Europeana Data Model

Dov Winer
MAKASH Advancing CMC in Education, Culture and Science (IL)
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http://linkeddata.org/

http://esw.w3.org/DataSetRDFDump
http://esw.w3.org/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData/DataSets/Statistics (~13 Billion triplets March 9, 2010)
2010-04-27: Two Linked Data events took place at the World Wide Web conference in Raleigh: [3rd Linked Data on the Web workshop](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) and [W3C LOD Camp](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2010-04-19: The German National Library (DNB) has published its person data (PND dataset describing 1.8 million people) and its subject headings (SWD, 164,000 headings) as Linked Data on the Web. [More details](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) ...

2010-04-12: The Hungarian National Library has published its entire OPAC and Digital Library as Linked Data. [More details](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) ...

2010-01-21: BBC News - Tim Berners-Lee unveils government data project. The website for the project is at [data.gov.uk](http://data.gov.uk).

2010-01-12: A Japanese translation of this page is available [here](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData). Thanks a lot to Noboru Shimizu and Shuji Takashima for translating the page and for promoting Linked Data in Japan. An ongoing (traditional) [chinese translation](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) is also now(2/10) available. More transitions are welcome!

2009-12-09: [sameAs.org](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) now has over 10M different URI bundles.

2009-11-19: The White House [announced plans](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) to publish structured data as RDFa on the Web.

2009-10-30: The [New York Times](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) has started to publish parts of its subject headings as Linked Data under a CC BY license. Please refer to [data.nytimes.com](http://data.nytimes.com) for details.


2009-09-10: The website [LinkedGeoData](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) has started to publish a Linked Data version of the [OpenStreetMap](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) dataset adding around 2 billion triples to the Web of Linked Data. [More details](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData).

2009-06-18: Tim Berners-Lee interviewed by the BBC about the US and UK government initiatives to add government data to the LOD cloud.

2009-06-17: CNET announced that they will publish parts of their product data as Linked Data on the Web and also partner with Open Calais on interlinking textual content and data in order to create 'topic pages' across CNET web properties.

2009-06-03: [1](http://esw.w3.org/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData) launched: service to find co-referent URIs.

2009-06-02: A Linked Data application for end-users is deployed at FSWC 2009.
The essence of RDF: the “triple”

Source: „The thirty minute guide to RDF and Linked Data“, by Ian Davis and Tom Heath
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library System, offering APIs, … with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed)
Europeana — the vision

Europe’s digital libraries, archives and museums online

• A showcase for Europe’s cultural and scientific heritage

• A flagship project of the European Commission and the European Parliament.

“A digital library that is a single, direct and multilingual access point to the European cultural heritage.”

European Parliament, 27 September 2007

“A unique resource for Europe's distributed cultural heritage … ensuring a common access to Europe's libraries, archives and museums.”

Horst Forster, Director, Digital Content & Cognitive Systems Information Society Directorate, European Commission
Europeana Content

• 7 million items are now accessible
  • 4 million images: photos, paintings, drawings, postcards, posters
  • 2.5 million texts: books, newspapers, manuscripts, letters
  • 92,000 videos: film, documentary, TV broadcasts, public information
  • 24,000 sounds: cylinders, 78rpm discs, radio, field recordings
Welcome to Judaica Europeana and the Jewish contribution to Europe's cultural heritage

Judaica Europeana will work with European cultural institutions to identify content documenting the Jewish contribution to the cities of Europe.

It will digitise 10,500 photos, 1,500 postcards and 7,150 recordings as well as several million pages from books, newspapers, archives and press clippings. The digitised material will be presented at the Jewish Museum, London.
Jews in European Cities – kinds of content

Core of Jewish Life

Jewish expressions in the urban landscape

Known celebrities – full individual expression
Jews in European Cities
Projects Plan Rhine

The projects planned to deliver more approx 8 million new content in Europeana for Rhine are:

- 2,220,000 Athena: museum objects
- 100,00 Archives Portal Europe [APEnet]: national archives
- 73,000 Biodiversity Heritage Library [BHL-Europe]: texts and taxonomies
- 211,000 European Film Gateway: film, scripts, posters, stills
- 310,000 Etravel: regional local libraries
- 34,000 Europeana Connect: sound recordings
- 4,520,000 Europeana Local: regional libraries and museums
- 0 EU Screen: TV broadcasts
- 0 MIMO: Musical Instrument Museums Online
What will be linked?

