collections facilitates describing some meanings of individual documents pertaining to the content.

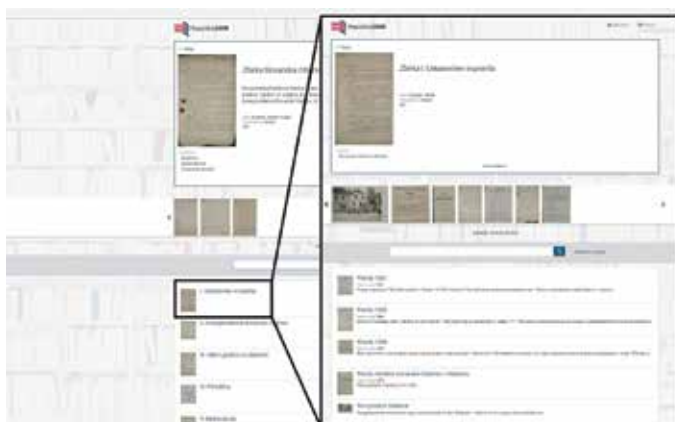


Illustration 12 Sub-collections structure display – the Slavic Reading Room

As a sub-collection, metadata on digitised serial publications are also shown. Within the sub-collection with the title of the serial publication, the user finds all digitised issues of this publication. This facilitates choosing individual issues and gives an insight into the basic data on the full publication itself (within the collection there is a description of the publication for the entire publication period).

## METADATA ON RIGHTS

By enabling access to materials for the widest circle of users, copyright and terms of use are of great importance. Before the materials are digitised and made publicly available, we must do a research in order to find who holds the copyright over the materials and, when necessary, attain a permit for displaying materials online. Although this appears to be a simple task, it sometimes requires much research and time. On the DR UML users' portal, procedures for determining copyright and related rights are unified and standardised. For this, the fields "licence", "right to access", "holder of rights" and "rights" are used.

At the end of 2016, the UML also followed the changes of Rights Statements<sup>6</sup>. The main difference between the old and the new Rights Statements is: the new Statements only include the legal status of materials and the possibility of their use, means of access (e. g. restricted access) are no longer mentioned (Rights Statements, B.I.). All digitised materials in the DR UML are equipped with the Rights Statements or the Creative Commons (CC)<sup>7</sup> licence (Illustration 13).



Illustration 13 – Material equipped with the Rights Statements

- 6 Rights Statements is a collaborative project of the Europeana and the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA). It offers standardised rights statements to accessing and using digitised materials. These statements assure a minimum baseline standard for organisations that contribute metadata to the Europeana or the DPLA portal.
- 7 Creative Commons is a global non-profit organisation that enables a reuse of creative, scientific and other copyright works along with their exchange through free licences. These are mainly intended for authors or creators who wish to encourage reuse of their works under specific conditions they themselves set.



The UML with the DR UML contributes to the formation of the virtual world of knowledge and with the digitisation of valuable written cultural heritage of the university and the city provides a wide access to cultural assets.

After the DR UML establishment, the digitised materials are to a high degree freely accessible to all users of the web. The portal offers old newspapers and magazines, among them also the first Maribor newspaper *Marburger Zeitung* (1861–1945); the Maribor newspaper *Straža, Voditelj v bogoslovnih vedah*; manuscripts (the oldest book in the University of Maribor Library – Latin manuscript by Peter Lombard from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the Slavic Reading Room collection, legacies of Janko Šlebinger, Anton Krempel etc.), rarities, pictorial materials, ephemera and maps (SNG posters, postcards of Maribor, city plans of Maribor). Local history stories are also accessible in the Repository – access to various portals and websites with local history content (Tegetthoff – virtual home, website created in 2012; stories from the Kamra portal (Frković, Klemen, 2012); Rudolf Maister and the General Maister's Library, the History and Life of the Maribor Old bridge, Zabeo Family and their Manor Library in the UML, etc.). The Repository also holds place for the originally digital objects (timeline – 40 years of the University of Maribor) and other materials (Youth for the Progress of Maribor research papers).

## CONCLUSION

The DR UML is an entry point for viewing digitised materials of the UML, and is accessible to public from November 24, 2016 at the web address <https://dr.ukm.um.si>. It offers over 21.350 digitised objects. Within thematic collections, users are offered an access to the digitised cultural heritage and originally digital objects. The UML collection materials are becoming more accessible to various users for scientific, professional or amateur research and viewing. Antiquarian, rare and valuable materials of the written cultural heritage are moving from the bookshelves to thematic digital collections. The users are offered a spectrum of digitised old newspapers, monographs, manuscripts, ephemera, plans, posters, photographs, local history stories and digital materials from various fields. It offers an insight into the written cultural heritage of the city and the region, municipalities, individuals; the documents are visible and accessible to the widest circle of people (24/7). With the Digital Repository, the UML also provides for increased recognition of the written cultural heritage and at the same time for its adequate storage. By building digital collections, the University of Maribor Library accedes the realisation of the Digital Agenda in the field of culture and is becoming a part of the global digital world. It offers its valuables for an insight and use to the public and contributes to modelling the virtual world of knowledge.

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ПОСЕБНЕ ЗБИРКЕ У КОНТЕКСТУ ЗАШТИТЕ КУЛТУРНОГ НАСЛЕЂА  
И КАО ПОДСТИЦАЈ КУЛТУРНОГ РАЗВОЈА

*Издавач*

Народна библиотека Србије

*За издавача*

Ласло Блашковић

*Уредници*

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*Технички уредник*

Милош Нинковић

*Штампа*

Retro Print, Београд

*Тираж*

300

ISBN

978-86-7035-436-4

2019

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION  
AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOSTERING

*Publisher*

National Library of Serbia

*For the Publisher*

Laslo Blašković

*Editors*

Maša Miloradović

Dejan Vukićević

*Text editing (English)*

Tatjana Domazet

Jelena Benić

*Proofreading (Serbian)*

Dragana Peruničić

*Proofreading (English)*

Jelena Vitezović

*Pictograms on the cover*

Marko Jozović

*Technical editor*

Miloš Ninković

*Printed by*

Retro Print, Belgrade

*No. of copies*

300

ISBN

978-86-7035-436-4

2019

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији  
Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

025.17(082)

7.025(082)

ПОСЕБНЕ збирке у контексту заштите културног наслеђа и као подстицај културног развоја : зборник радова са међународне конференције Одељења посебних фондова Народне библиотеке Србије, Београд, 2-4. октобар 2017. / [уредници Маша Милорадовић, Дејан Вукићевић]. - Београд : Народна библиотека Србије, 2019 (Београд : Ретро Принт). - 775 стр. : илустр. ; 24 cm

Радови на срп. и енгл. језику. - Напомене и библиографске референце уз радове. - Библиографија уз сваки рад. - Abstracts.

ISBN 978-86-7035-436-4

а) Библиотечки фондови, посебни -- Зборници б) Културна добра -- Зборници

COBISS.SR-ID 278915084

