

ESU 2018

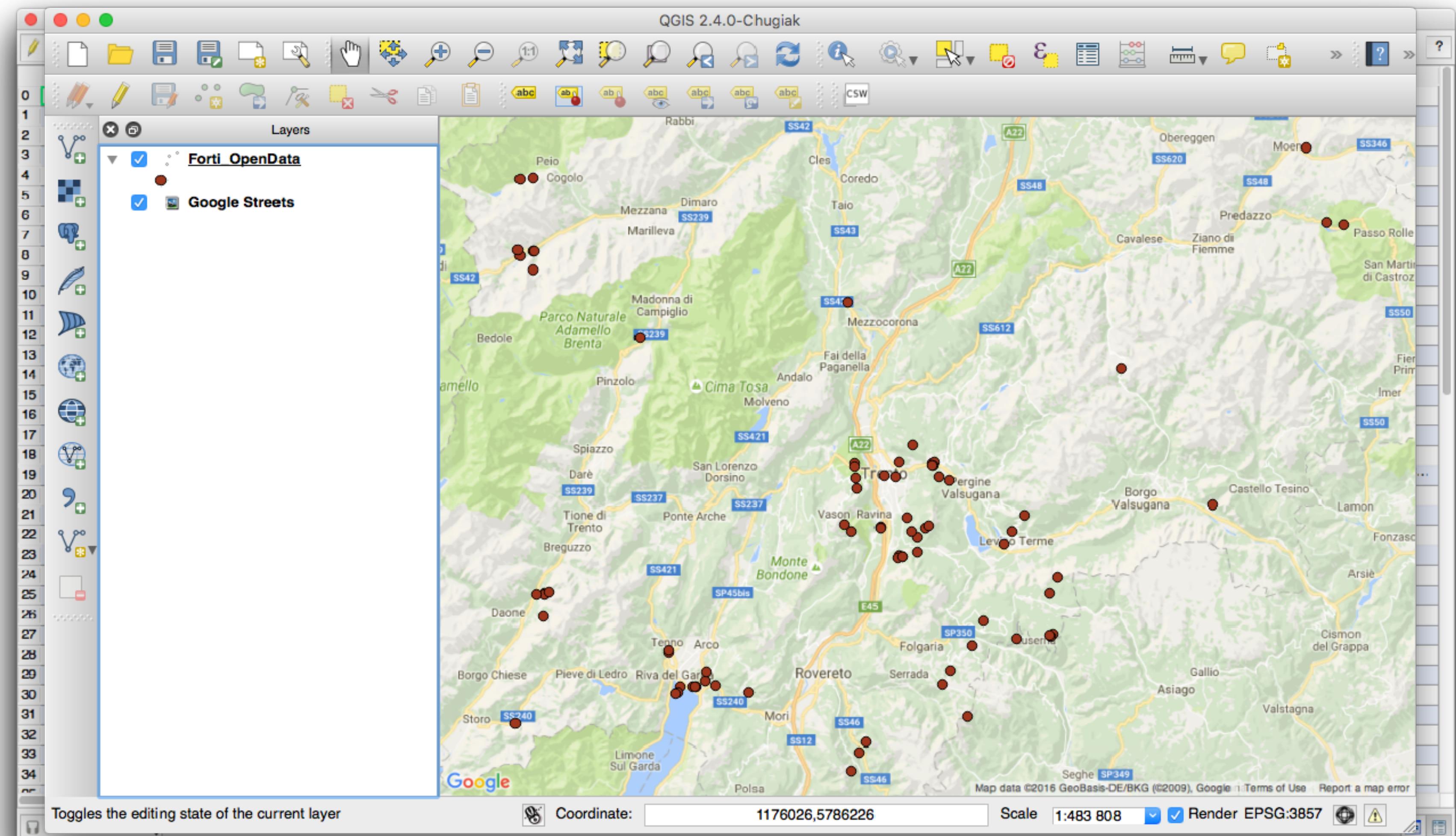


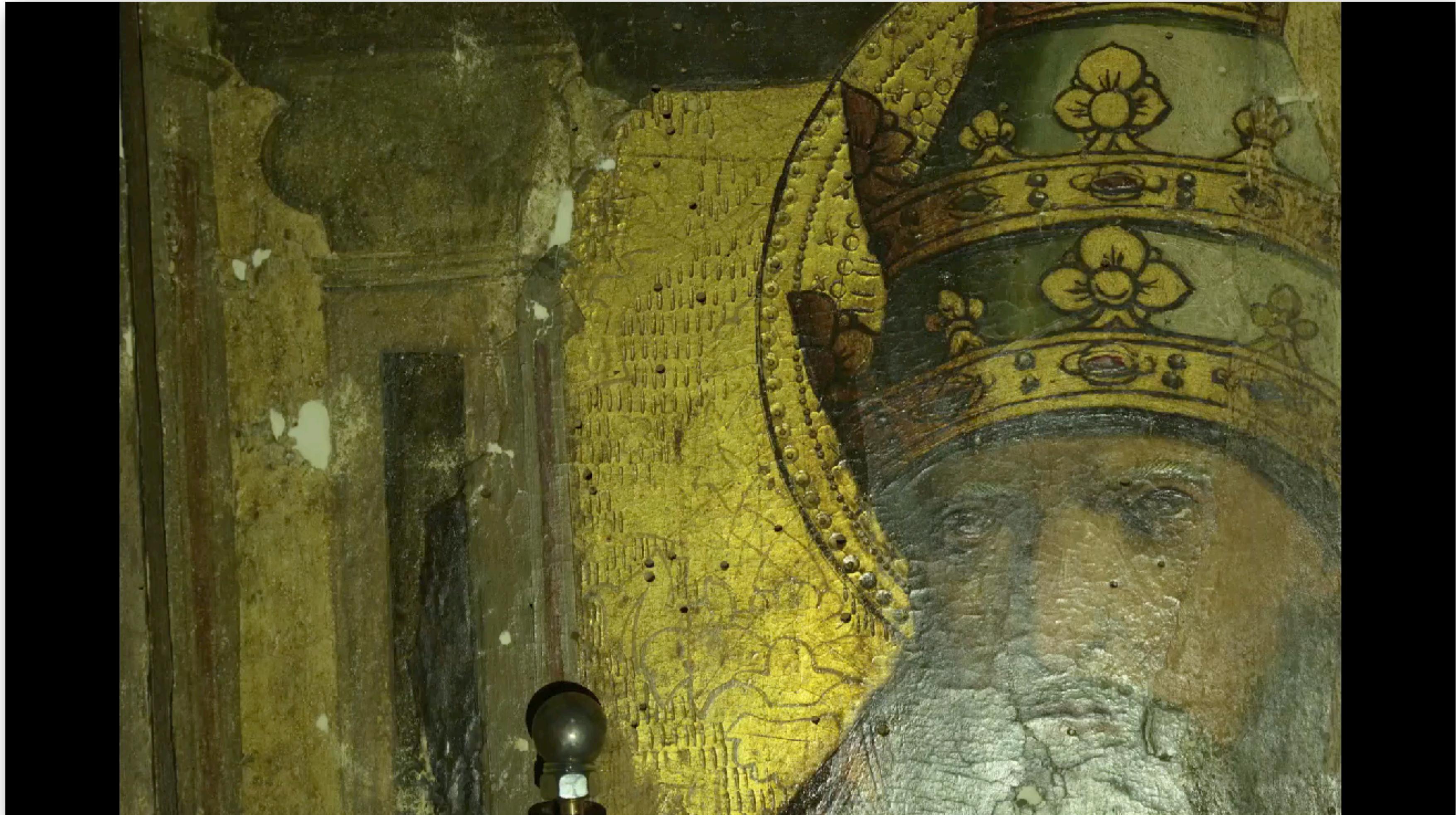
Nicola Carboni & Leo Zorc
European Summer University in Digital Humanities "Culture & Technology"
23-27 July 2018, Leipzig





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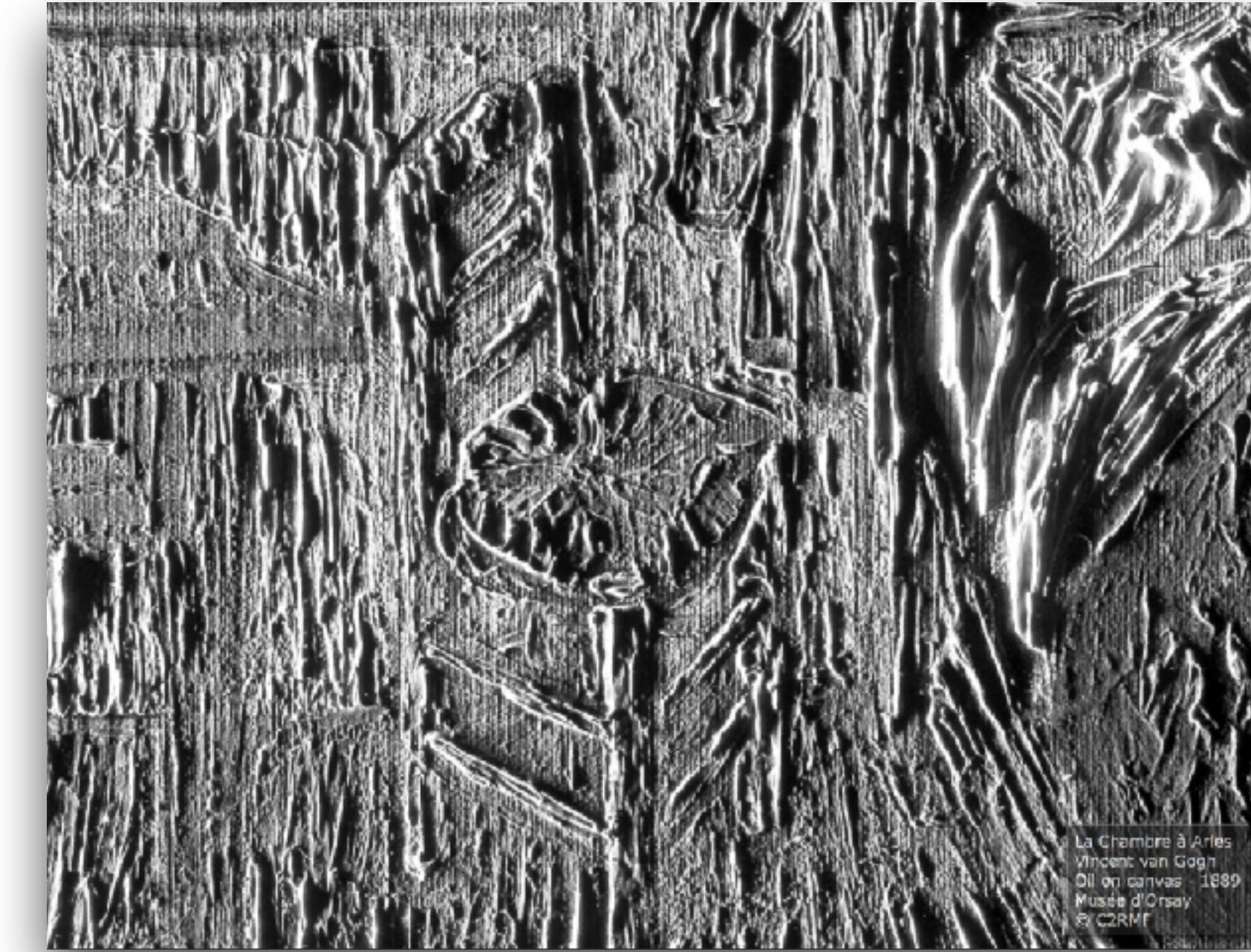
X-Ray



Original

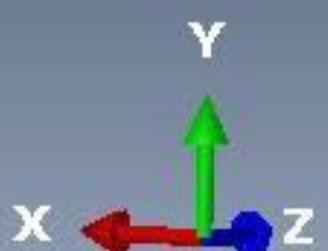
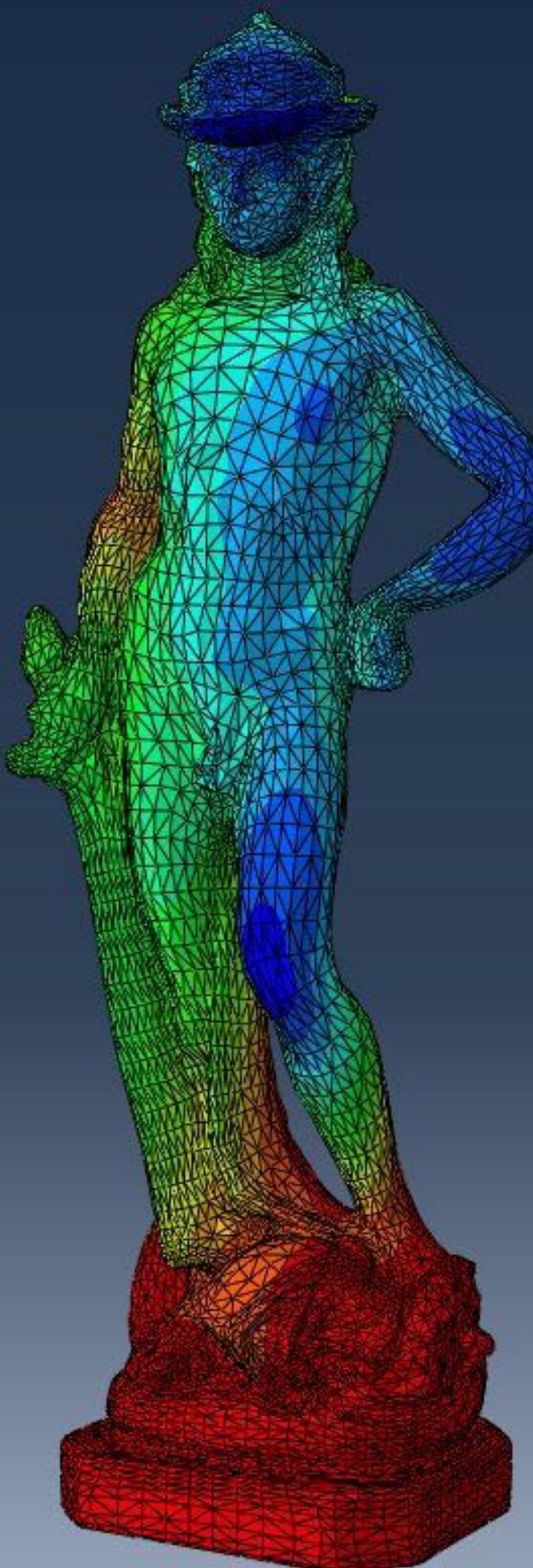
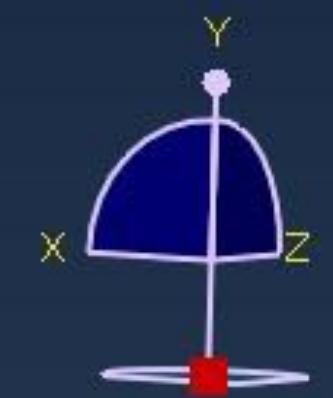
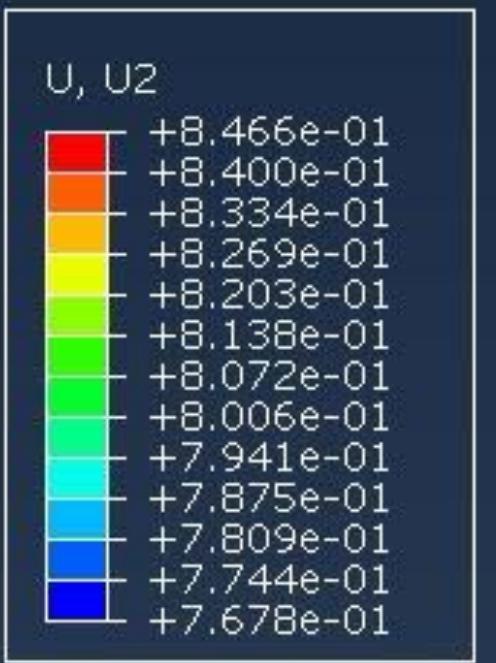