- Object Descriptions
  - Metadata
- Object Abstractions
  - E.g. Thumbnails, TOCs
- Existing Structured Resources
  - Vocabularies etc.
- Linked Data in the WWW
  - E.g. DBpedia, VIAF, LCSH
Mock-up of the Spatio-temporal User Interface
Mobile platform access

From Jill Cousins (2010)
Mobile Access Channel to Europeana

• Generic Mobile Client, adapting to the user's mobile device:
  • Different capabilities of mobile devices:
    • Hardware Level
      – Display resolution and size
      – Sensors (GPS, camera, …)
    • Software Level
      – Operating System (Symbian, iPhone OS, Android, …)
      – Mobile Browser (Opera, …)
      – Support for JavaScript / AJAX
  • Location-aware search
By December 2010 - User Generated Content

From Jill Cousins (2010)
From Jill Cousins (2010) From Repository to WunderKamer: user participation in Europeana. DISH 2009 Rotterdam
Annotation Service

- Allows users to make their own contribution to Europeana content
- Annotation of multimedia resources
- Comments, discussion, linking
- Add value to existing content
- Enhance Europeana searchability through user-provided metadata
- Support establishment of social networks around Europeana
eBooks on Demand

EOD – the service

EOD button: digitising this book on request

Library: scans & transfers images

Incorporation into Digital Library

From Silvia Gstrein, eBooks on Demand, Europeana Connect meeting
Berlin April 2010
• Europeana: update
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Aggregator Structure

Europeana

Aggregators

Metadata Contribution

Projects
- EFG
- APENet
- ATHENA
- BHL Europe
- EUScreen
- Judaica
- MIMO
- Travel

Institutions
- TEL
- BAM
- SCRAN
- Kultura.hr

Aggregators are
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
To hide the complexity of the underlying system, the Europeana API will be published as a set of callable methods, API endpoints and calling conventions. A developer who wants to build an application that uses an exposed Europeana DLMS functionality could write a routine performing three tasks (see section on Use Cases for an example):
C. Concordia et al. (2009). Not (just) a Repository, not (just) a Digital Library, nor (just) a Portal: A Portrait of Europeana as an API. IFLA, Milan.
• Europeana: update
• A Digital Library Application, offering API, … with a portal
• Europeana Semantic Elements (present)
• Europeana Data Model (being completed)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Refinement(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>alternative</td>
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<td>creator</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>subject</td>
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<td>tableOfContents</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>contributor</td>
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<td>date</td>
<td>created; issued</td>
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<td>type</td>
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<td>format</td>
<td>extent; medium</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>source</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>relation</td>
<td>isVersionOf; hasVersion; isReplacedBy; replaces; isRequiredBy; ...</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Refinement(s)</th>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>terms</td>
<td>provenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeana</td>
<td>relation</td>
<td>isShownBy; isShownAt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeana</td>
<td>userTag</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Europeana</td>
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<td>Europeana</td>
<td>country</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Building a search engine on top of metadata is difficult
   Intrinsic quality problems: correctness, coverage

Especially when data is so heterogeneous
   100s of formats
   From flat 5-fields records to 100-nodes XML trees
   Language issue!

We currently use a simple interoperability format
   Quick-win showing quickly its limits
Experimenterd solution

We can better use institutions’ original metadata

Accommodate their different practices
  Data structures and semantics

Access objects via a semantic layer of vocabularies for subjects, persons, places…
• Europeana: update
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Digital Surrogate Objects

- On a very abstract level Europeana can be seen as a large collection of DSOs representing born digital or digitised cultural heritage objects.
- Surrogates will be linked to semantic resources representing concepts as well as to reference entities such as persons, places and periods in time (contextualization).
Semantic data layer

Semantic Network

"a network of inter-operating object surrogates enabling semantics based object discovery and use."

