Judaica Europeana: content, linked data infrastructure and scholarship

Dov Winer
Scientific Manager – Judaica Europeana

JULY 9, 2013 • JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN • INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HISTORY OF THE HOLOCAUST
HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN THE DIGITAL AGE
Outline

- Aggregation of CURATED Jewish related content
- Integrated in the European Culture digital documentation: EUROPEANA
- **Linked Data Infrastructure** Service: Europeana Data Model adopted also by the Digital Public Library of America
- **Challenge**: to make good the Linked Data potential for **CONTEXT** enrichment: *Who, What, When, Where*.
- Provision of **Digital Scholarship tools** and approaches for research and higher learning
- **Support for** digital storytelling
YIVO: The Power of Persuasion, Jewish Posters from Prewar Poland 1900-1939
http://www.yivoinstitute.org/exhibits/posterfr.htm
Jews and the City

Prof. Steven Zipperstein points to the anti-urban bias of most of the Jewish historiography and how this began to change at the end of the 20th century.

S. Zipperstein (1987), *Jewish Historiography and the Modern City*. Jewish History V.2, pp 77-88

“Modernization is about everyone becoming urban, mobile, literate, articulate, intellectually intricate, physically fastidious, and occupationally flexible. It is about learning how to cultivate people and symbols, not fields and herds. It is about pursuing wealth for the sake of learning, learning for the sake of wealth, and both wealth and learning for their own sake. It is about transforming peasants and princes into merchants and priests, replacing inherited privilege with acquired prestige, and dismantling social estates for the benefit of individuals, nuclear families, and book-reading tribes (nations). Modernization, in other words, is about everyone becoming Jewish.”


For the first chapter: http://press.princeton.edu/chapters/s7819.html
The **Judaica Europeana** project in a nutshell

- Co-funded by the eContentPlus program of the European Commission: initial budget framework of 3 Million Euro
- First stage 2010-2012: aggregation of content focused on theme of Jews in European Cities
- Second stage 2012-16:
  - **MOU**: Memorandum of Understanding between partners
  - **Digital Manuscripts to Europeana DM2E**: a 3-year Digital Humanities project from 2012
  - **Athena Plus**: 3-year project with a Digital Storytelling component from 2013

**The program**

- Digitisation and aggregation of Jewish content for EUROPEANA: **5 million CHO**
- Adoption of standards to **synchronise the metadata** with the requirements of Europeana.
- **Knowledge management** tools: vocabularies, thesauri and ontologies for the indexing, retrieval and re-use of the aggregated content. Contextual metadata enrichment.
- Use of digitised content in academic research; university-based teaching; schools; museums and virtual exhibitions; conferences; cultural tourism; the arts and multimedia.
### Annex 2

Content already digitized by the providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Name</th>
<th>Type of object</th>
<th>Quantity in pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt University Library/Judaica Collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freiman's Collection</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish prints</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact Memory</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance Israélite Universelle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIU Library</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIU Bulletins</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo Collection</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Collection</td>
<td>Film</td>
<td>8 Movies, Wma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Museum of Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>90 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>1,000 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>6 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>125 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Elements</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>1 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photos</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>3 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etchings</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>90 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephemera</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>80 Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Museum of London</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Album-pages</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>53 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>203 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theatre Programmes</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>53 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>41 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booklets</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>3,200 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Marriage Contracts</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>28 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haggadah</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>300 Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface to Electors registers</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>5947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallen Handels</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>2692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Theological Library</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>21,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Charity</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>22,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assoc. Of German Jews</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>4918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigration</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIBAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblioteca Palatina di Parma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incunabula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th Century Books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Archive Venice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Welfare - Registers 1781-1799</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>9 registers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

~3,700,000 digital objects

DM2E – another 1,500,000 and many additional expressions of interest
The Judaica Europeana network

