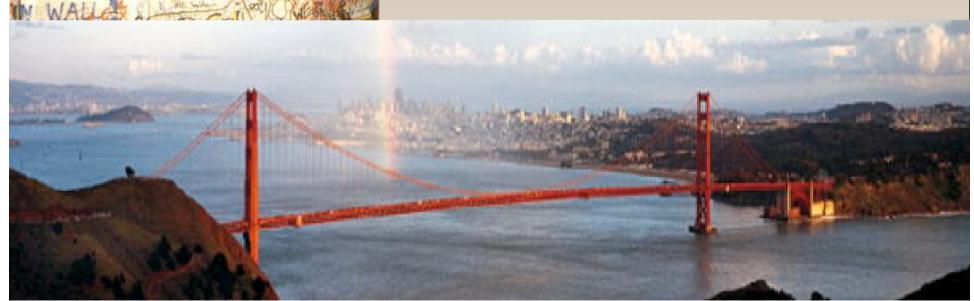


Steps towards a Culture Web

Tearing Down Walls & Building Bridges







Interoperability: tearing down the walls between collections

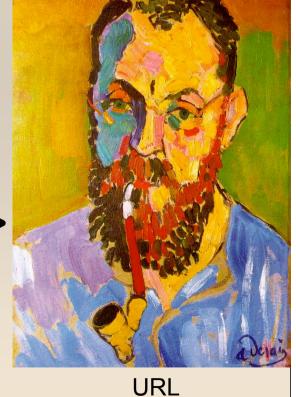
- Musea have increasingly nice websites
- But: most of them are driven by stand-alone collection databases
- Data is isolated, both syntactically and semantically
- If users can do cross-collection search, the individual collections become more valuable!



The Web: "open" documents and links







URL Web link



The Semantic Web: "open" data and links

Painting
"Green Stripe (Mme Matisse)"
Royal Museum of Fine Arts, Copenhagen



Painter
"Henri Matisse"
Getty ULAN



Dublin Core

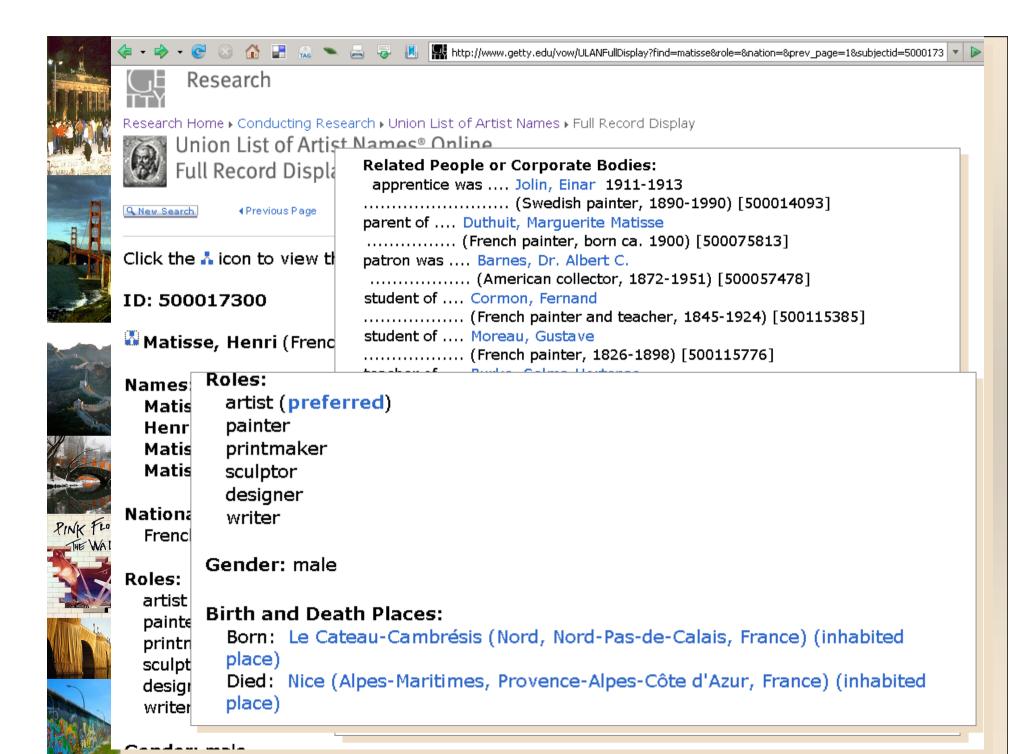


URL

Web link

URL











Levels of interoperability

- Syntactic interoperability
 - using data formats that you can share
 - XML family is the preferred option
- Semantic interoperability
 - How to share meaning / concepts
 - Technology for finding and representing semantic links





Simple Knowledge Organisation System (SKOS)

SKOS Core | SKOS Mapping | SKOS Extensions

This page: Specifications | RDF Vocabularies | Development

Nearby: SkosDev Wiki | Semantic Web Best Practices | Semantic Web Advanced Development | SemWeb IG | RDF | OWL

SKOS is an area of work developing specifications and standards to support the use of knowledge organisation systems (KOS) such as thesauri, classification schemes, subject heading lists, taxonomies, other types of controlled vocabulary, and perhaps also terminologies and glossaries, within the framework of the Semantic Web.