Networked Object Representations

Objectives and scope of semantic enrichment tools
Stefan Gradmann- Marlies Olensky / 26.01.2010
• Europeana: update
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EDM
Europeana Data Model

Guus Schreiber

with input from Carlo Meghini, Antoine Isaac, Stefan Gradmann, Makx Dekkers et al. from Europeana V1
Background reading

- **EDM Primer**

  [http://www.few.vu.nl/~aisaac/edm/EDM_Primer_100401.pdf](http://www.few.vu.nl/~aisaac/edm/EDM_Primer_100401.pdf)
Rationale of EDM

- **Precursor: ESE (Europeana Semantic Elements)**
  - used in 2008 version of Europeana
  - represents lowest common denominator for object metadata
    - convert datasets to Dublin-Core like standard
  - forces interoperability
  - major drawback: original metadata is lost

- **EDM goals**
  - preserve original data while still allowing for interoperability
    - Semantic Web representation
EDM requirements

1. Distinction between “provided object” (painting, book, program) and digital representation
2. Distinction between object and metadata record describing an object
3. Allow for multiple records for same object, containing potentially contradictory statements about an object
4. Support for objects that are composed of other objects
5. Standard metadata format that can be specialized
6. Standard vocabulary format that can be specialized
7. EDM should be based on existing standards
   - “not yes another standard”!
EDM basics

- **OAI ORE** for organization of metadata about an object
  - Requirements 1-4
- **Dublin Core** for metadata representation
  - Requirement 5
- **SKOS** for vocabulary representation
  - Requirement 6

**OAI ORE, Dublin Core and SKOS together fulfil Requirement-7!**
EDM representation: RDF standard

- Ovals are web resources with a URL
- Arcs are properties linking resources to other resources or to literals
- Resources belong to classes
- RDF model can be specialized using subclass and subproperty definitions
Dublin Core

- EDM uses the latest version of DCMI Metadata Terms
- Specified with an RDF model
- Specialization of 15 original DC elements
  - `dcterms:coverage`
  - `dcterms:spatial`
  - `dcterms:temporal`
- Can be specialized itself
  - see requirement
SKOS: vocabulary publication on the Web

- W3C standard
  [http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-primer/](http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-primer/)
- Adopted by large institutions such as Library of Congress
- Specified with an RDF model
- Can be specialized itself
Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse & Exchange

- **Specification:**
  [http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/toc.html](http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/toc.html)

- Specified with an RDF model

- Four key notions (RDF classes)
  - **Object**: the book/painting/program being described
  - **Aggregation**: organizes object information from a particular provider (museum, archive, library)
  - **Digital representation**: some digital form of the object with a Web address
  - **Proxy**: the metadata record for the object
Réponse n° 1

Domaine peinture
Type d'objet tableau
Titre PORTRAIT DE MONA LISA (1479-1528) ; DITE LA JOCONDE
Auteur/exécutant LEONARDO DI SER PIERO DA VINCI ; VINCI Léonard de (dit)
Précision auteur/exécutant Vinci, 1452 ; Amboise, 1519
École Italie
Période création/exécution 1er quart 16e siècle
Millésime création/exécution 1503 entre ; 1506 et
Genre œuvre en rapport ; reproduit en gravure
Historique commandé par le florentin Francesco del Giocondo, époux de Mona Lisa entre 1503 et 1506 ; nombreuses copies dont une conservée au Louvre ; gravé par Fauchery, par Filhol, par Landon
Matériaux/techniques peinture à l'huile ; bois
Mesures 77 H ; 53 L
Sujet représenté portrait (Mona Lisa, femme, à mi-corps, de trois-quarts, assis, accoudé, loggia, Italien) ; fond de paysage (montagne, rocher, cours d'eau, pont, plaine, route)
Date sujet représenté 1479-1528
Lieu de conservation Paris ; musée du Louvre département des Peintures
Statut juridique propriété de l'État ; musée du Louvre département des Peintures
Anciennes appartenances François Ier ; Couronne de France
Numéro d'inventaire INV 779
Commentaires légère diminution du tableau sur les côtés (environ 7 mm) ; acheté vraisemblablement vers 1519, après la mort de l'artiste
Bibliographie HEYDENRICH 6 ; OTTINO DELLA CHIESA 31 ; VILLOT I 484 ; HAUTECOEUR 1601 ; C.S.I. 1981, P 192
Copyright notice © Musée du Louvre, © Direction des Musées de France, 1999
Crédits photographiques © Réunion des musées nationaux ; © Hervé Lewandowski ; © Thierry Le Mage
Leonardo di ser Piero DA VINCI, dit Léonard de Vinci

Vinci, 1452 - Amboise, 1519

*Portrait de Lisa Gherardini, épouse de Francesco del Giocondo, dite Monna Lisa, la Gioconda ou la Joconde*

Vers 1503 - 1506
Peint à Florence
Bois (peuplier)
H. : 0,77 m. ; L. : 0,53 m.