The project is led by
European Association for Jewish Culture, London
and
Judaica Sammlung der Universitätsbibliothek
der Goethe Universität, Frankfurt/Main
National Library of Israel, Jerusalem

Partners
Alliance Israélite Universelle, Paris
Amitié, Centre for Research and Innovation, Bologna
Ben Uri Gallery – The London Jewish Museum of Art
Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, Amsterdam
Brandeis University Library
British Library, London
Center for Jewish History, New York
Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem
Centre français des musiques juives, Paris
Hungarian Jewish Archives, Budapest
Institute for Jewish Policy Research, London
JDC Archives, New York
Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw
Jewish Historical Museum, Amsterdam
Jewish Museum Berlin
Jewish Museum, Frankfurt/Main
Jewish Museum London
Jewish Museum of Greece, Athens
Leopold Zunz Zentrum, Halle-Wittenberg
Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid
Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, Rome
Paris Yiddish Centre – Medem Library
Royal Library: The National Library of Denmark
and Copenhagen University Library
Salomon Ludwig Steinheim Institut, Essen
Sephardi Museum, Toledo

* Other qualifying Partners will be welcome to join
Europeana
Europeana Open Culture app

Our first free iPad app introduces you to specially selected collections from Europeana - explore, share and comment on them.

From the blog

Europeana Open Culture app’s maps and plans

By Milena Popova. Adventurers love them, explorers devise them, and everyone uses them. With their help you can see the sky, the seas, rivers, mountains, and cities. You can easily (and virtually) cross political borders, learn about different climate and ...
Welcome to Europeana Professional, where librarians, curators and archivists share digital expertise.

From the Europeana Pro Blog

Entreprenuers in the making at first Apps4Europe Business Lounge
Europeana architecture

- Europeana is not a Web Portal
- Europeana is a services platform providing an Application Program Interface (API) enabling cultural institutions and users to
  - Access Europeana content
  - Provide content to Europeana
  - Build applications using Europeana functionalities for their own use.
- According to DELOS classification Europeana is a Digital Library System (DLS)
- The Europeana Portal is a web application using the Europeana API to access the Europeana Digital Library
Strategic Tracks

The following four strategic tracks represent the results of our consultation and analysis. They are the means by which Europeana will continue to deliver value to our stakeholder groups in the years 2011-2015. These four strategic tracks - aggregate, facilitate, distribute and engage - underpin Europeana’s future direction and business success.

1. Aggregate
   Build the open trusted source for European cultural heritage content
   - Source content that represents the diversity of our cultural heritage
   - Extend the network of aggregators
   - Improve the quality of the metadata

2. Facilitate
   Support the cultural heritage sector through knowledge transfer, innovation and advocacy
   - Share knowledge among cultural heritage professionals
   - Foster research and development of digital heritage applications
   - Strengthen Europeana’s advocacy role

3. Distribute
   Make their heritage available to users wherever they are, whenever they want it
   - Upgrade the Europeana portal
   - Put content in the users’ workflow
   - Develop partnerships to deliver content in new ways

4. Engage
   Cultivate new ways for users to participate in their cultural heritage
   - Enhance the users’ experience
   - Extend our social media programmes and use of web 2.0 tools
   - Broker a new relationship between curators, content and users
May 2011 Global Interoperability and Linked Open Data Workshop Notes

On May 16-17, 2011, the Berkman Center together with Open Knowledge Commons and the Institute for Information Law at the University of Amsterdam convened a group of technical and legal experts from public and research libraries and government agencies in the United States and Europe for a workshop focused on key questions regarding global interoperability in digital libraries. The goal of this meeting was to learn from the experiences of existing projects such as Europeana, in order to apply these lessons to the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) from the outset; much of the discussion focused on linked data in general and on linked library data in particular. Presentations examined interoperability of discovery, use, and deep research in existing global digital library infrastructure with a view toward ensuring that the DPLA adopts best practices in these areas. This document highlights a selection of central discussion points and questions; we hope that these takeaways will serve as input into future discussions about the DPLA.

