CONCLUSION

The aim of this paper is to show that we are able to connect the online-archive user to searchable archive data in a new and appropriate way. To accomplish our goal we have to prepare the analogue sources as they are either text-based, image-based, or hybrid sources which need – after being translated into equally searchable data – to be adapted and presented in the Word Wide Web. For all difficulties which arose as mentioned in the discussion before we were able to find a solution.

A part of the strategy subsequently presented is the data model developed in the research project. This model enables the interlinking search of archival sources by its features. Here, the challenge was to relate the linkages of standardised metadata to semantic messages. A further part deals with the contextualization of the archival sources. It is about relating them to external fields of knowledge by using the method of geotagging.

The discussed fields show the broad spectrum of conventional archival work combined with digital methods based on semantic data structures resulting in a user friendly interface. With our attempt to reference original archive sources to the location as well as to interconnect them we are able to present tangible and intangible objects via the internet and show the whole range of the archive online.

The basis of this presented strategy is the data model, developed in the ‘Geymueller’ research project. This model enables the interlinking search of archival sources not only by its meta-data (material, formal and content) but also by the performances between all features, as well as to tangible and intangible objects ~~outside the archive~~. Here, the challenge was to relate the linkages of standardised metadata to semantic messages. A further part deals with the contextualization of the archival sources and urban places. It is about relating them to external fields of knowledge by using the method of geotagging.

The results point out that we are able to connect to work on searchable archive data in an appropriate way and display it then in the online-archive. Through the usage of the method of geotagging, we achieved to interlink the archive data with urban spaces and after that providing it for the internet /online user. To accomplish our goal we have to prepare the analogue sources as they are either text-based, image-based, or hybrid sources which need – after being translated into equally searchable data – to be adapted and presented in the Word Wide Web. For all difficulties, which arose as mentioned in the discussion before, we were able to find … solutions.

The subsequent discussion shows the broad spectrum of conventional archival work and its challenges by using digital methods based on semantic data structures. With our attempt to reference original archive sources to the location as well as to present them through a user friendly interface, we are able to show valuable connections between tangible and intangible objects via the internet.

~~by connecting them to tangible objects.~~

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CONCLUSION

The basis of this presented strategy is the data model, developed in the ‘Geymueller’ research project. This model enables the interlinking search of archival sources not only by its meta-data (material, formal and content) but also by the performances between all features, as well as to tangible and intangible objects. Here, the challenge was to relate the linkages of standardised metadata to semantic messages.

A further part deals with the contextualization of the archival sources and urban places. It is about relating them to external fields of knowledge by using the method of geotagging. Through the usage of geotagging as a method, we achieved to interlink the archive data with urban spaces and after that providing it for the online user. To accomplish our goal we have to prepare the analogue sources as they are either text-based, image-based, or hybrid sources which need – after being translated into equally searchable data – to be adapted and presented in the Word Wide Web. For all difficulties, which arose as mentioned in the discussion before, we were able to find suitable solutions. The results point out that we are able to connect searchable archive data in an appropriate way and display it then in an online-archive.

The previous discussion shows the broad spectrum of conventional archival work and its challenges by using digital methods based on semantic data structures. With our attempt to reference original archive sources to the location as well as to present them through a user friendly interface, we are able to show valuable connections between tangible and intangible objects via the internet.