Acquis par François Ier en 1518
Département des Peintures

INV. 779
Aggregation organizes data of a provider

provenance metadata
digital representation

aggregation

object
Proxy: metadata record for an object
Multiple aggregations = multiple providers

aggregation of DMF

aggregation of Louvre
Europeana is “just” a special provider with processed/enriched metadata.
Advanced modeling in EDM

- See the documentation
- Relations between “provided” objects
  - Part-whole links for complex objects
  - Derivation and versioning relations
- Predefined classes for person, place, time and event
• Europeana: update
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• Judaica Europeana vocabularies
Who?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events in the history of the Jewish People</th>
<th>History of Israel</th>
<th>World History</th>
<th>Periods</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing period 1800 BC</td>
<td>Palaeolithic Period</td>
<td>Palaeolithic</td>
<td>Prehistoric period 35,000-1000 BC</td>
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<td>Settlement period 11th-12th centuries BC</td>
<td>Mesolithic Period</td>
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<td>First Temple Period 1000-586 BC</td>
<td>Bronze Age 4500-3100 BC</td>
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<td>Canaanite Period 3200 BC</td>
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<td>Israelis Period 1200 BC</td>
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<td>Babylonian and Persian</td>
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<td>Hellenistic Period 332 BC</td>
<td>Hellenistic period 336 BC</td>
<td>Ancient World: 1000 BC - 476 AD</td>
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<td>Hasmonaean Period 167 BC</td>
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<td>Herodian Period 133-37 BC</td>
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<td>Signing of the Talmud</td>
<td>Byzantine Period 524 AD</td>
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<td>1st-6th centuries AD</td>
<td>Byzantine period and Christian Feudalism 395-1493 AD</td>
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<td>Occupied Jerusalem by Omar</td>
<td>Early Islamic Period 637 AD</td>
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<td>638 AD</td>
<td>Early Medieval 476-1300 AD</td>
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<td>Crusades</td>
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<td>High and Late Medieval 1300-1459 AD</td>
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<td>Expulsion of Jews from Spain</td>
<td>Ayyubid Period 1187 AD</td>
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<td>1492 AD</td>
<td>Renaissance 1499-1500 AD</td>
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<td>Establishment of Hasidic Judaism</td>
<td>Manhuk period 1291 AD</td>
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<td>18th century</td>
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<td>the Establishment of the Zionist movement</td>
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<td>the 19th century</td>
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<td>World War II - 1939</td>
<td>Frankish rule 13th-17th century</td>
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<td>Jewish Holocaust</td>
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<td>Ottoman rule 15th-19th Century</td>
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<td>Early modern period 1492-1914 AD</td>
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<td>Israel's wars</td>
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<td>Period of the State of Israel 1948</td>
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<td>Period of nation-states 19th century to nowadays</td>
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<td>Modern period 1914-1991 AD</td>
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<td>Contemporary period 20th century</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21st century</td>
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The award-winning *Where Once We Walked* (WOWW) has been completely revised and updated to reflect the changes in the political geography of Central and Eastern Europe since WOWW was published in 1991. There are also a number of improvements to the original edition noted below. The new edition identifies more than 23,500 towns in Central and Eastern Europe where Jews lived.
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 YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe

Gershon D. Hundert,
Editor in Chief

2008 2 volumes

Winner,
Honorable Mention, Dartmouth Medal (American Library Association, References and User Services Association)

Winner,
Honorable Mention, Multivolume Reference - Humanities & Social Sciences, PROSE Awards (Association of American Publishers, Professional and Scholarly Publishing)

Winner,
2008 Judaica Reference Award, Association of Jewish Libraries

Prepared at YIVO for publication by Yale University Press.

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SYNOPTIC OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

The outline presented on the following pages is intended to provide a general view of the conceptual scheme of this encyclopedia. Entries are arranged in the conceptual categories listed at left. Because the headings for these categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive, some entries in the encyclopedia are listed more than once. In particular, a city or town may be listed below a country or region to which it formerly belonged, but will use its current name; for example, Bratislava rather than Pozsony under “Hungary,” and Volodymyr Volyn’s’kyi rather than Włodzimierz under “Poland.”
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