Raking Light



Infrared





ODB: david.odb Abaqus/Standard 6.14-5 Mon Jun 27 17:10:59 ora legale Europa occidentale 2016

Step: Step-1
Increment 100; Step Time = 1.000
Primary Var: U, U2



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Description :

Date de création : 1878

Nombre total de personnes actuellement occupées dans l'entreprise

160 pour DAUM France

20 pour DAUM Etats-Unis et Asie

CRISTALLERIE

Etapes de la production	Description	Mode d'apprentissage (diplômes, formation en entreprise...)	N. de personnes dédiées à cette phase
Développement du produit et modelage	Les nouveaux produits sont développés au sein de l'atelier de création, trois alternatives de production de nouveaux objets en pâte de verre sont possibles : à partir d'une sculpture existante, qu'il faut adapter pour la reproduction en pâte de verre ; en collaboration avec un designer, le projet du designer est mis en forme en créant un premier exemplaire en plâtre ; création interne, sur la base d'un cahier des charges du directeur artistique on crée un premier exemplaire en plâtre. Il s'agit généralement d'objets à vocation utilitaire.	CAP, BEP, Bac Pro métiers de la céramique BTS modelage + formation interne	5 à Nancy 2 à Nancy 2 à VLC 1 à Nancy 6 à VLC 3 à VLC
Moulage	A partir du modèle, on l'étudie et on ajoute les éléments techniques nécessaires	Idem	2 à VLC



Joseph Bovet et ses élèves, Ecole Normale d'Hauterive – vers 1935 (@ Glasson/Musée gruérien, Bulle)

Les Fribourgeois sont à ce point épris de vocalises que l'on compte près d'un chanteur « organisé » pour 35 habitants dans ce canton. Chœurs d'église et chœurs profanes, mixtes ou non ; chœurs de jeunes et de moins jeunes roesignols, aux visées professionnelles ou ludiques : la Fédération fribourgeoise des Chorales rassemble près de 7'200 chanteurs, actifs dans 234 ensembles distincts... sans compter les formations éphémères, qui voient le jour autour de projets ponctuels, et les ensembles informels qui pratiquent le chant hors des structures associatives !

Cette densité exceptionnelle s'explique par une tradition séculaire solidement ancrée dans l'histoire régionale. Si le mouvement des Céciliennes s'est développé dans tous les cantons catholiques, c'est en effet à Fribourg – dans une société rurale fermement encadrée par le clergé – qu'il a trouvé son meilleur terrain. Un mouvement choral s'est cependant aussi développé indépendamment du contexte religieux – et parfois en réaction à ce dernier. La figure de l'abbé Joseph Bovet (1879–1951), a permis de fédérer les différents sons de cloche du canton, et son charisme régna longtemps sur la vie chorale de toute la région.

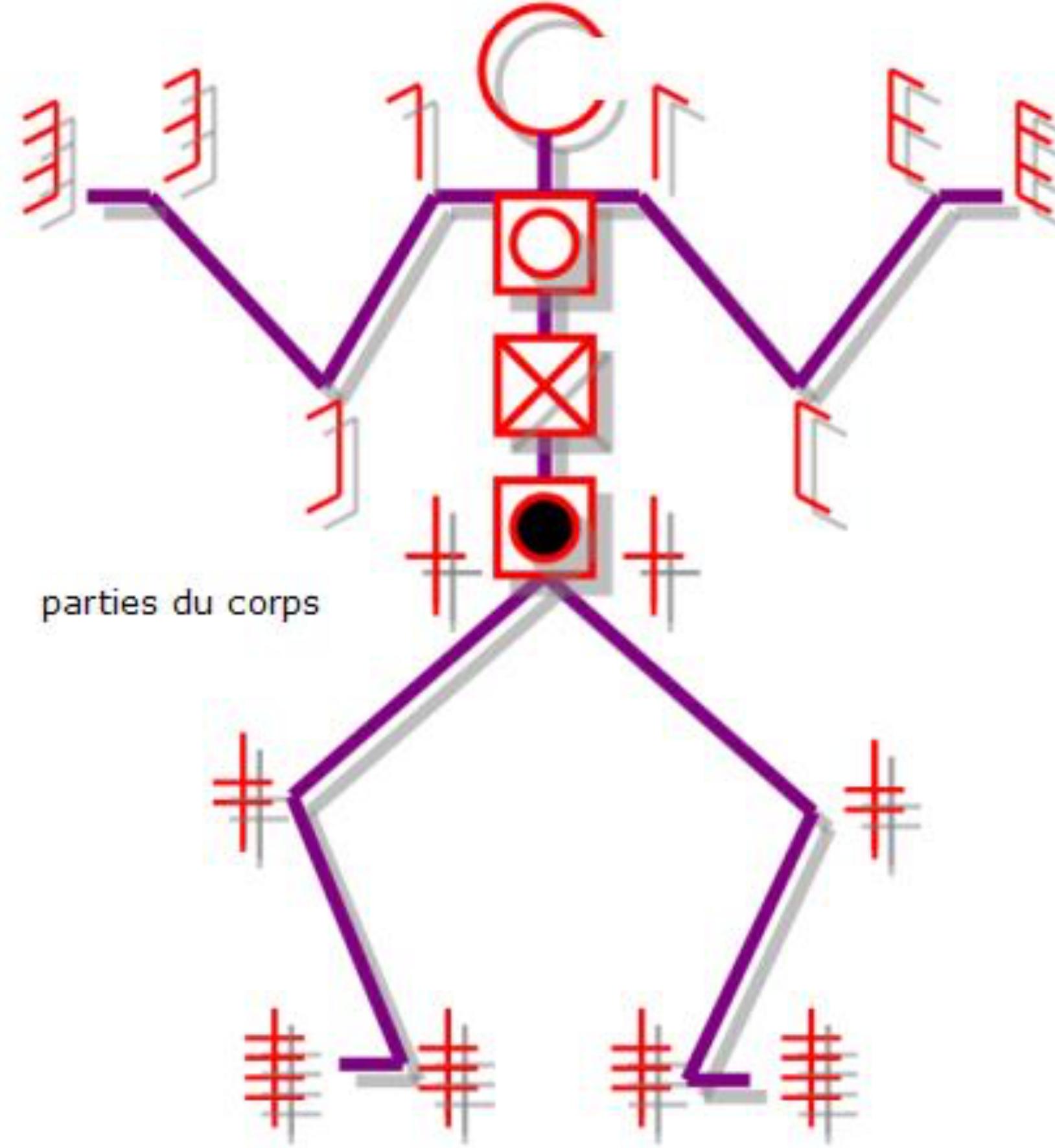
AT	ATTORE INDIVIDUALE	
ATT	ATTORE	
ATTI	Ruolo	#capocandeliere#
ATTZ	Nazionalità	italiana
ATTN	Nome	Pinna Antonio #Cico#
ATTS	Sesso	M
ATTE	Età	39
ATA	Annotazioni	Dirige i #portatori# con la voce, i movimenti del corpo e con l'ausilio de #li bacchetti# (un mazzo di spighe di grano inframmezzate da fiorellini bianchi). Prende parte alla #vestizione# e guida il #ballo# del candeliere addobbato.
AT	ATTORE INDIVIDUALE	
ATT	ATTORE	
ATTI	Ruolo	tamburino #tamburinaggiu#
ATTZ	Nazionalità	italiana
ATTN	Nome	Pinna Andrea
ATTS	Sesso	M

1. Història de la festa

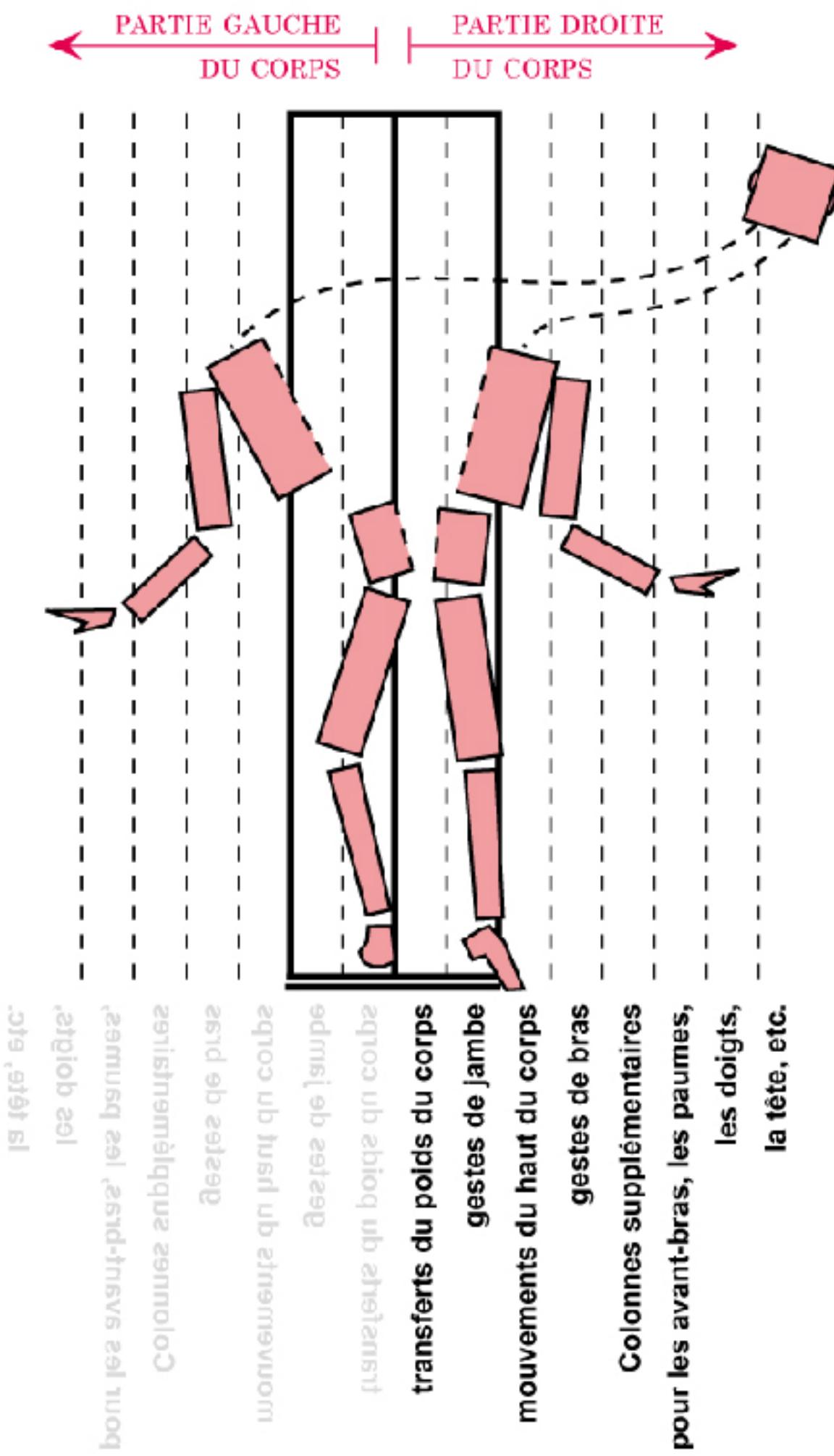
La Festa Major i el Ball dels Cavallets, Gegants i Mulassa de Sant Feliu de Pallerols se celebra pels voltants de la diada de Pasqua Granada. Aquesta festa mòbil, que s'escau entre mitjan maig i mitjan juny, s'allarga cinc dies. S'inicia el divendres anterior a la diada de la Pasqua Granada i s'acaba el dimarts següent; enmig, - el dilluns- se celebra la Festa del Roser, de gran rellevància a la vila. A Sant Feliu, com en d'altres indrets de Catalunya, la Confraria de la Mare de Déu del Roser va arrelar amb força, sobretot a partir del segle XVI -després de la batalla de Lepant- i la devoció a la Mare de Déu del Roser va créixer considerablement. De fet, la Festa Major se celebra per la Festa del Roser, mantenint-se l'anomenat Ofici del Roser, nom amb que és coneguda la Missa de Festa Major.

Tot i seguir l'estructura generalitzada de les festes majors catalanes, la de Sant Feliu de Pallerols presenta alguns trets diferenciadors, el més emblemàtic dels quals és el Ball dels Cavallets, Gegants i Mulassa. Aquest ball, únic a Catalunya, és indissociable a la Festa Major del poble i representa el conjunt més complet d'entre tots els balls que, amb peces d'imatgeria, han arribat fins els nostres dies.