There are three RDF vocabularies under active development: <u>SKOS Core | SKOS Mapping | SKOS Extensions</u>. There is also the <u>SKOS API</u>, a web service API for interacting with a KOS datasource.

SKOS Specification Development

The following specifications are under development within the W3C Semantic Web Best Practices and Deployment Working Group:

SKOS Core Guide
 2nd W3C Public Working Draft 2 November 2005, Alistair Miles and Dan Brickley eds. [press release]

This document is a guide using the SKOS Core Vocabulary, for readers who already have a basic understanding of RDF concepts. It is the authoritative guide to recommended usage of the SKOS Core Vocabulary at the time of publication.

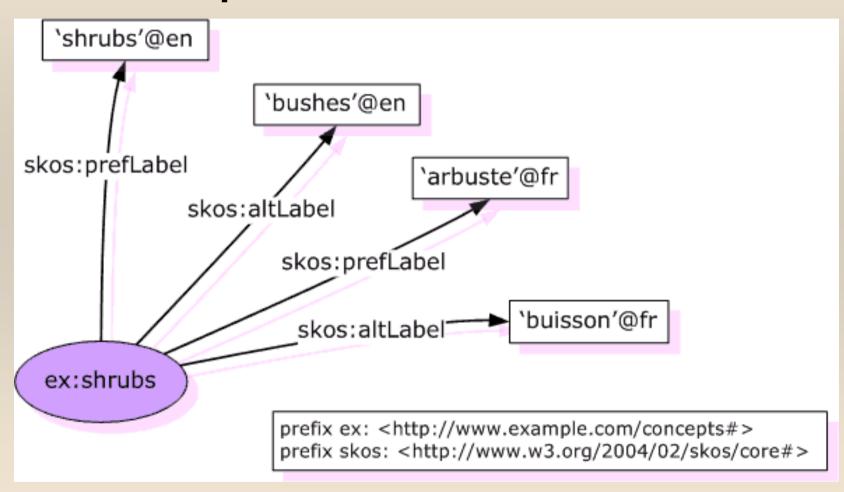
SKOS Core Vocabulary Specification
 2nd W3C Public Working Draft 2 November 2005. Alistair Miles and Dan Brickley eds. [press release]

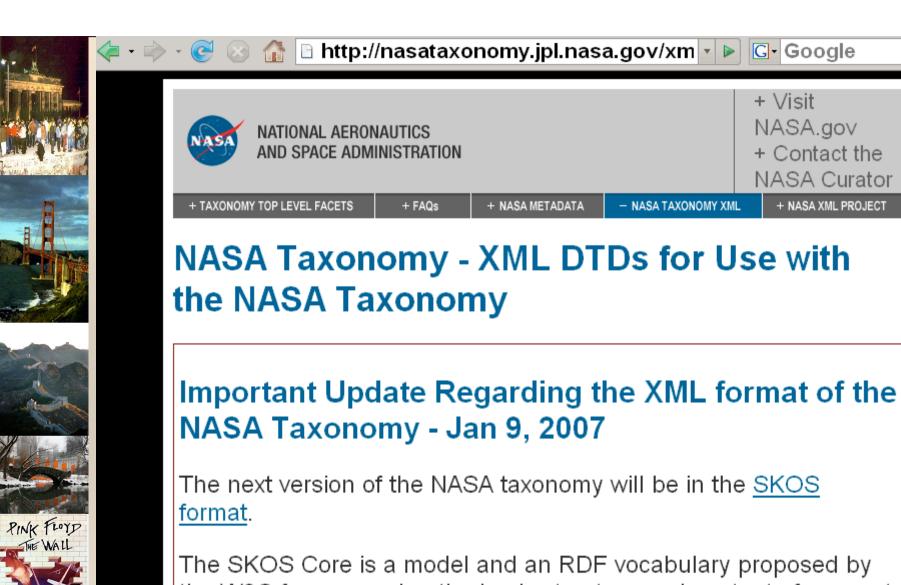
This document gives a reference-style overview of the SKOS Core Vocabulary as it stands at the time of publication. It is the authoritative human-readable account of the SKOS Core Vocabulary at the time of publication. It also describes the policies for ownership, naming the standard of the SKOS Core Vocabulary is managed.