Download Notes as PDF

Global Interoperability and Linked Data Workshop

Contents [hide]
Linked Data

The Web as an universal database

Semantic Web, RDF, Named Graphs for controlling provenance
Jerusalem - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerusalem

Jerusalem has been the holiest city in Jewish tradition since, according to the Hebrew Bible, King David of Israel first established it as the capital of the united ... History - Old City - Jerusalem in Christianity - Religious significance

Jerusalem Post
www.jp.com/

Latest online news from The Jerusalem Post, the world's top English-language daily newspaper covering Israel, the Middle East and the Jewish World.

The Jerusalem Website
https://www.jerusalempost.com/ in Jerusalem - Events Calendar - Free weekends walking tours ... Jerusalem


Translate this page
www.levaebck.org/ Translate this page

Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, though not internationally recognized as such, and one of the oldest cities in the world. It is located in the Judean Mountains, between the Mediterranean Sea and the northern edge of the Dead Sea. Wikipedia

Population: 801,000 (2012)
Area: 48.3 sq miles (125.1 km²)
Founded: 3000 BC
Weather: 29°C, Wind NE at 3 km/h, 40% Humidity
Local time: Thursday 4:00 PM

Points of interest

Virtual Jerusalem - The Place Where Jews Click
www.virtualjerusalem.com/

Join an online Jewish community with news and information on Judaism and Israel at Virtual Jerusalem, your new home on the web.
Mount of Olives - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_of_Olives
The Mount of Olives (also Mount Olivet, Hebrew: הר הזיתים, Har HaZeitim; Arabic: جبل الزيتون, Jabal az-Zaytûn, Aṭ-Ṭur) is a mountain ridge east of Jerusalem.

Mount of Olives (BiblePlaces.com)
www.bibleplaces.com/mtolives.htm
Pictures and text illuminating the biblical site of the Mount of Olives.

The Mount of Olives - YouTube
www.youtube.com/watch?v=qSdvWL3Aq_Y
Nov 29, 2007 - Uploaded by calvarybooks
why are there buildings next to the Mt. Olives? This is where the Lord Jesus Christ will land on, the whole earth ...

Mount of Olives
www.mountolives.co.il/eng/
The Mount of Olives now offers spectacular views for tourists who come to its summit, and in addition to the impressive scenery, a variety of tours of the Mount ...

Mount of Olives
Cemetery
The Mount of Olives is a mountain ridge east of Jerusalem's Old City in East Jerusalem. It is named for the olive groves that once covered its slopes. It is said by believers that Jesus gave an end-time prophecy at this location.

Burials: Avigdor Miller, Yitzchok Yaakov Weiss, Simcha Bunim Alter, Abraham Gershon of Kitov, Isamar Rosenbaum
The Knowledge Graph
Learn more about one of the key breakthroughs behind the future of search.

See it in action
Discover answers to questions you never thought to ask, and explore collections and lists.
Linked Open Data Datasets on the Web: 10/2011

Over 31.7 billion RDF triples

http://www.linkeddata.org
http://esw.w3.org/DataSetRDFDump
http://esw.w3.org/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData/DataSets/Statistics
The essence of RDF: the “triple”

Source: “The thirty minute guide to RDF and Linked Data”, by Ian Davis and Tom Heath
Named Graphs are a simple extension of the RDF data model for representing meta-information about RDF data.

- provenance, source, origin, author, ...
- creation date, age, use-by date, ...
- accuracy, authentication, certification, validity, ...
- context, assumption, modality, ...
- dependencies, disjunction, negation, ...
- access rights, copyrights, ...
- location, society, culture, ...

...informational context
Who? What? When? Where?

Controlled vocabularies: hubs of Jewish Knowledge in the Structured Web
Search Europeana collections with the Israel Museum Thesaurus (in Hebrew or English)
Enter a term in the textbox and press Search. Use quotes to find a phrase, for example, "Torah crown".