Els orígens de el Ball dels Cavallets, Gegants i Mulassa són incerts i desconeguts. La successió de guerres napoleòniques, carlines i civil que van afectar la zona de St. Feliu de Pallerols va comportar la desaparició de documentació i amb ella la impossibilitat de datar esdeveniments especials i fets històrics transcendentals. No obstant, diferents teories i hipòtesis -tant de caràcter llegendarí com teatral- sustenen la interpretació i motivació del Ball i algunes dades recollides en diferents indrets, han permès aproximar l'origen de la dansa.



parties du corps

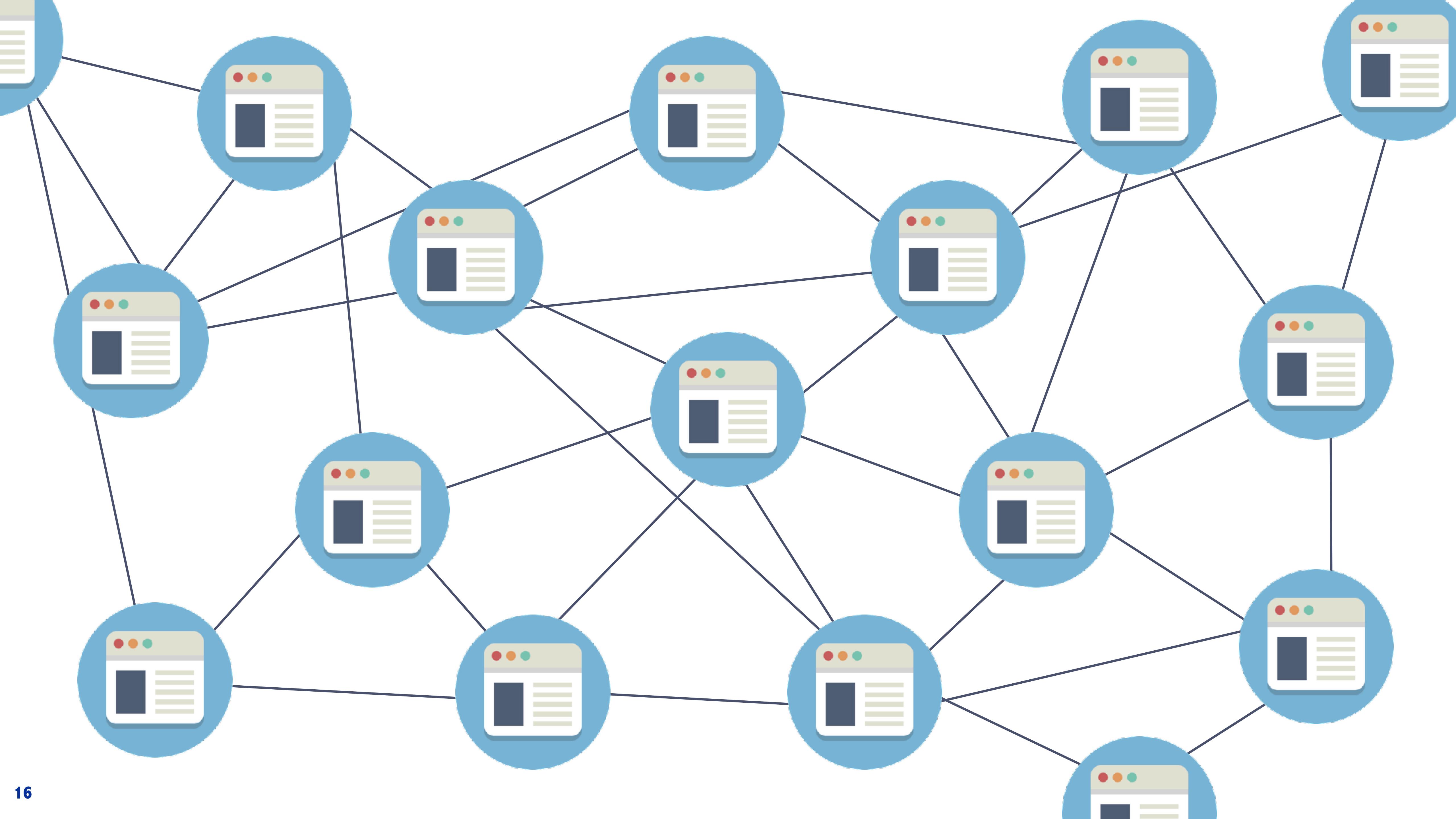


Colonnes pour les indocations complémentaires (orientations, parcours, etc.)

Structure not meaning







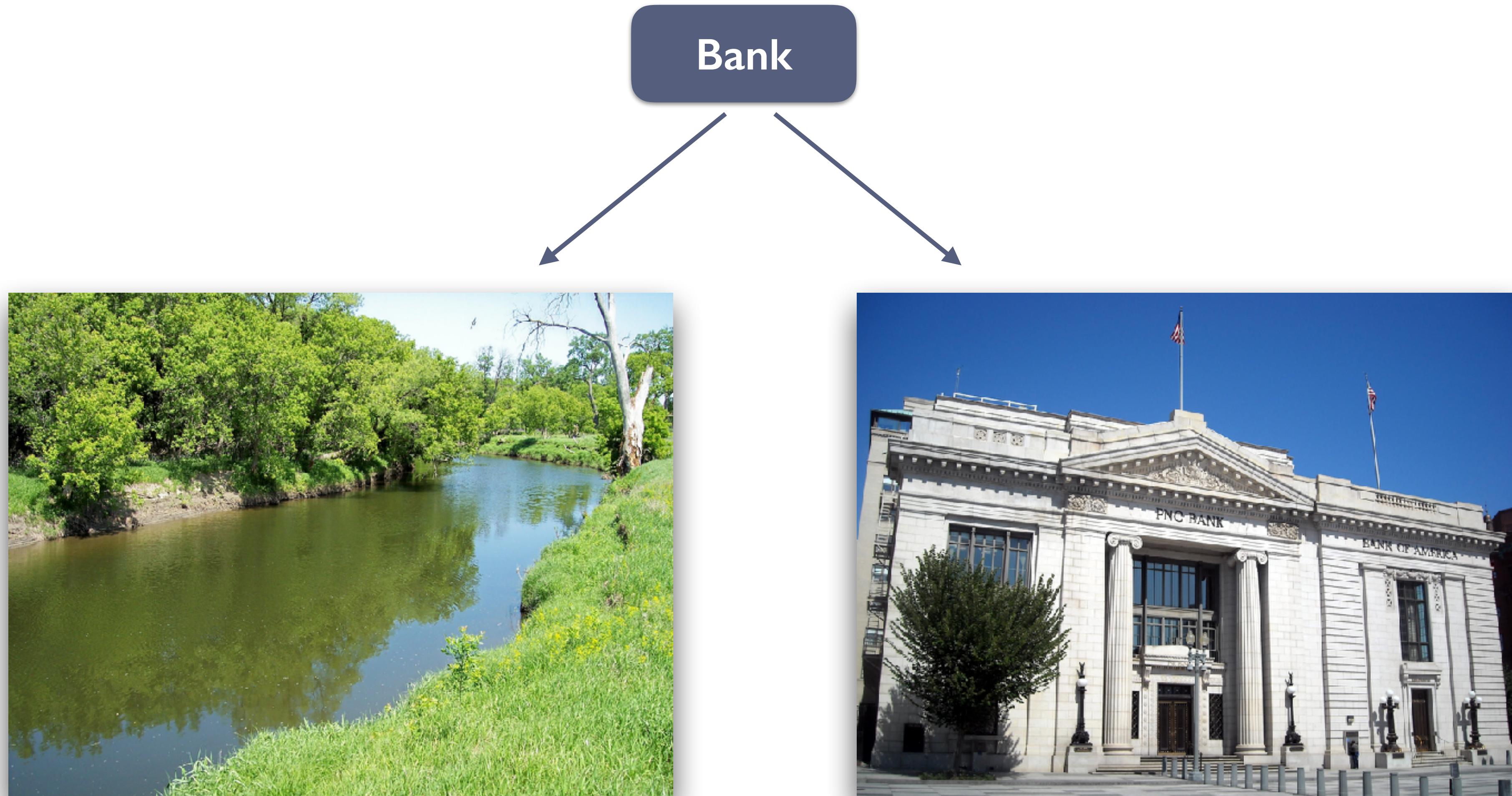


Linguistic



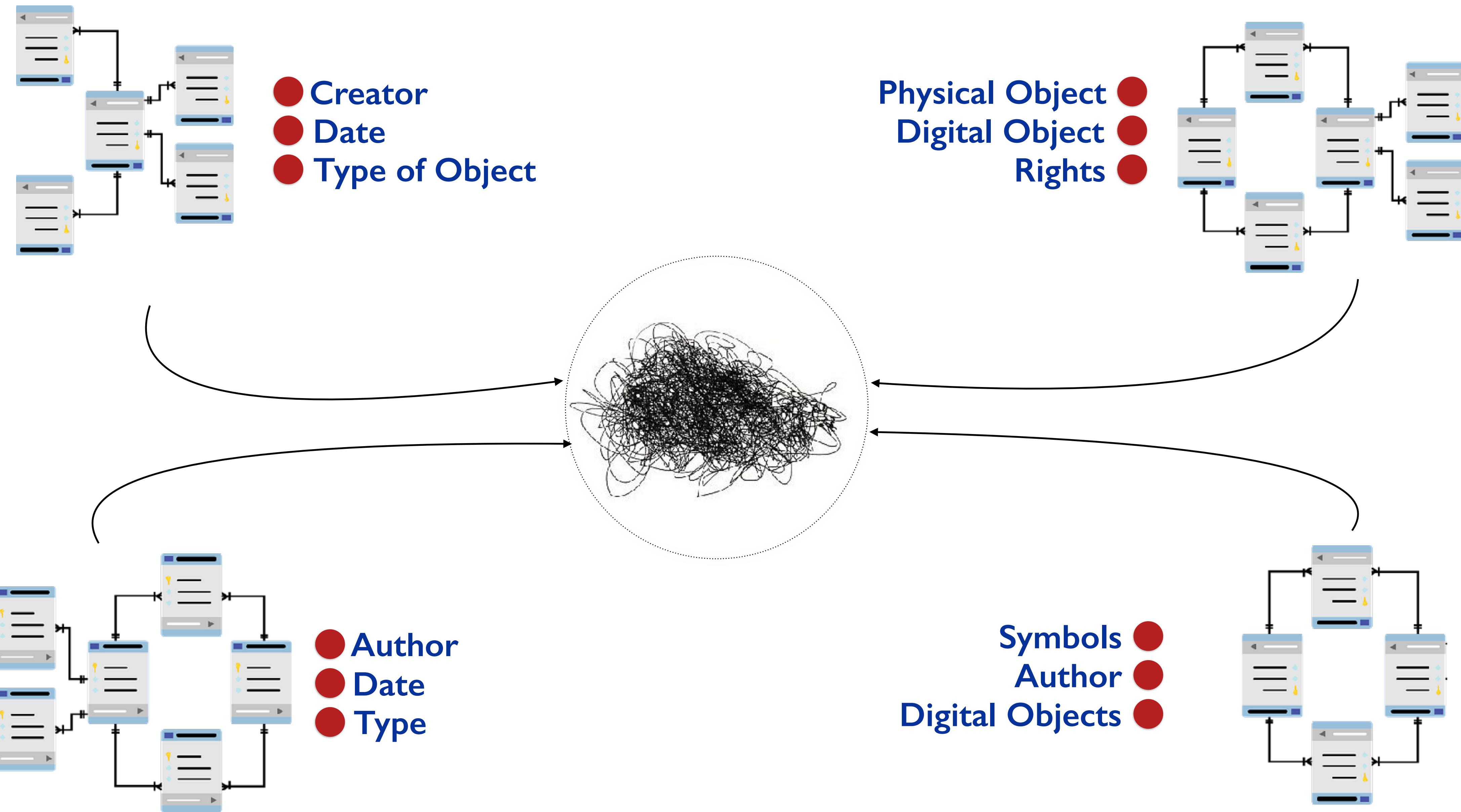
Tree	Albero	Arbre	Baum	Trae
Timber	Legno		Holz	
Wood	Bosco	Bois		
Forest	Foresta	Forêt	Wald	Skov