Multi-lingual labels for concepts





The SKOS Core is a model and an RDF vocabulary proposed by the W3C for expressing the basic structure and content of concept schemes such as thesauri, classification schemes, subject heading lists, taxonomies, other types of controlled vocabulary.

The SKOS Core Vocabulary is an application of the Resource Description Framework (RDF), that can be used to express a



Principle 1: semantic annotation





Description:

23727; recordnumber 2001-06-221 timestamp cultural; original; type:

Johannes Frederik van Ov collector Zeldzaamheden; Utagawa

360;

360-4564:

Edo:

oban, 25.5 cm x 37.5 cm;

series Culture Japans: Date 1800-1829:

Description 1883 JAPAN aankoop;

Identifier in Current

Repository

Creation Site Japan; Current Repository RMV: Material papier;

Measurements.Format

Style/Period.Period

Title Edo junisho; Туре prenten; type: Work:



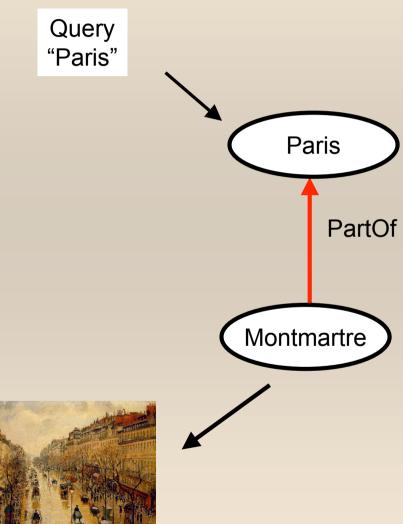






Principle 2: semantic search

- Search for objects which are linked via concepts (semantic link)
- Use the type of semantic link to provide meaningful presentation of the search results







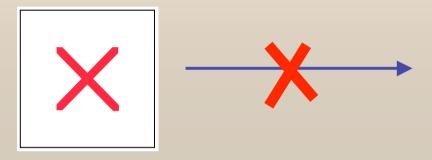
Term disambiguation is key issue in semantic search

- Post-query
 - Sort search results based on different meanings of the search term
 - Mimics Google-type search
- Pre-query
 - Ask user to disambiguate by displaying list of possible meanings
 - Interface is more complex, but more search functionality can be offered



Principle 3: vocabulary alignment

"Tokugawa"







SVCN period Edo

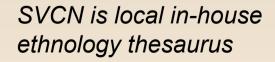


AAT is Getty's
Art & Architecture Thesaurus

Edo (Japanese period)

AAT style/period

Tokugawa











- In large virtual collections there are always multiple vocabularies
 - In multiple languages
- Every vocabulary has its own perspective
 - You can't just merge them
- But you can use vocabularies jointly by defining a limited set of links
 - "Vocabulary alignment"
- It is surprising what you can do with just a few links





Learning alignments

 Learning relations between art styles in AAT and artists in ULAN through NLP of art historic texts

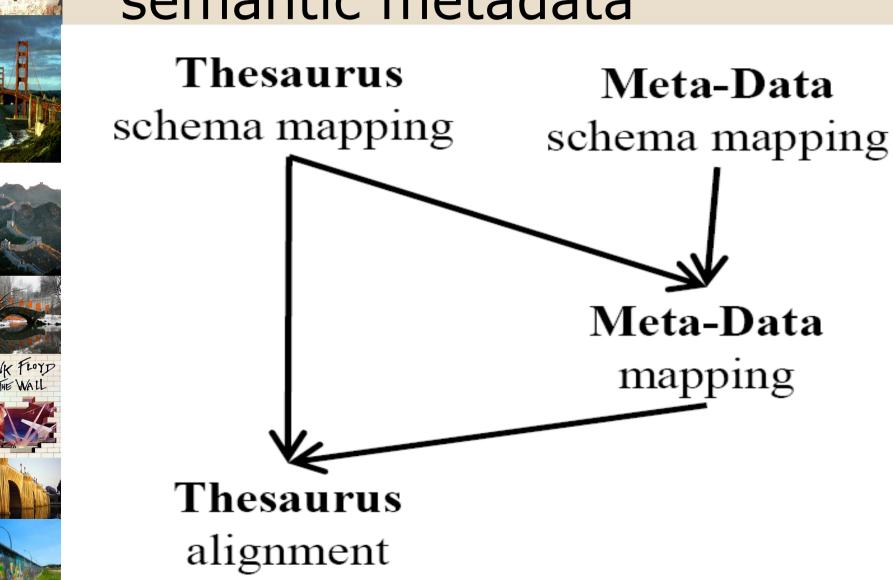
- "Who are Impressionist painters?"