Translations:  Crown  Torah crown  Crown for holy ark  Keter, Ilan, Kibbutz Maabarot, Israel, 1955-

Pages: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  Next

Three tier Torah crown
Judaica Europeana

Three tier Torah crown
Judaica Europeana

Three tier Torah crown
Judaica Europeana

Silver gilt Torah crown
Judaica Europeana

Torah crown and finials
Athena
Who?
### Events in the history of the Jewish People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>History of Israel</th>
<th>World History</th>
<th>Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing period</td>
<td>Paleolithic Period</td>
<td>Paleolithic</td>
<td>Prehistoric period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 BC</td>
<td>Mesolithic Period</td>
<td>Mesolithic</td>
<td>35,000-1000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neolithic Period</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500-8000 BC</td>
<td>1,500.60-4,500 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement period</td>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th-12th centuries BC</td>
<td>4500 - 3100 BC</td>
<td>3200 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Temple Period</td>
<td>Israelite Period</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-586 BC</td>
<td>1200 BC</td>
<td>1200-587 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babylonian and Persian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>538-586 BC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Temple Period</td>
<td>Hellenistic period</td>
<td>Hellenistic period</td>
<td>Ancient World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386 BC - 70 AD</td>
<td>332 BC</td>
<td>336 BC</td>
<td>1000 BC - 476 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hasmonean Period</td>
<td>Hasmonean Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>167 BC</td>
<td>167 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herodian Period</td>
<td>Herodian Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>133-37 BC</td>
<td>133-37 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman period</td>
<td>Roman period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 BC - 395 AD</td>
<td>44 BC - 395 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Central Database of Shoah Victims’ Names

Please note: There may be more than one record for the same victim, originating from one or more sources. Only the first 1,000 can be displayed. Please narrowdown your query.

Results 1 - 50 of more than 1000 records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Residence (of Birth), Country in 1939</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Izama Chama</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Khviv, Poland</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryza Raza</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Yampol, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Yosof Yisrael</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Tikah Yisrael</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Lazar Lazar</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Toba Tova</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Bina</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Muni Mori</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, Citaka</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Dzyovka, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aizenberg Meyer</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Yampol, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>Page of Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akstered, Ios</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Yampol, Ukraine (USSR)</td>
<td>List of persecuted persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Yad Vashem’s 1989 Black Book of Localities

Yad Vashem’s 1989 Black Book of Localities is an out-of-print book which lists all localities whose Jewish population was wiped out. However, a microfiche copy of the book is available.

Entries consist of town name, country code, province code and the pre-Holocaust Jewish population (based on 1920s and 30s census). The first microfiche page provides a guide to country and province codes. Countries covered include Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia and Yugoslavia.

Jewish gazetteers

JewishGen

Search for Jewish Communities — “The JewishGen Communities Database”
Search for Jewish Communities (~6,000 places).
The results will display each community’s historical names and jurisdictions, and a link to further information resources about that community.

Search for places by name — “The JewishGen Gazetteer”
Search all localities in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East (~1,800,000 places).
The results will display each locality’s latitude and longitude, the distance/direction from a reference city, and links to maps.

Research Wiki

Jewish Gazetteers

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place names. It describes towns, villages, rivers, mountains, and other geographical features. It usually includes the names of places that existed when the gazetteer was published. The place names are generally listed in alphabetical order, similar to a dictionary.

Gazetteers may also provide information such as:
- Present-day administrative jurisdictions, such as counties, provinces, and districts.
- Religious jurisdictions, such as locations of Jewish congregations and Christian parishes.
- Statistics about the population, often including the population of Jews and other religions.
- Reference to local commerce, major cities in the vicinity, and sometimes historical notes.