Problem: homonym

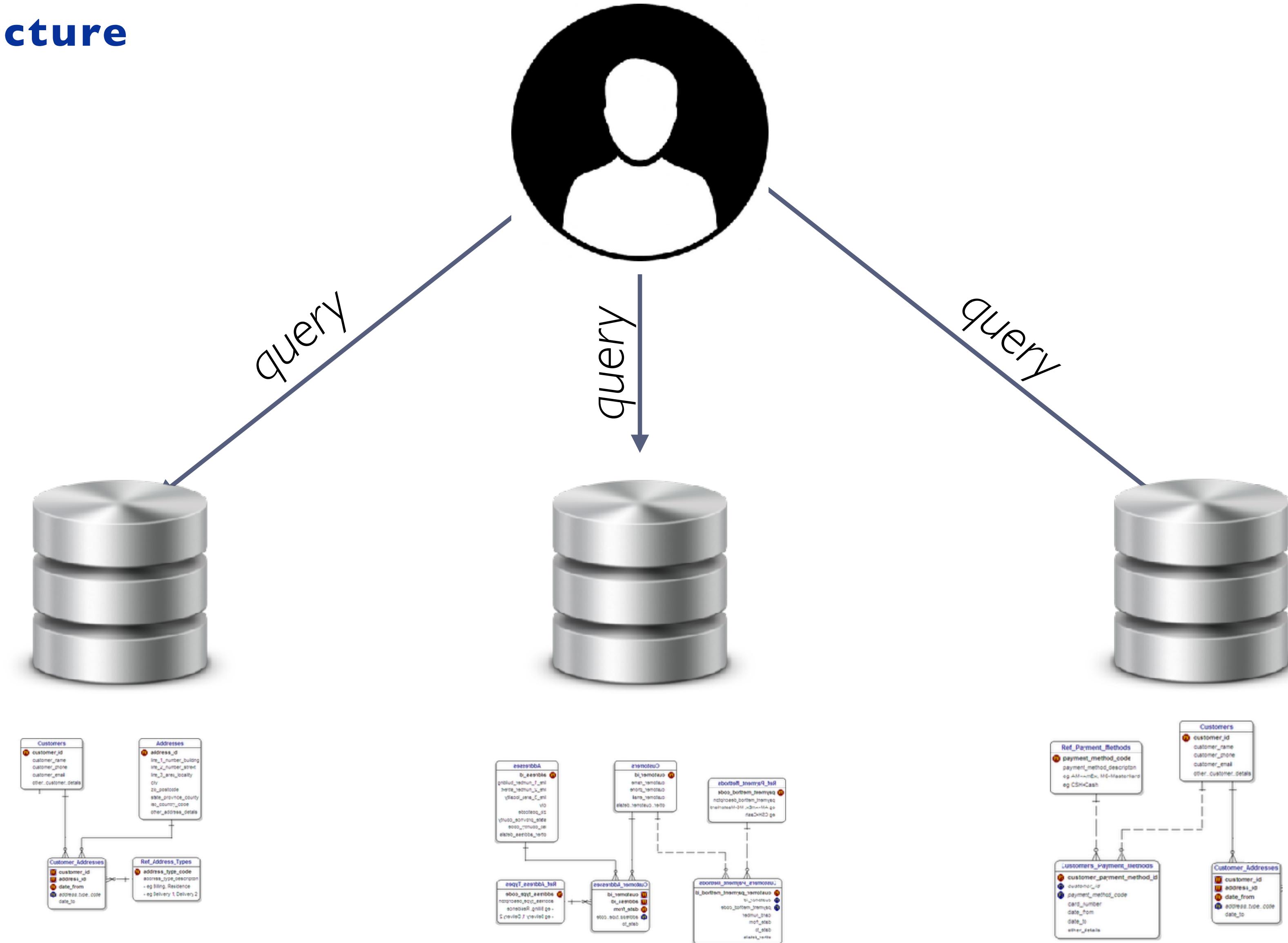


Problem: polysemy

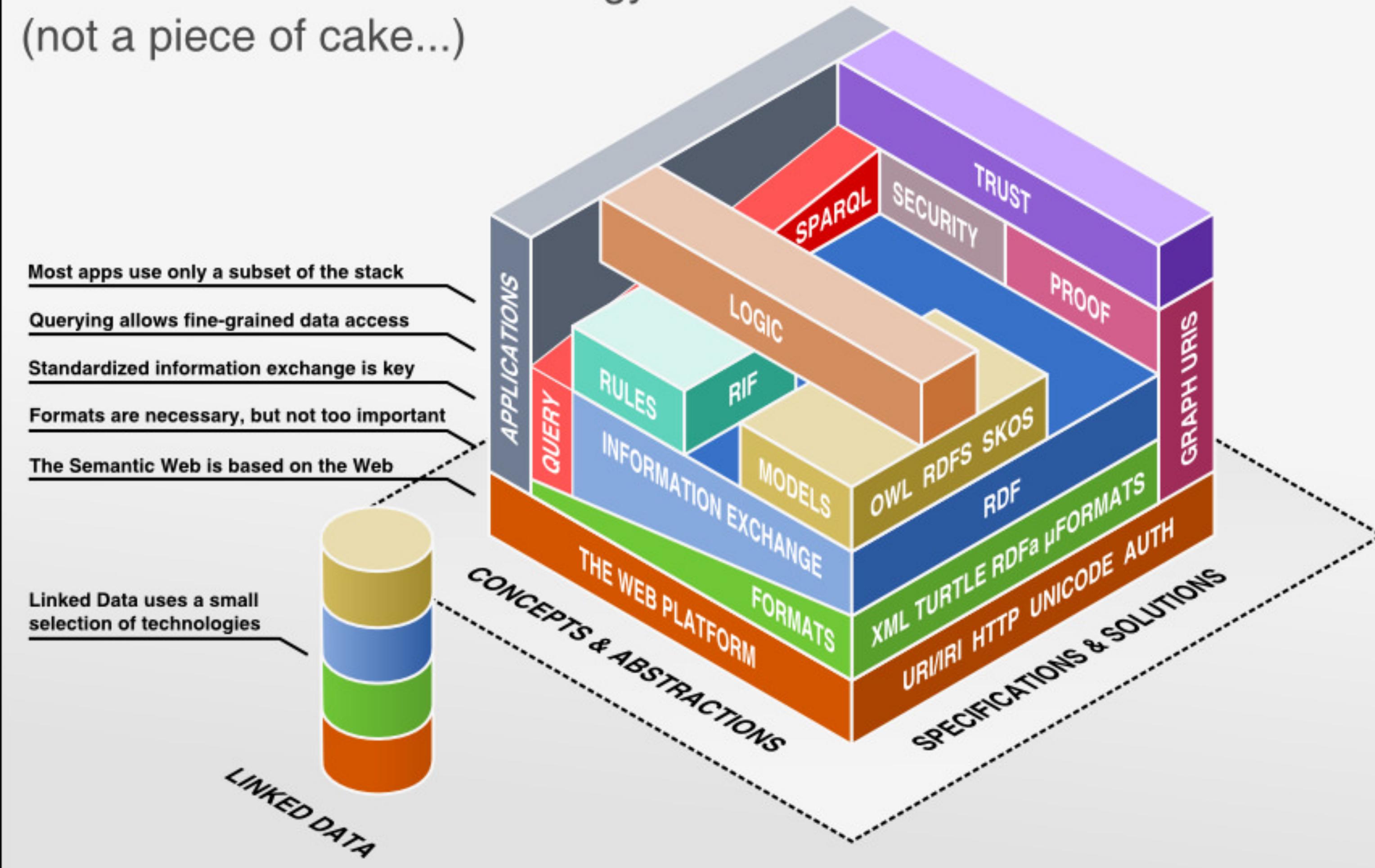




Problem: structure



The Semantic Web Technology Stack (not a piece of cake...)



RDF: Resource Description Framework

- Data model: RDF
- Semantics: RDFS (Schema)
- Syntax: Turtle / RDFa/ RDF-XML

RDF: Resource Description Framework

- RDF is based on the idea of identifying things using Web identifiers (called Uniform Resource Identifiers, or URLs), and describing resources.
- A resource can be identified as a “thing” we want to talk about: a place, a person, a name, a webpage etc.
- Properties describe relationships between resource
- A statement declare to be composed by $\langle s, o, p \rangle$

{Subject} + {Predicate} + {Object}



[<http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115892>](http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115892)



[<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>](http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type)



[<http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/E21_Person>](http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/E21_Person)

[<http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115892>](http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115892)

[<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label>](http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label)

“Jacopo Torni”

[<https://itatti.harvard.edu/institution/P00006239>](https://itatti.harvard.edu/institution/P00006239)

[<http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/P74_has_current_or_former_residence>](http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/P74_has_current_or_former_residence)

[<https://itatti.harvard.edu/institution/Ravello/P00006239>](https://itatti.harvard.edu/institution/Ravello/P00006239)

IRI

IRI

IRI

```
<rdf:Description rdf:about="http://vocab.getty.edu/  
ulan/500115892">  
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.cidoc-crm.org/  
cidoc-crm/E21_Person"/>  
  <rdfs:label>Jacopo Torni</rdfs:label>  
  <crm:P129i_is_subject_of rdf:resource="https://  
collection.itatti.harvard.edu/resource/person/  
A00001629/hollis"/>  
  <crm:P1_is_identified_by>A00001629</  
crm:P1_is_identified_by>  
  <owl:sameas rdf:datatype="http://www.w3.org/2001/  
XMLSchema#anyURI">http://www.wikidata.org/entity/  
Q2632655</owl:sameas>  
  <skos:prefLabel>Torni, Jacopo</skos:prefLabel>  
</rdf:Description>
```

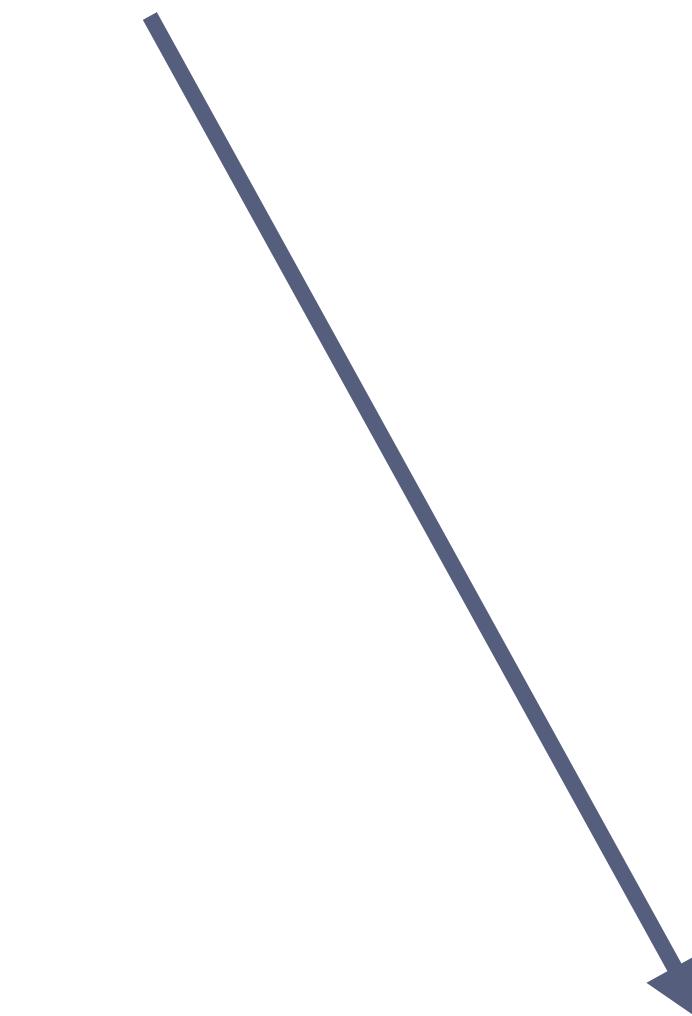
<<http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115892>>

<<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type>>

<http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/E21_Person>

<<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label>>

“Jacopo Torni”



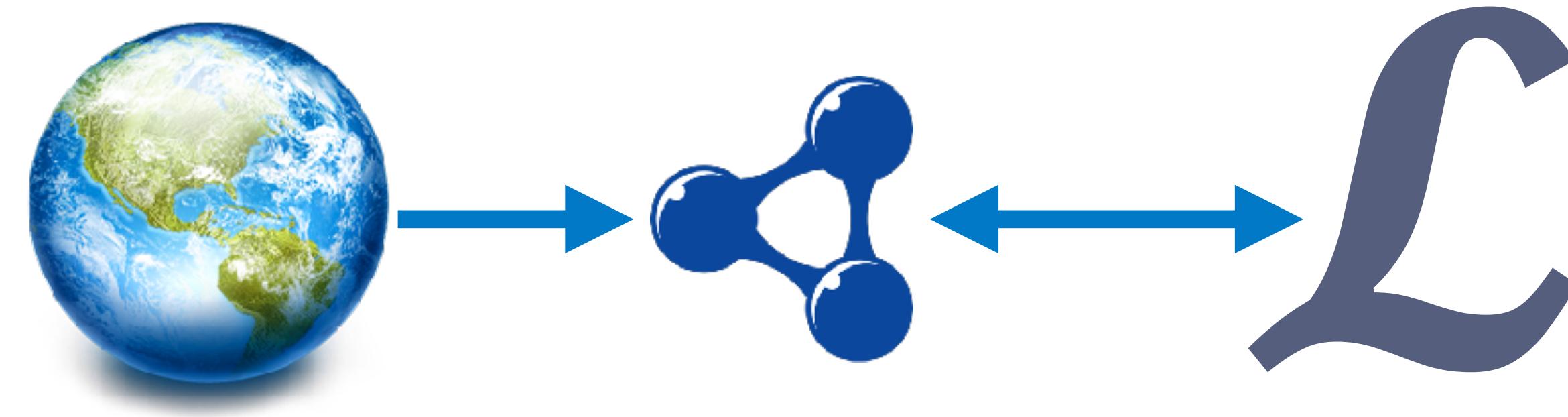
<<http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#sameas>>

“<http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q2632655>”^^<<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#anyURI>>”

RDF: Resource Description Framework

- Predicates can be URI or Literals
- Literals are atomic values (strings or dates)
- A data type tells us whether we should interpret a value as string, a date, integer or some other type. It is recommended practice to use the data types defined by XML Schema
 - decimals - “1.23” <<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal>>
 - dates - “1982-08-30”^^<<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date>>
 - String - “Jacopo Torni”

About the object

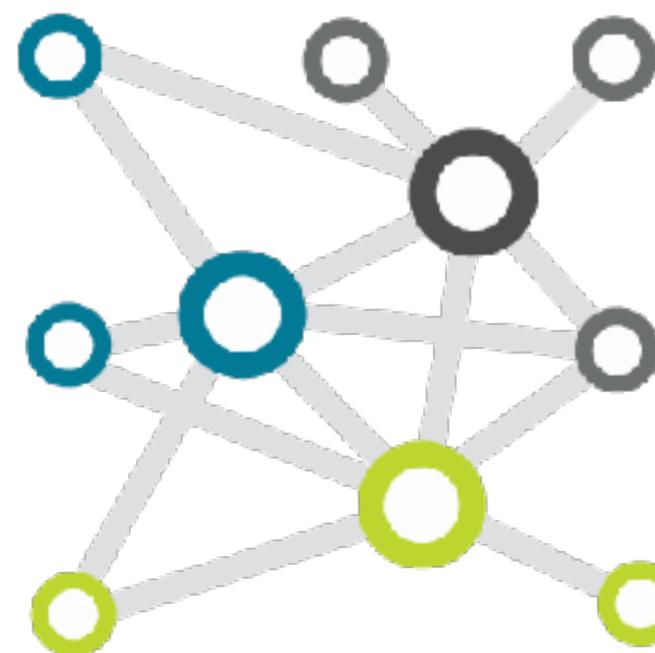


“An ontology is a formal, explicit specification of a shared conceptualization.”

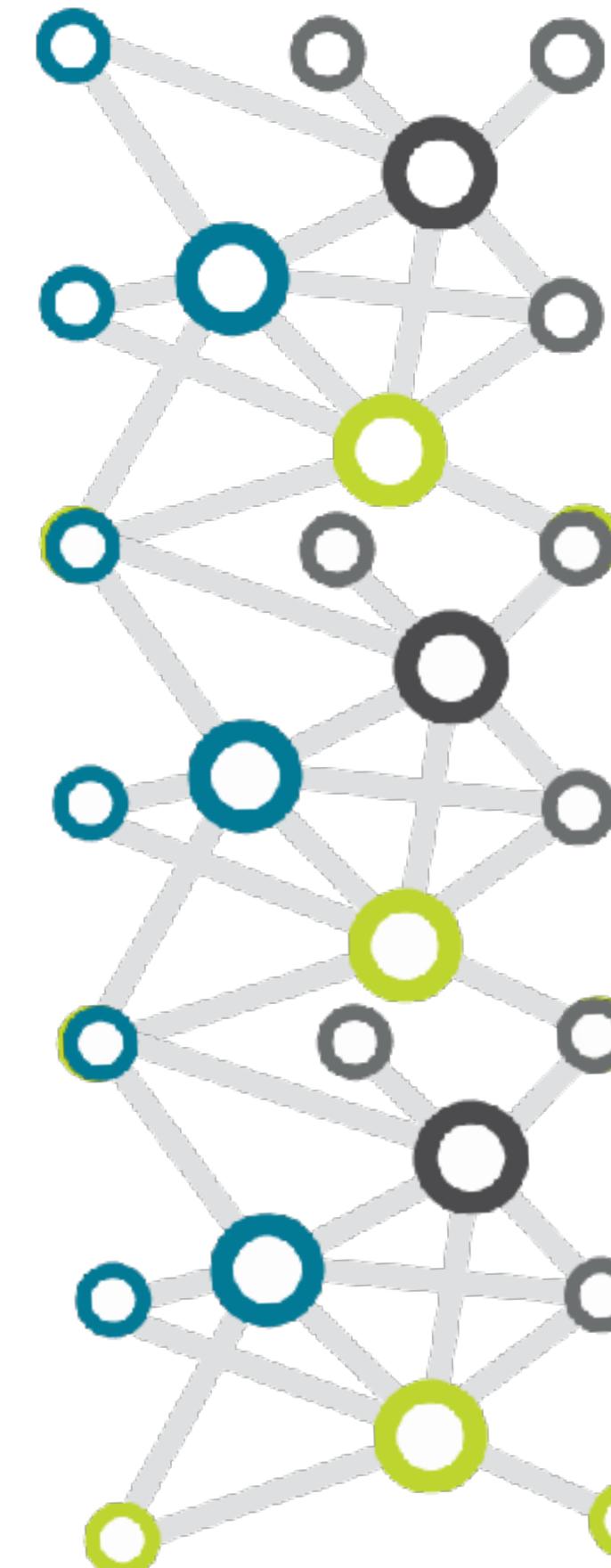
“logical theory accounting for the intended meaning of a formal vocabulary, i.e. its ontological commitment to a particular conceptualization of the world. The intended models of a logical language using such a vocabulary are constrained by its ontological commitment. An ontology indirectly reflects this commitment (and the underlying conceptualization) by approximating these intended models”