Artist Name	IS	In	\overline{GS}
edgar degas	0.0699		1
edouard manet	0.0548		1
pierre-auguste renoir	0.0539		1
morisot, berthe	0.0393		1
gogh, vincent van	0.0337		0
cassatt, mary	0.0318		1
cezanne, paul	0.0302		1



From metadata to semantic metadata





Example textual annotation







<inm:NUMMER>6</inm:NUMMER> <inm:TITEL>Delftse Bijbel...</inm:TITEL> <inm:TITEL_EN>Delft Bible...</inm:TITEL_EN>

<inm:MAKER>Yemantszoon, Mauricius : d</inm:MAKER</pre>

<inm:OBJECT>tekstbladzijde</inm:OBJECT>

<inm:TECHNIEK>boekdruk</inm:TECHNIEK>

<inm:DATERING>10 jan. 1477</inm:DATERING>

<inm:CLASSIFICATIE>D</inm:CLASSIFICATIE>

<inm:ORIGINEEL>Bijbel. Oude

Testament...</inm:ORIGINEEL>

</inm:REPRODUCTIE>

<inm:TWNAAM/>

<inm:TWOND>typografische vormgeving</inm:TWOND>

<inm:TWOND>bijbels</inm:TWOND> <inm:TWGEO>Delft</inm:TWGEO>

<inm:OMSCHRIJVING>Eerste bijbel die in het

Nederlands verscheen...</inm:OMSCHRIJVING>

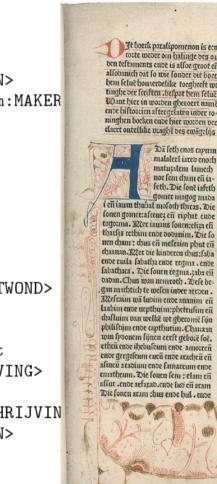
<inm:OMSCHRIJVING_EN>The first Bible to

appear in the Dutch language...</inm:OMSCHRIJVIN

<inm:AFMETINGEN>27 x 20 cm</inm:AFMETINGEN>

<inm:Record>

</inm:Record>







Resulting semantic annotation (rendered as HTML with RDFa)



Description:

classificatie Geschiedenis van de boekdrukkunst;

drukker Meer, Jacob Jacobszoon van der; Yemantszoon, Mauricius;

origineel Bijbel. Oude Testament. - Delft: Jacob Jacobszoon van der Meer en Mauricius

Yemantszoon, 10 jan. 1477, dl. 2, p. 1;

Date 10 jan. 1477;

Description The first Bible to appear in the Dutch language, known as the Delft Bible. It consists of the

Old Testament only and is an anonymous adaptation of the - again anonymous - History Bible of 1360. It is an example of an incunabulum where the hand-written book still served as an example for lay-out and design. Contrary to many other incunabula, the place of origin, the names of the printers and even the day of its completion are mentioned

in the colophon.;

Measurements. Dimensions 27×20 cm;

rights.copyright Den Haag Koninklijke Bibliotheek;

Source Bibliopolis:

Subject bibles; incunabula; initials; omamental borders; rubrications; typographical design;

subject.geographicPlace Delft

Technique letterpress printing:

Title Delft Bible, printed in Delft by Jacob Jacobszoon van der Meer and Mauricius

Yemantszoon, 1477:

Type tekstbladzijde;

type Work;

Used as value to describe other resources:

BBB 169E56 1477 P1.JPG;

relation depicts







- Basic Semantic Web technology is ready for deployment
- Web 2.0 facilities fit well:
 - Involving community experts in annotation
 - Personalization, myArt
- Social barriers have to be overcome!
 - "open door" policy
 - Involvement of general public => issues of "quality"







Caveats for museum software

- Be wary of Flash
 - Accessibility
- Make sure you can connect others and other can connect to you
 - "Don't buy software which does not support standard open API's"
- Export facilities to common formats (XML, ...)

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http://e-culture.multimedian.nl

- Part of the Dutch knowledge-economy project
 MultimediaN
- Partners: VU, CWI, UvA, DEN, ICN
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 Ossenbruggen, Guus Schreiber
 Jos Taekema, Annemiek
 Teesing, Anna Tordai, Jan
 Wielemaker, Bob Wielinga
- Artchive.com,
 Rijksmuseum Amsterdam,
 Dutch ethnology musea
 (Amsterdam, Leiden),
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