You can use a gazetteer to locate where your family lived and determine the jurisdictions where records may have been kept. Gazetteers can help determine the county jurisdictions used in the Family History Library Catalog.
The goals of the project Linking and Populating the Digital Humanities are to create and maintain data integration tools tailored to digital humanities collections in order to build a machine-readable web of facts about covered domains.
Jewish encyclopedias: CONTEXT

**Encyclopedia Judaica**

http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/

**Encyclopedia of Russian Jewry**

http://www.rujen.ru/

**Podolia**

Government in southwestern Russia, on the Austrian frontier (Galicia). It is a center of many important events in the history of the Russian Jews. Polish and Russian documents of 1550 mention Jewish communities in Podolia, but from tombs discovered in some towns of the government it is evident that Jews had lived there much earlier. (For the earlier history see Lithuania and Russia; for the sufferings of the Jews in the middle of the seventeenth century see Cossacks' Uprising; for the revolt of the Ukrainians against the Jews of Podolia in the eighteenth century see Hadamacks.) apparel by persecutions lasting for centuries, Podolia became the breeding-place of superstition and religious intolerance, which flourished there more than in any other place within the Pale. Owing to the extremely impoverished condition of its Jews, Shabbathai Zevi, the Frankists, and the Hasidim found in Podolia a most fertile soil for the spread of their doctrines (see Ba'al Shem-Tob, Frank, Jacob; Hasidim). Podolia was annexed to Russia at the end of the eighteenth century. The Jewish population of Podolia in 1897 was 325,907—about 12 per cent of the general population; the Jews still live mostly in small towns and villages. The capital of Podolia is Kamenets-Podolsk.

**Bibliography**

Orshanski, Yevrei v Rossii; Bereshtskiy, Litovskie Yevrei; Libnitski, Korot za Yehudim be-Podolia (unreliable); Vokhod, 1897; Hannover, Yevrei Mezulah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Jewish Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baita</td>
<td>390,976</td>
<td>53,075</td>
<td>13.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drohiczyn (Drohobych)</td>
<td>241,949</td>
<td>26,547</td>
<td>11.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasien</td>
<td>248,580</td>
<td>22,048</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenets</td>
<td>266,506</td>
<td>37,406</td>
<td>14.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutsk</td>
<td>184,551</td>
<td>24,385</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litovskiy</td>
<td>210,350</td>
<td>24,018</td>
<td>11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogilev</td>
<td>227,651</td>
<td>33,118</td>
<td>14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofrogol</td>
<td>284,523</td>
<td>32,630</td>
<td>11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priluki</td>
<td>225,650</td>
<td>27,401</td>
<td>12.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushitsa</td>
<td>223,478</td>
<td>25,346</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnytsia</td>
<td>246,544</td>
<td>30,670</td>
<td>12.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yampol</td>
<td>266,247</td>
<td>27,792</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total in Government: 3,019,531; 306,597; 10.12%
Tasks for a common agenda on Jewish vocabularies

• **Who? Names**
  - Disseminate the use of VIAF
  - Seek to include *periodical* publications in VIAF
  - RAMBI
  - Long term common effort to achieve comprehensiveness

• **Where? Places**
  - JewishGen and Yad Vashem gazetteers as linked data?
  - Use Europeana guidelines to map places coordinates
  - Registry of Jewish gazetteers / RDF/ community based Jewish gazetteer service similar to GeoNames, Freebase, LinkedGeoData etc

• **When? Periods**
  - Survey available vocabularies and seek to express them as Linked Data
  - Institutional tools for in-depth probe on current periodisation practices

http://www.judaica-europeana.eu/docs/jewish_vocabularies_LOD.pdf
Semantic interoperability report with representation of selected controlled vocabularies in RDF/SKOS