About the object

Language



Ontology



Knowledge

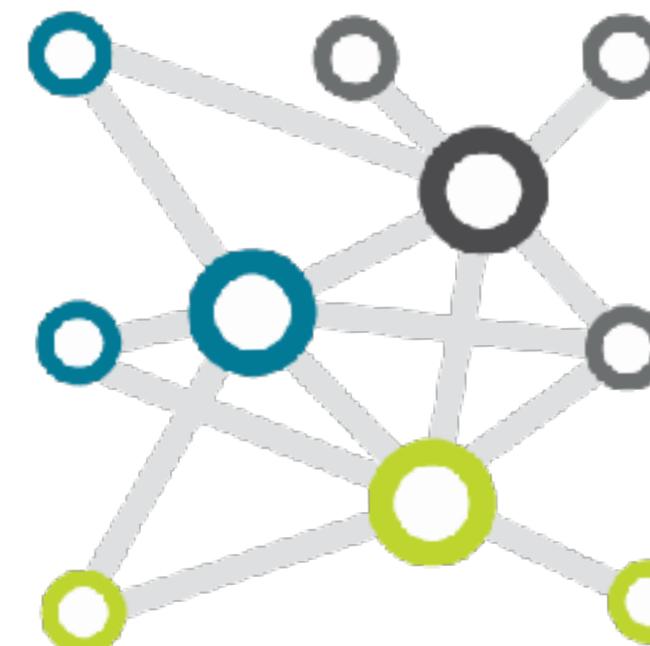


World



Ontological commitment

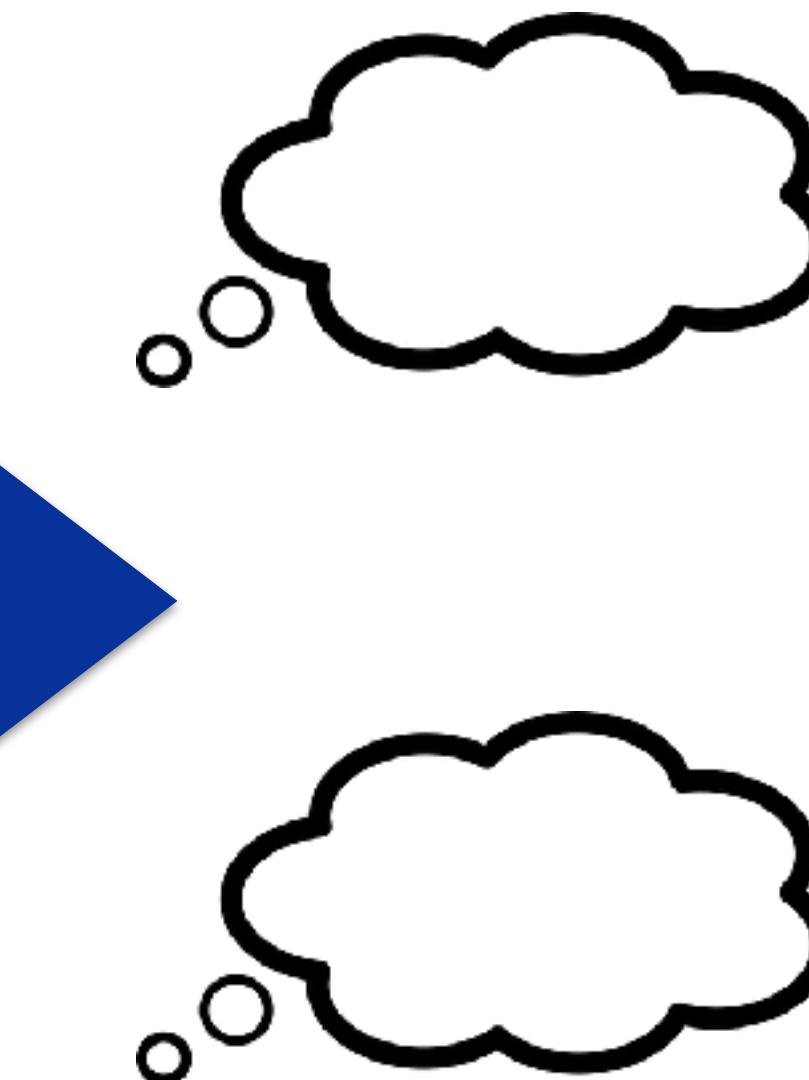
Language



Ontology



Knowledge



World



Classes and properties

Class

“A category of items that share one or more common traits serving as criteria to identify the items belonging to the class.”

Property

“A property serves to define a relationship of a specific kind between two classes [...] A property plays a role analogous to a grammatical verb, in that it must be defined with reference to both its domain and range, which are analogous to the subject and object in grammar.”

Instance

An instance of a class is a real world item that fulfils the criteria of the intension of the class

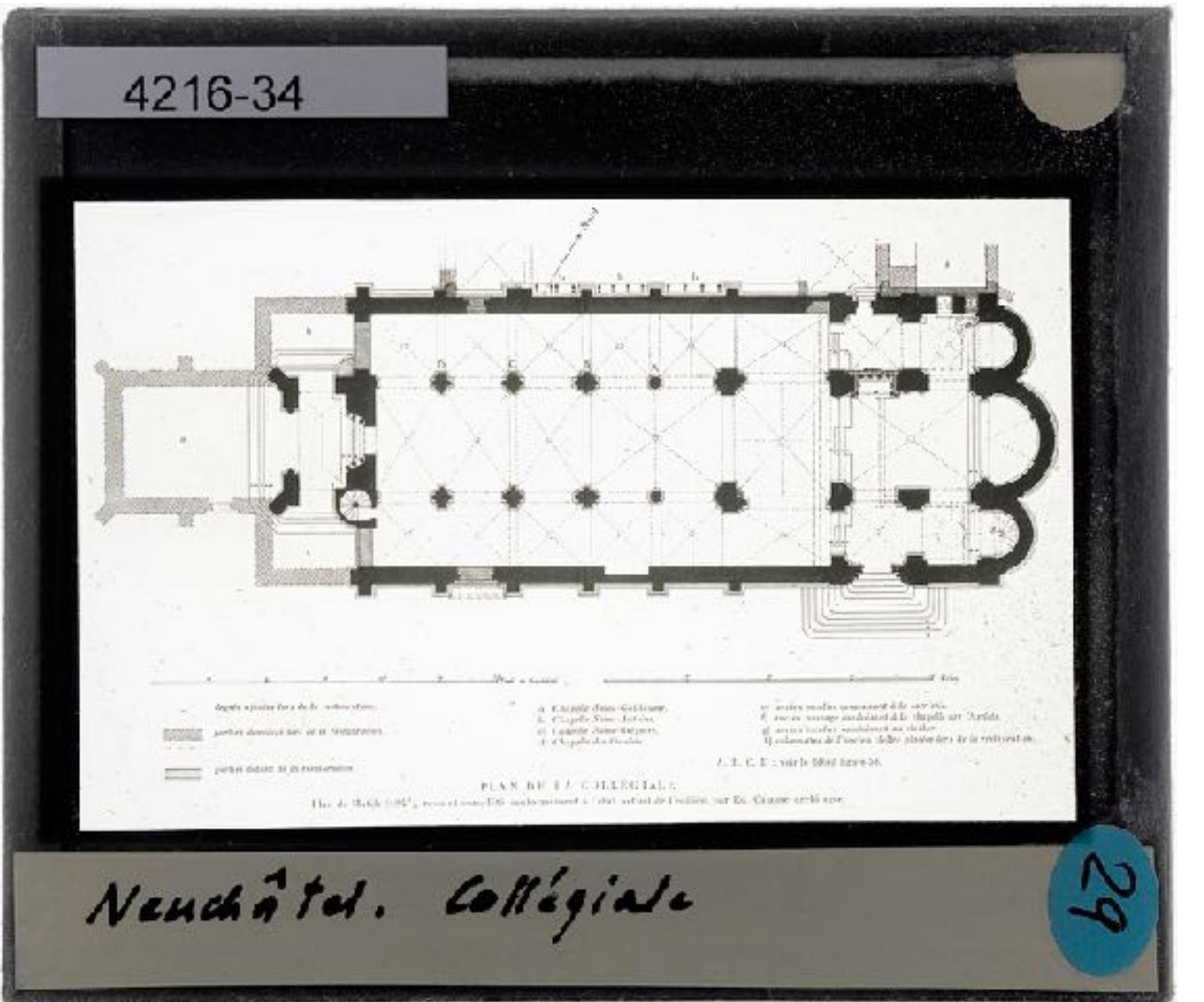
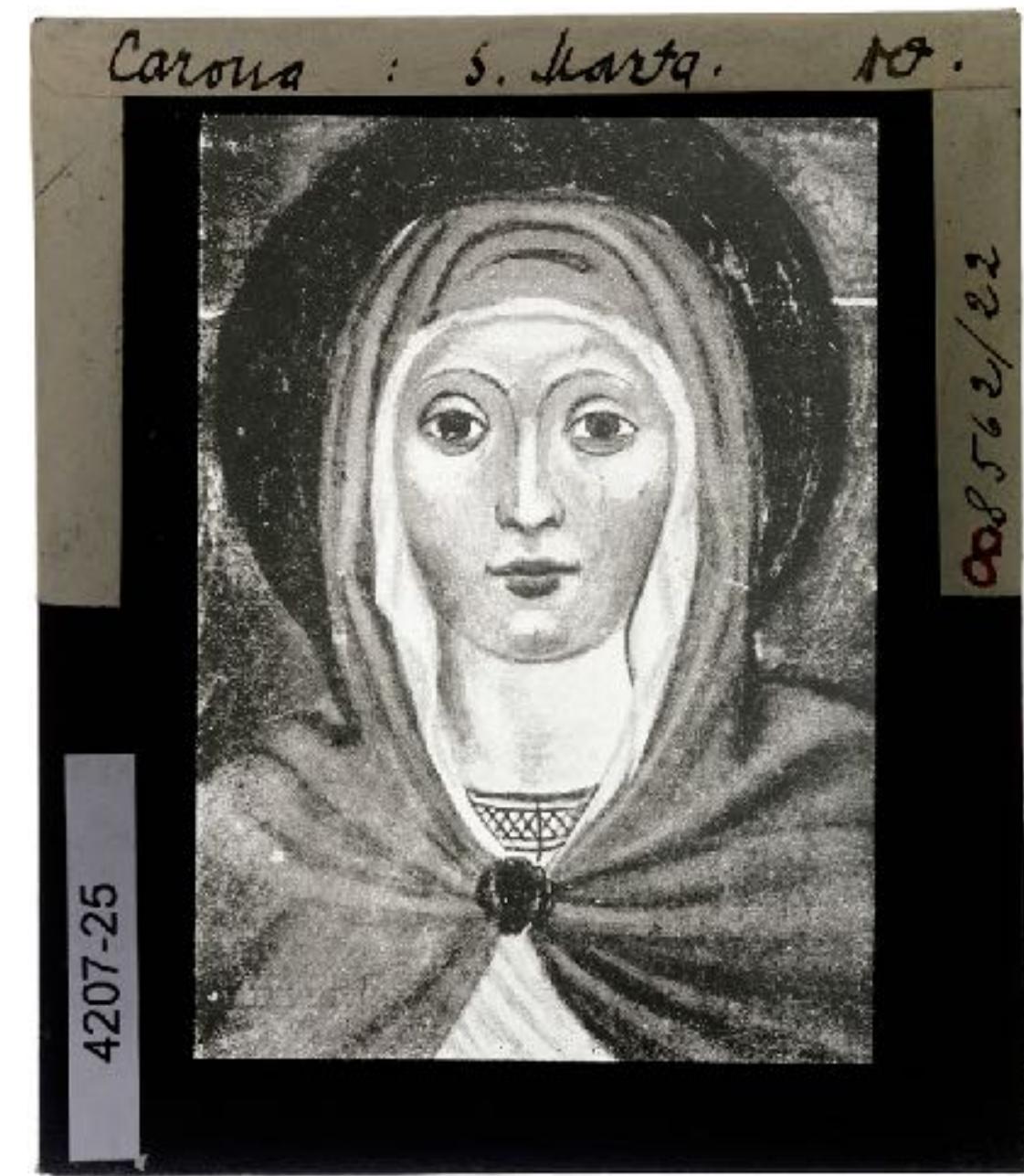
Use URI to identify things

Use namespace prefix to shorten the uri

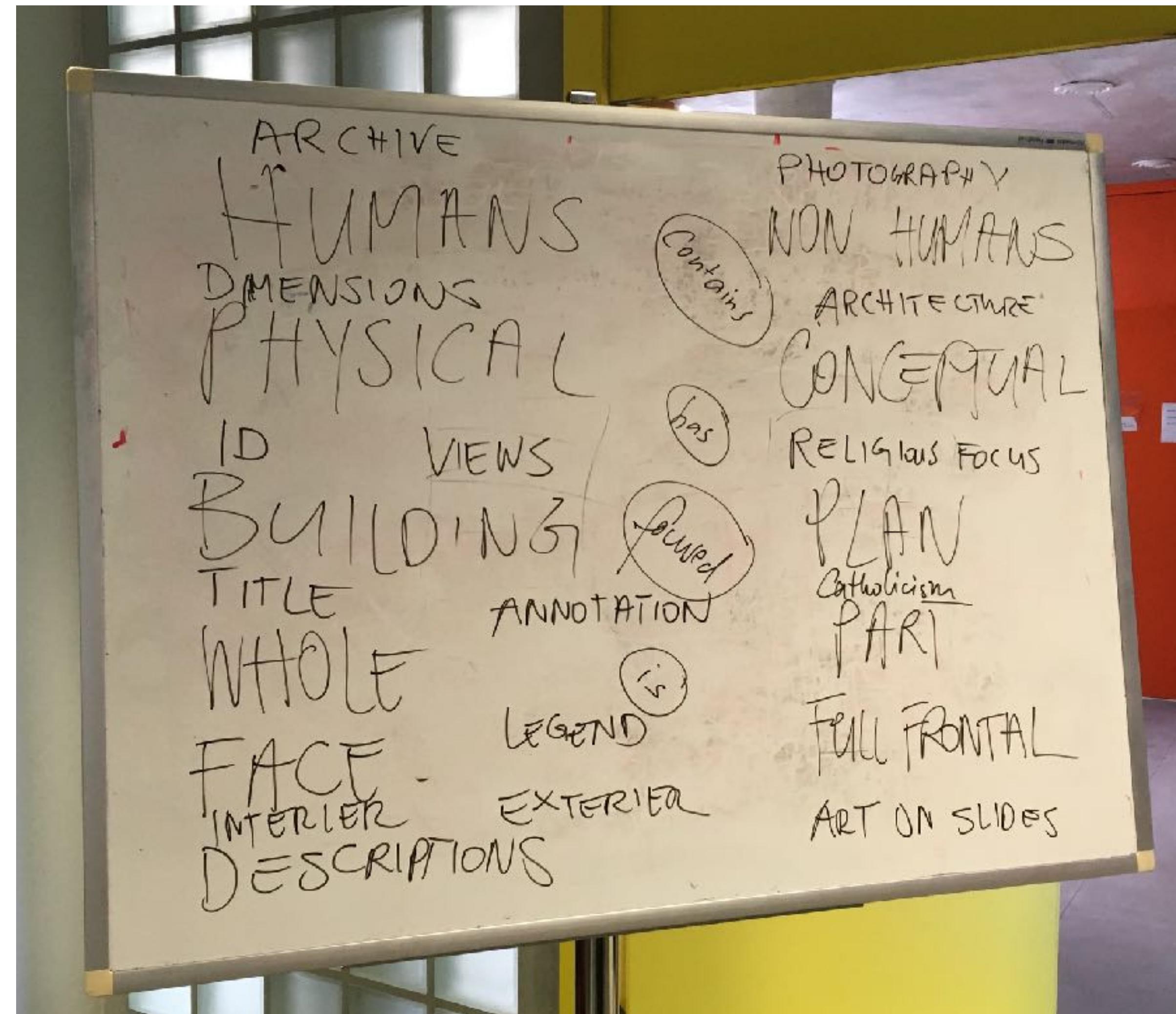
Statements always as <subject, predicate, object>

Ontology define what these URI are about:

- <http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/E21_Person>



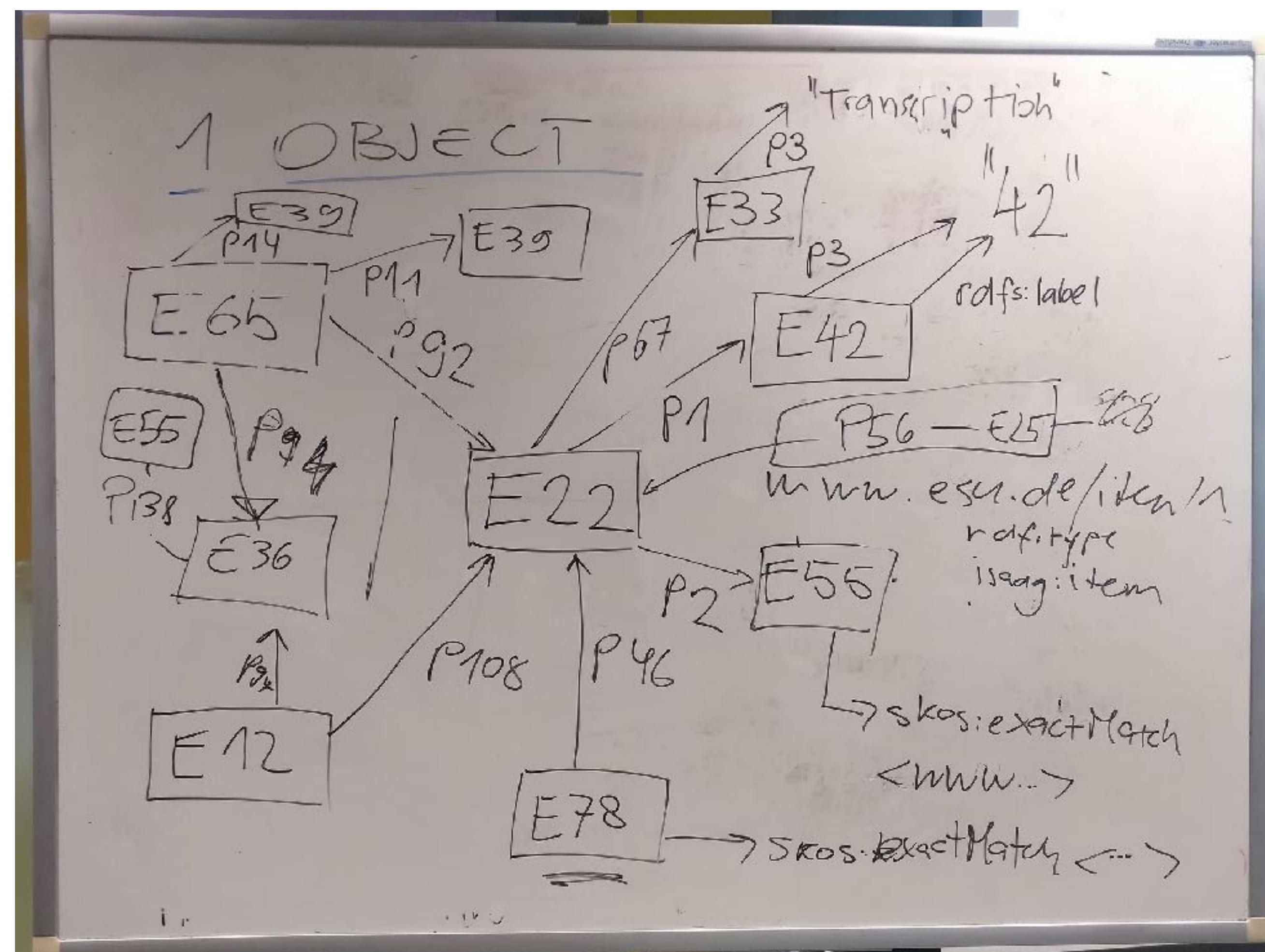
Modelling requires domain knowledge and is an iterative process



The complexity of a photo archive



Lots of possibilities, focus on your use-case



What is CIDOC-CRM?

- CIDOC stands for International Committee for Documentation of ICOM the International Council of Museums
- CRM is the Conceptual Reference Model of CIDOC
- in short: a model to describe cultural heritage that started in paper format in the late 80s and went through several technological advancements

In more detail

- SIG, the Special Interest Group, was tasked to standardise the model in order to make it ISO compliant.
- Nowadays the SIG is the main body and discussion forum of CIDOC-CRM, that works on the content, the publication as well as the technology involved.
- Main objective: connect data from the cultural heritage domain coming from different institutions in order to be able to make an informed scientific argument.

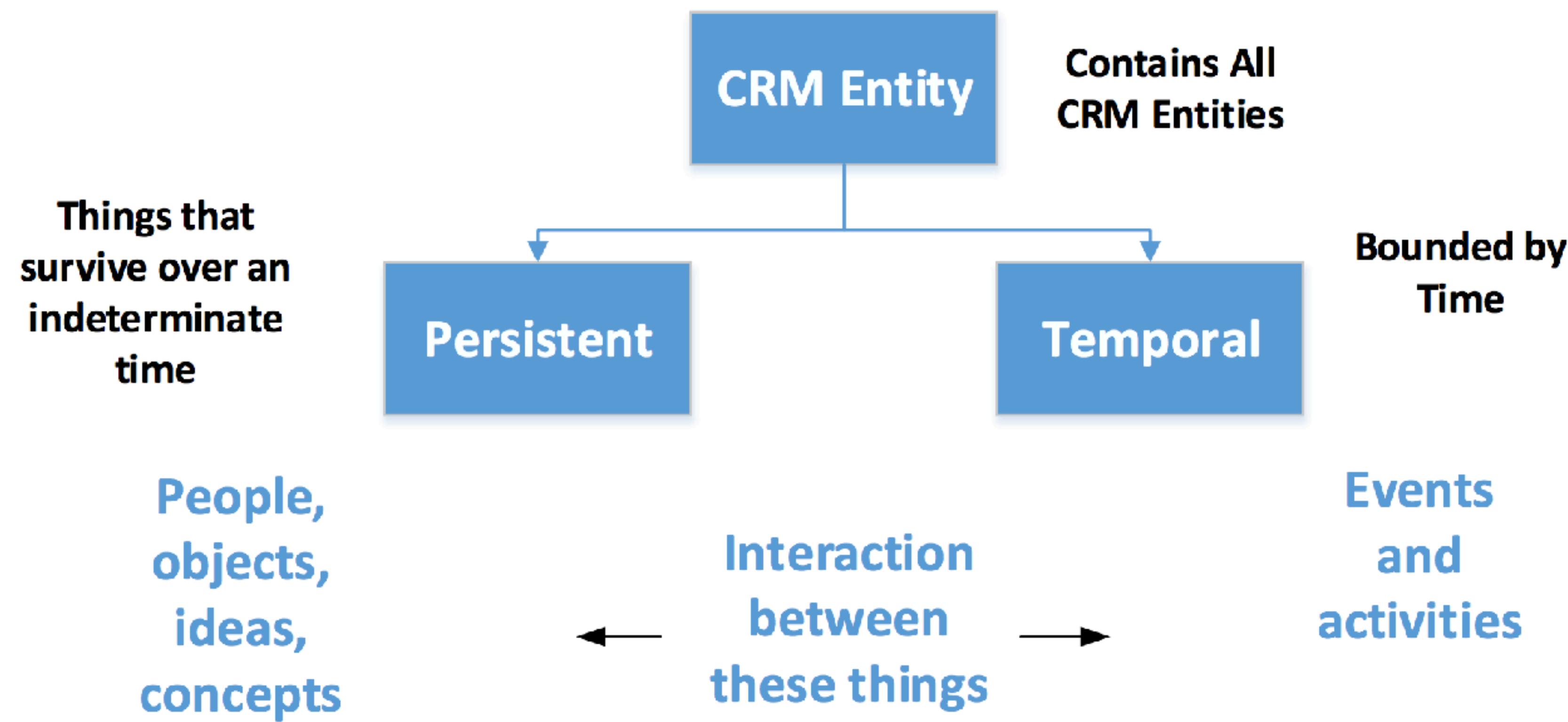
In more detail

- capture not only descriptive data but also the underlying semantics
- organized in a formal structure, with „clearly“ defined concepts and relationships
- understood by humans and machines, therefore it needs to involve computer scientists and domain experts
- event based model

Definition - general

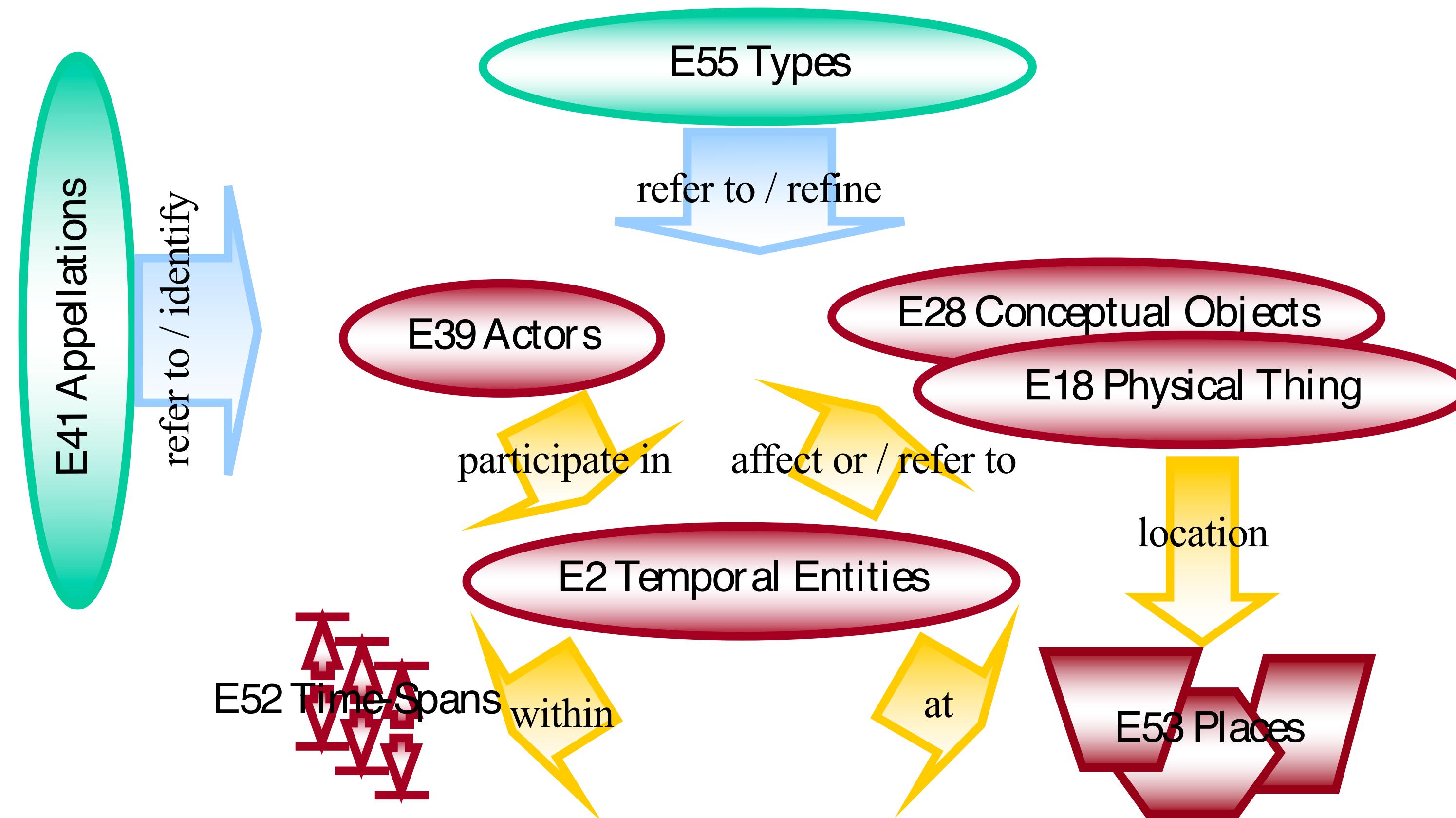
- The CIDOC CRM is an ontology - a form of knowledge representation. An ontology represents the categorical knowledge within a domain, in this case the cultural heritage domain. The function of a domain ontology is to mediate the variability within a domain and provide a framework under which we can collaborate despite having different datasets. It is a language, not a statement of current scholarly convictions.

Persistent and Temporary Things



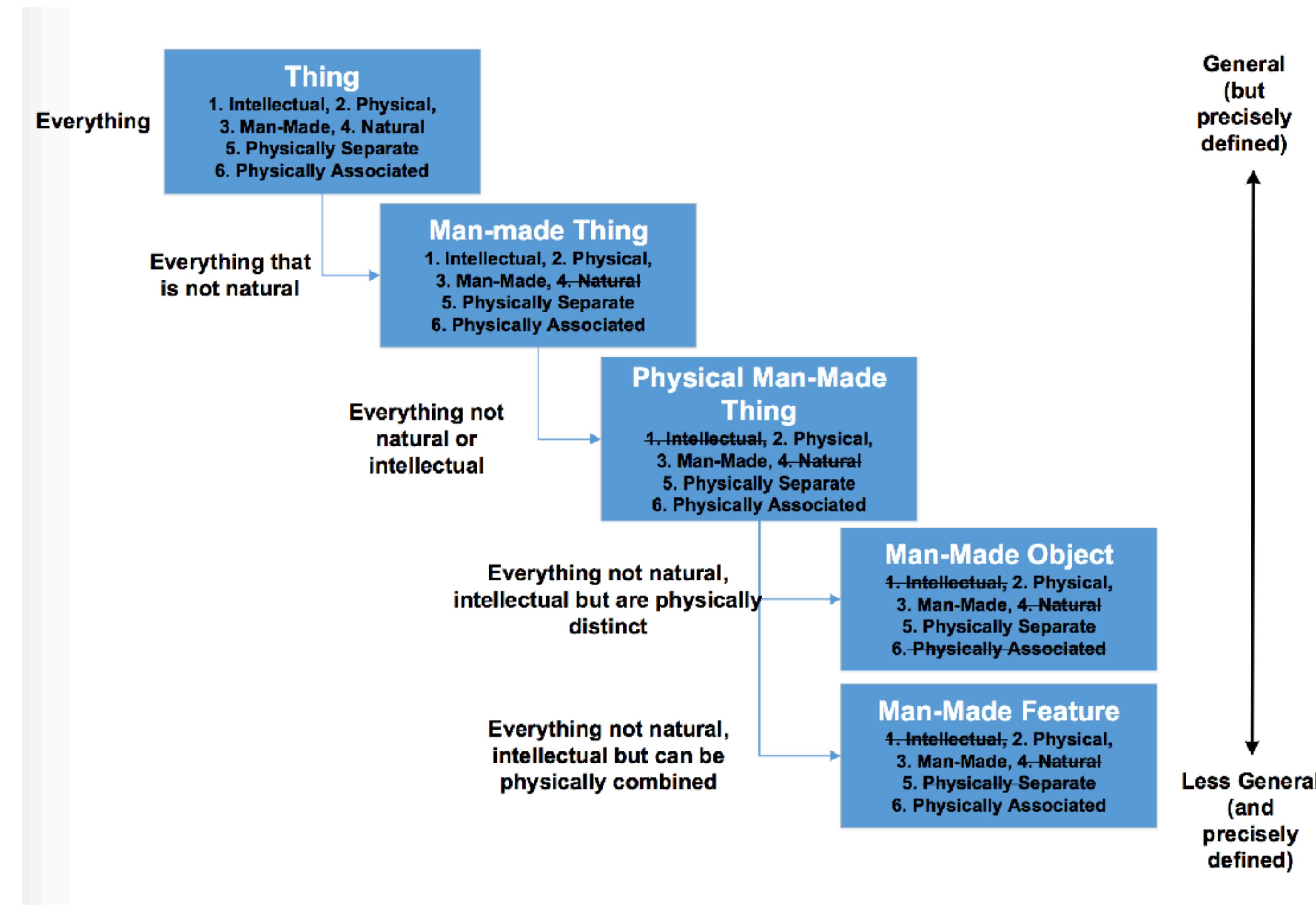
The CIDOC CRM

Top-level classes useful for integration



16

Poly-hierarchical



Nicht sicher | www.cidoc-crm.org/Entity/E21-Person/Version-6.2

ICOM international council of museums **CIDOC** international committee for documentation