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION ................................................................................. 3
   1.1 THE PURPOSE OF WORK PACKAGE 2 ........................................ 3
   1.2 OVERVIEW OF THIS DELIVERABLE .......................................... 4
2. VOCABULARIES CONCERNING NAMES ............................................. 6
3. VOCABULARIES CONCERNING PLACES ........................................... 8
4. VOCABULARIES CONCERNING PERIODS ......................................... 11
5. CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES OF BROAD INTEREST ..................... 12
6. VOCABULARIES OF LOCAL OR REGIONAL INTEREST ....................... 28
7. SURVEY OF CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES IN THE THEMATIC DOMAIN 20
8. NAMES ......................................................................................... 21
9. PLACES ......................................................................................... 25
10. PERIODS AND TIME ...................................................................... 29
11. HUBS OF JEWISH KNOWLEDGE .................................................. 32
12. REPRESENTATION OF SELECTED CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES IN RDF/SKOS .............................................. 34
12.1 RELEVANT VOCABULARIES AVAILABLE IN RDF/SKOS .............. 34
12.2 REPRESENTING THE JEWISH INFO THESAURUS IN RDF/SKOS .... 34
12.3 REPRESENTING THE TAXONOMY - SYNOPIC OUTLINE OF THE YIVO ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE – IN RDF/SKOS ........................................... 34
13. APPLICATION OF THE RDF/SKOS VOCABULARIES OF THE ISRAEL MUSEUM JERUSALEM FOR ACCESS TO EUROPEANA JUDAICA EUROPEANA .................................. 36
14. REFERENCES ............................................................................... 38
Digital Humanities: Scholarship and Teaching

WP3: Digital Humanities Requirements and Related Engineering - Context

Goal: lower the barriers for digital content curation by providing an integrated, flexible, semantic based environment targeted to digital humanities scholars.

Structured or semi-structured data sources:
- Compliant web pages with metadata
- Europeana (EDM)
- Partners/third party platforms
- Linked Open Data Cloud
- Web of Data

Digital re-mix and curation tool for humanities scholars and domain experts:
- Text collation
- Multimedia (semantic) annotation
- Text mining
- Data Linking

(personal) digital curation workflows:
- Mix, recombine digital content and metadata
- Augment knowledge based on Linked Data

Linked, semantically structured content further enriching the data web

Scholarly Communities

- Custom virtual collections
- Curated, domain specific mashups
- Scientific contributions
- etc..

DM2E - Digitised Manuscripts to Europeana: DoW Presentation
Stefan Gradmann, Luxembourg, European Commission, 22 September 2011
"Scholarly Primitives: what methods do humanities researchers have in common, and how might our tools reflect this?"


By John Unsworth

What is Pundit?
Augment web pages with semantically structured annotations.

Linked Data
Easily turn web documents into a semantic knowledge network by pulling from and enriching the Web of Data

Share & reuse
Share your annotations with friends and colleagues and reuse them to develop new and interesting visualizations

Open Source
Pundit is licensed under GNU General Public License (v3)

"... Pundit is a powerful collaborative research tool."
Which printing houses took part in the Haskalah, and in which places were they active?

What was the life span and the influence of Haskalah books in later periods?

What was the range of activities of a certain *maskil* as author, translator, commentator, financer, subscriber etc?

What are the central genres and topics of Haskalah literature?

What were the connections between Haskalah literature and the books written by Jews as part of the general enlightenment?

What were the social profiles of the *maskilic* writers (origin, age, profession, social contacts)?
Storytelling
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Storytelling (disambiguation).

Storytelling is the conveying of events in words, and images, often by improvisation or embellishment. Stories or narratives have been shared in every culture as a means of entertainment, education, cultural preservation, and to instill moral values. Crucial elements of stories and storytelling include plot, characters, and narrative point of view.

Athena Plus
Access to cultural heritage networks for Europeana
Grant agreement no: 825098

Table of Contents
1. Introduction 3
2. Narrative Approaches 6
3. Projects 10
4. Narrative Ontologies 20
5. Short list of possible applications 24
6. Additional Resources 26
7. Bibliography 32
www.judaica-europeana.eu

Thank you for your attention!

Dov Winer
Judaica Europeana Scientific Manager
European Association for Jewish Culture
dov.winer@gmail.com