CIDOC CRM CONCEPTUAL REFERENCE MODEL

Home The Model Activities Resources Community News

Search

Resources

E21 Person in Version 6.2

MODEL RELATED MATERIAL

- [Versions of the CIDOC-CRM](#)
- [References](#)
- [Presentations](#)
- [Technical Papers](#)
- [Tutorials](#)
- [Critics](#)
- [Important Theories](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Mappings](#)
- [Compatible Models](#)
- [Translations](#)
- [FAQ](#)

MEETING PRODUCTS

- [Minutes](#)
- [Issues](#)
- [CRM SIG archive](#)
- [Meeting Contributions](#)

[Intro](#) [Learning Material](#) [Look up](#)

Subclass of : [E20 Biological Object](#), [E39 Actor](#)
Superclass of: No superclasses found
Scope Note:
 This class comprises real persons who live or are assumed to have lived.
 Legendary figures that may have existed, such as Ulysses and King Arthur, fall into this class if the documentation refers to them as historical figures. In cases where doubt exists as to whether several persons are in fact identical, multiple instances can be created and linked to indicate their relationship. The CRM does not propose a specific form to support reasoning about possible identity.

Examples:

- Tut-Ankh-Amun
- Nelson Mandela

In First Order Logic:
 $E21(x) \supset E20(x), E21(x) \supset E39(x)$

Properties:
[P152 has parent \(is parent of\) : E21 Person](#)

Inherited properties:

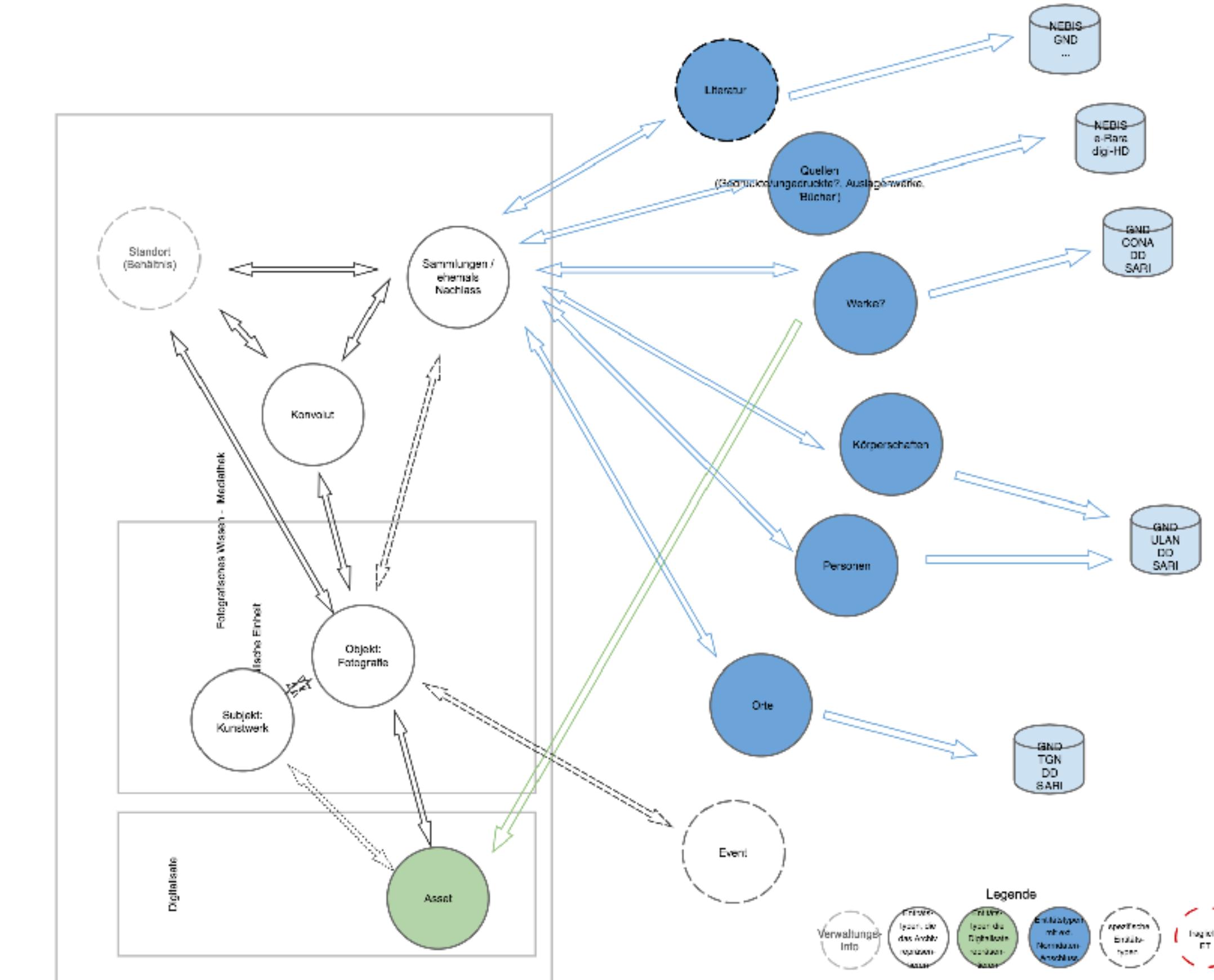
- [List of properties](#)

Inherited references:

- [List of references](#)

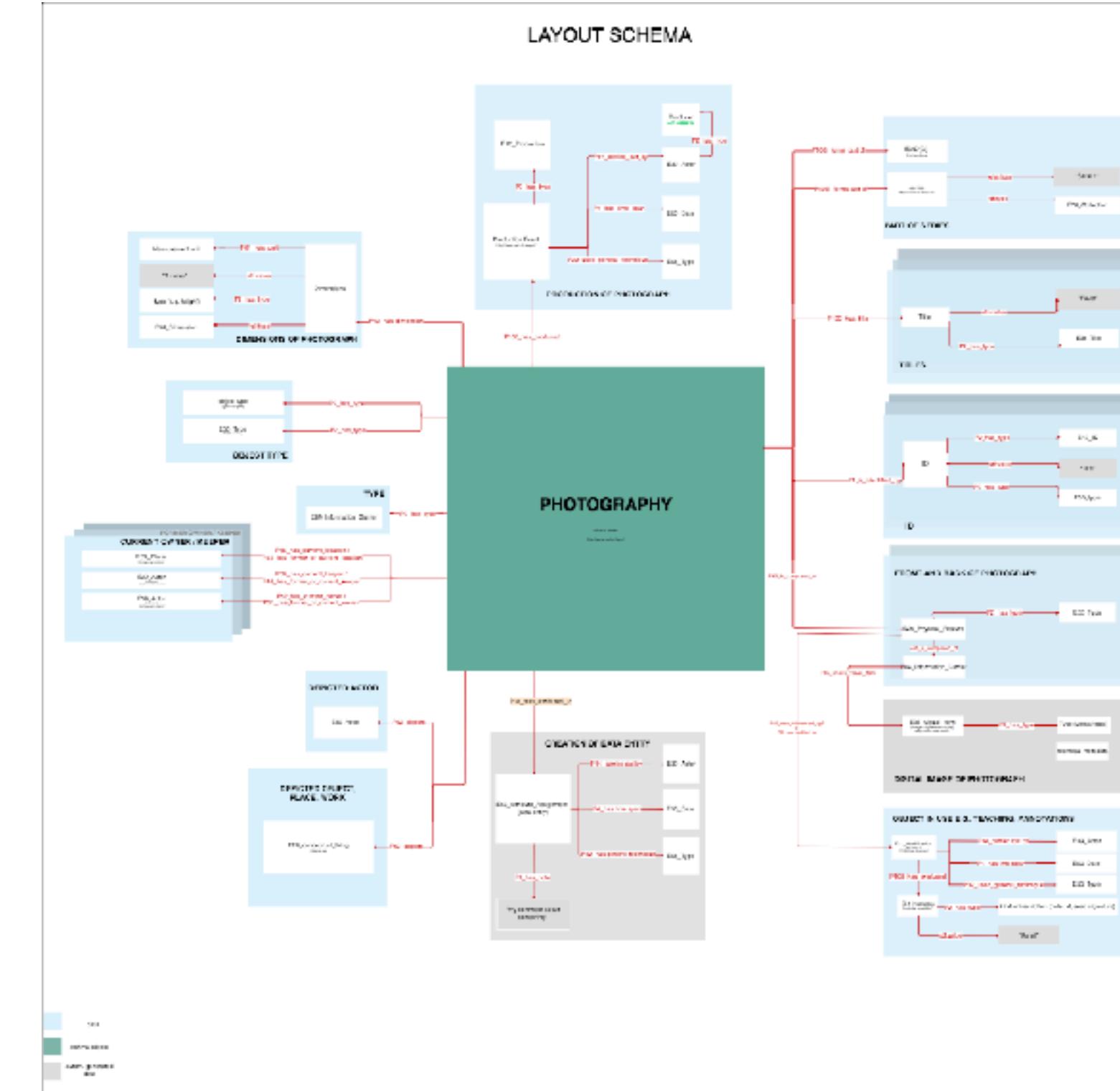
Result of First iteration

Clear focus on the workflow



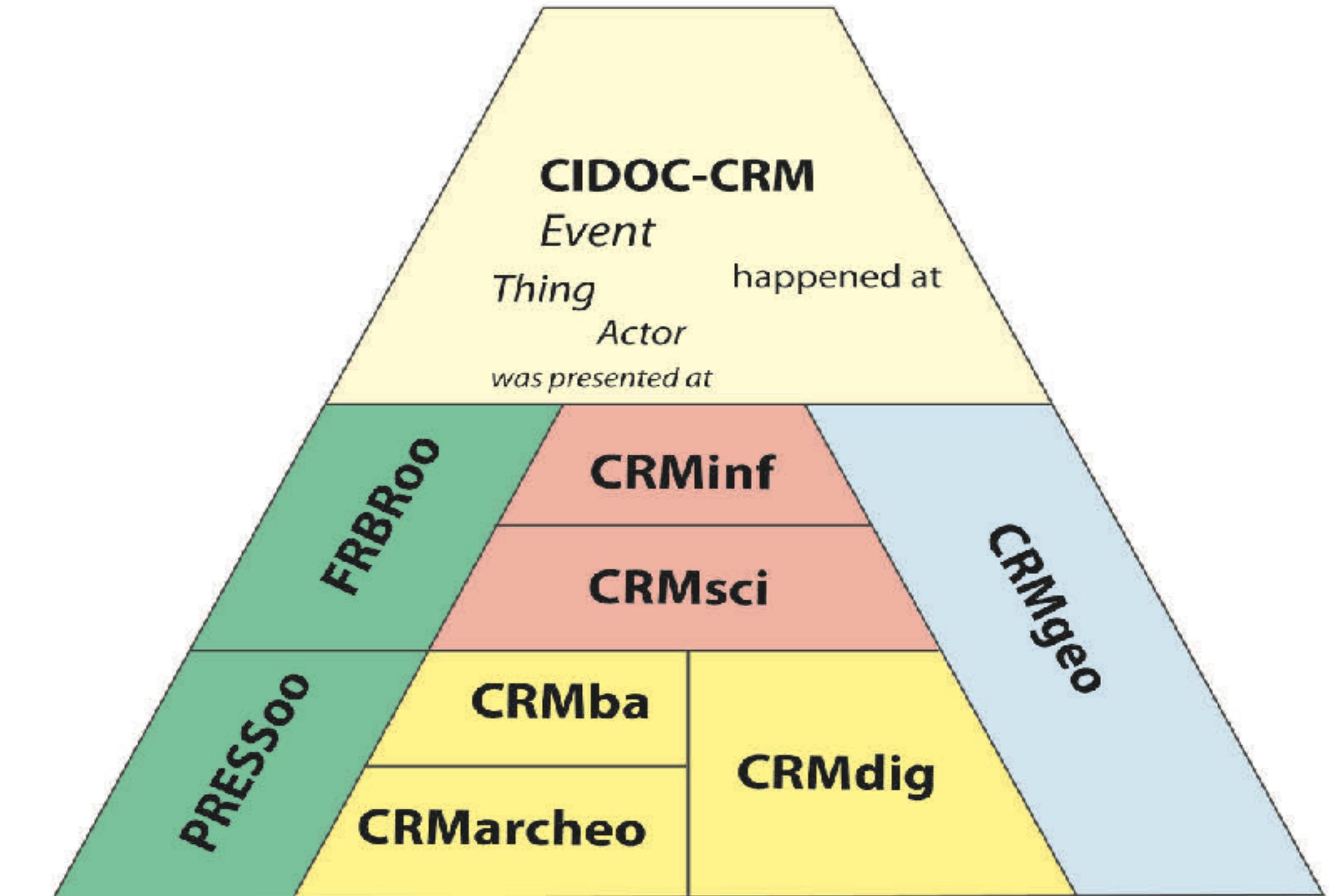
Current iteration

Reusing standards



Extensions

Type	Top Level Ontology
Scope	Cultural Heritage and E-Sciences
Classes	90+-
Relations	150+-
Version	6
Maintained by	CIDOC CRM SIG
Official Extensions	8
Access	http://www.cidoc-crm.org/



- Digital Provenance (CRMdig)
- Scientific discourse (CRMsci)
- Archeology and Building Archeology (CRMarcheo & CRMba)
- Geo-spatial science (CRMgeo)

- Focus on **Data Provenance**, which may indicate:
 - WHY: why we obtain something (*the tuples involved in the computation of a result tuple*)
 - WHERE: where the result comes from (*where these tuples reside*)
 - HOW: how we obtain a specific result and not another - replication
(*the query operators used to obtain the result tuple*)

**THE LONDON CHARTER****FOR THE COMPUTER-BASED VISUALISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Establishing internationally-recognised principles for the use of computer-based visualisation by researchers, educators and cultural heritage organisations.

[A New Introduction to The London Charter](#)

[Download The London Charter \(2.1, February 2009\)](#)

NEWS

- [The Portuguese translation](#) is created by Botelho, Dias, Madeira & de Almeida, November 2014
- [The Hungarian translation](#) is created by Kelemen, Kavanagh, Szenes & Rácz, October 2014
- [The German translation](#) is updated by Susanne Krömker, July 2013
- [The Bosnian translation](#) is created by Selma Rizvić, November 2012
- [The Japanese translation](#) is created by Go Sugimoto & Reiko Kadobayashi, November 2012
- [The Farsi \(Persian\) translation](#) is created by Mahdokht Farjamirad & Morteza Lak, November 2012
- [The Chinese translation](#) is launched in Beijing, 18 October 2012

- Introduction
- Preamble
- Objectives
- Principles
- Glossary
- History
- Bibliography
- Downloads
- Links
- People

PARTNERS

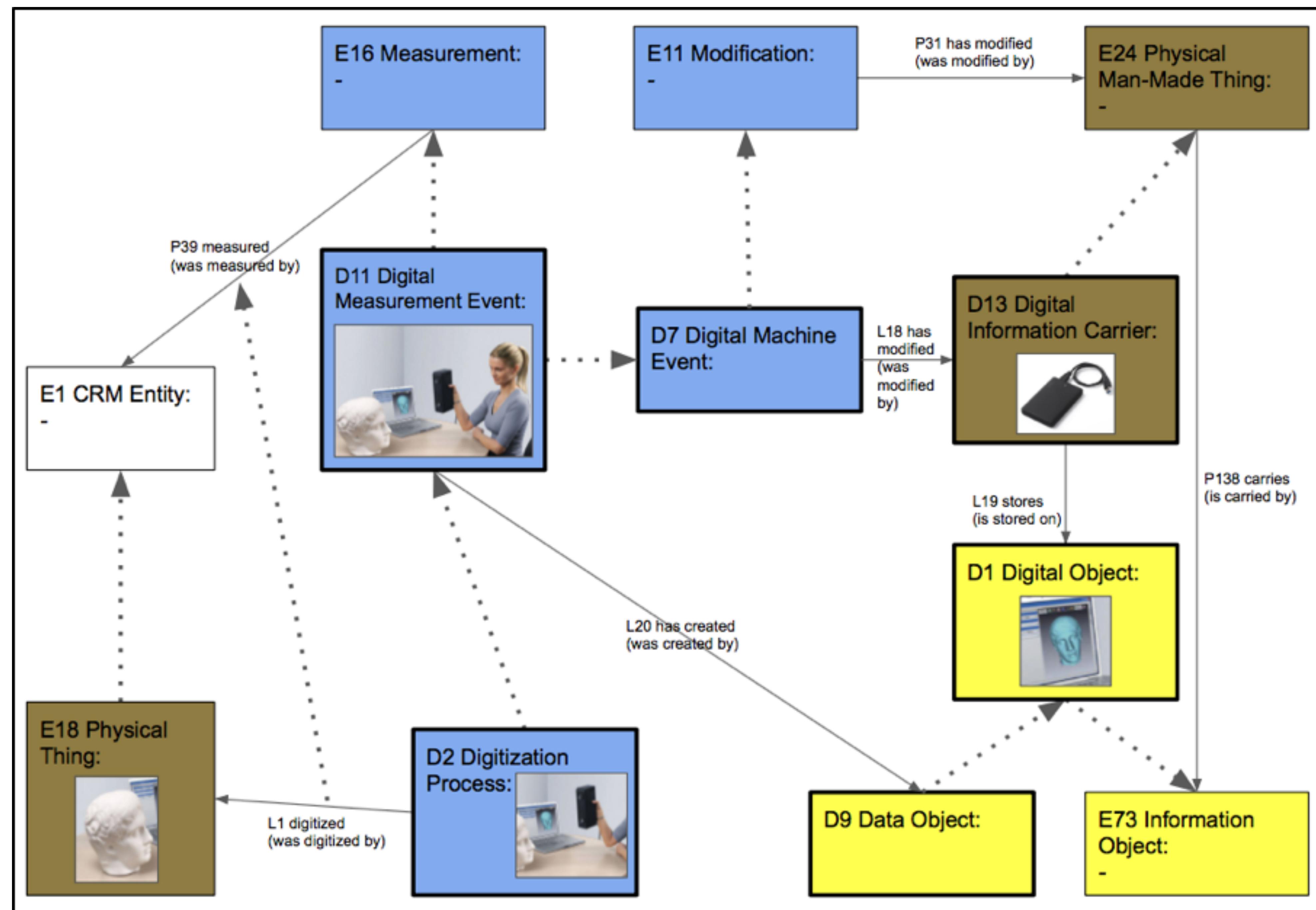
© 2009 LONDONCHARTER.ORG - XHTML - CSS

“Ensure that digital heritage visualisation is, and is seen to be, at least as intellectually and technically rigorous as longer established cultural heritage research and communication methods”



“using a virtual model to visually recover a building or object made by humans at a given moment in the past from available physical evidence of these buildings or objects, scientifically reasonable comparative inferences and in general all studies carried out by archaeologists and other experts in relation to archaeological and historical science”

- Focus on the transition between the physical and digital world to the many transformations that occur to digital objects once stored in some digital environment
- Helpful for eventual reasoning over properties propagated through digital transformation
- Digital Transformation Event are documented according to their relations to digital inputs and outputs - other instances of digital objects - and the effective parameters.
- We need to know the conditions under which digitization took place also as a physical event in order to evaluate the end product

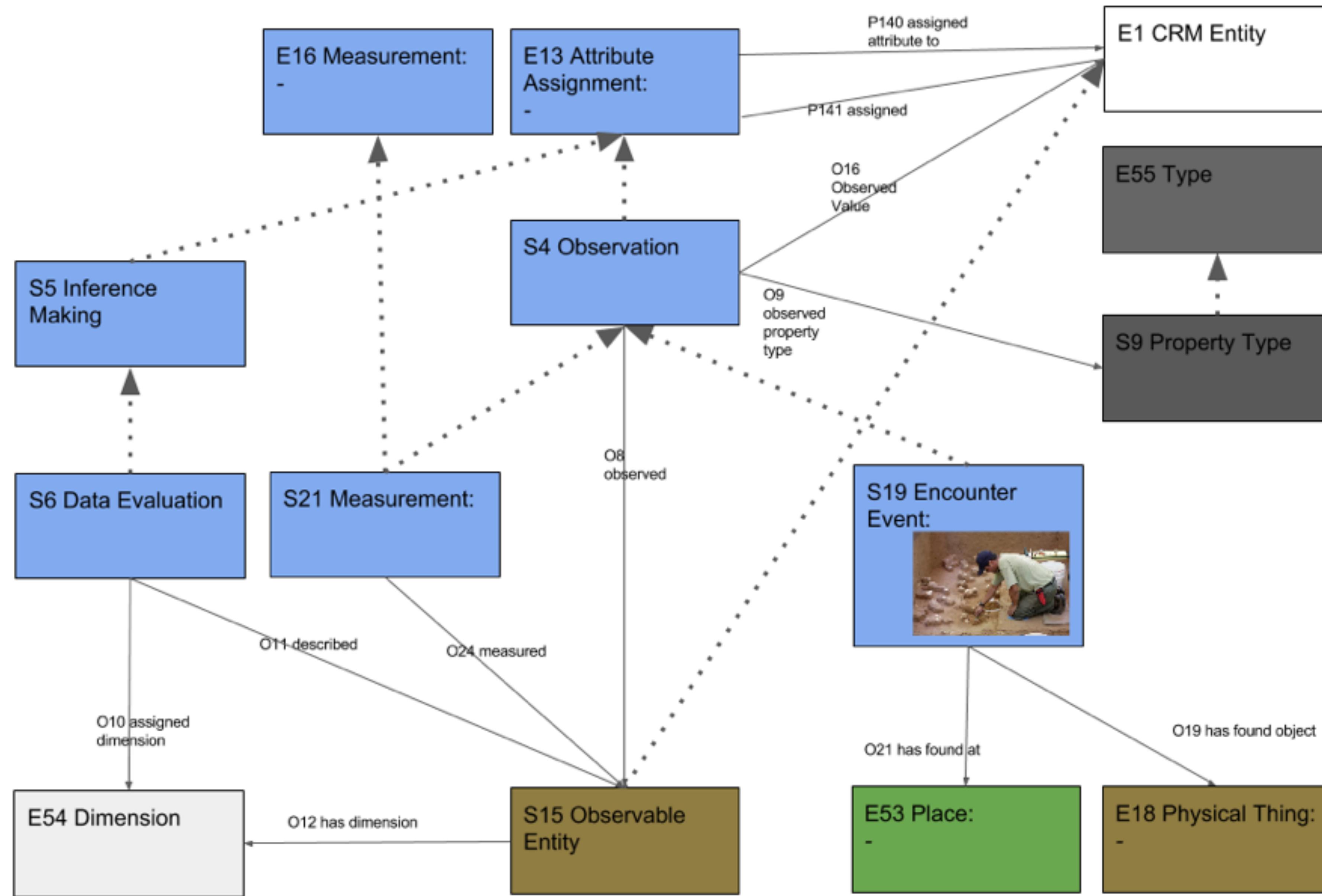


- For scientific observations in geology, biology, archaeological excavations, digital productions and medicine
- Describe the workflow of forming of a hypothesis to perform and explain observations that are made, the gathering of data, and the drawing of conclusions that confirm or deny the original hypothesis

- Form of a hypothesis to perform an observation (select parameters, properties, signals and the way of converting these to data)
- Perform the observations. (They are only concerned with objects or events that are observable, either directly or indirectly)
- Explain the observations made and the gathering of data
- Draw conclusions based upon this data, (make a scientific hypothesis - tentative explanations about the observations made)
- Deduce the implications (test them through further observation, compare the results)
- Confirm, deny, re-evaluate the original hypothesis
- Formulate valid theories (allow others to repeat the observations)

- The **human observer**
- The **object of observation** (a “thing”, “something”, a process or a state?),
- The **observation hypothesis** (choice of parameters),
- The **environment**
- The **identity of the object**, if any,
- The **time and location**
- The **condition of the thing**,
- The **instrumentation and method used**
- The **identity, authenticity and transmission of the produced records**
- The **inference making**

CRMsci: Observation Processes



- inconsistencies & confusion about the meaning of terms such as argument, premise, conclusion, issue, etc...
- confuse the argument with the fact used as an argument (argument is relationships, not classes)
- connecting argumentation models with information systems: none or unable to fully support or understand human argumentation

Fact

Rick has fair skin, red hair and freckles, and he sunbathed all day yesterday.

(probably) Conclusion

Rick will probably get seriously sunburnt.

Warrant

People with fair skin, red hair and freckles usually get sunburnt easily.

Backing

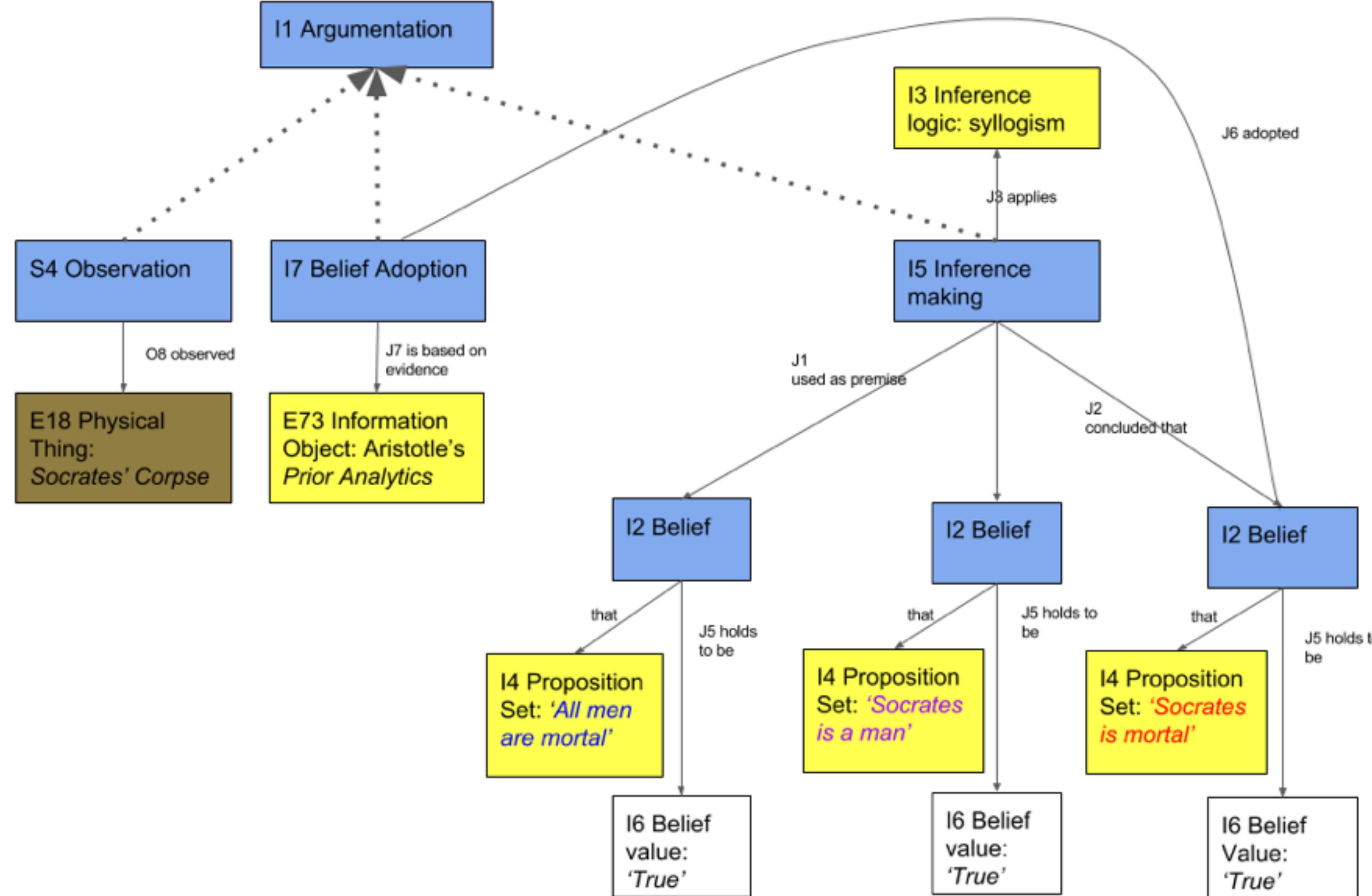
Those people have little melanin in their skin.
Melanin protects against sunburn.

Rebuttal

Rick's parents both have fair skin, red hair and freckles, and they never seem to get sunburnt however much they sit outside.

- Based on traditional premises-conclusions enriched with elements such as warrant, backing, and rebuttal
- he has only discussed the structure of arguments. He failed to analyze the problem-solving process.
- Toulmin's approach does not support reinstatements and does not discuss the evaluation status of arguments.
- Static

- Difference between the class Argument and the class of propositions set who support it.
- The class Belief, allows for the documentation not of the truth or falsity of propositions, which would imply an absolute and completed process, but rather the documentation of the states of belief in the truth or falsity of propositions held by certain actors for certain periods of time based on certain logics - I3 Inference Logic - and certain sets of evidence - I4 Proposition Set



CRMinf

According to CIDOC CRM a *Period* is:

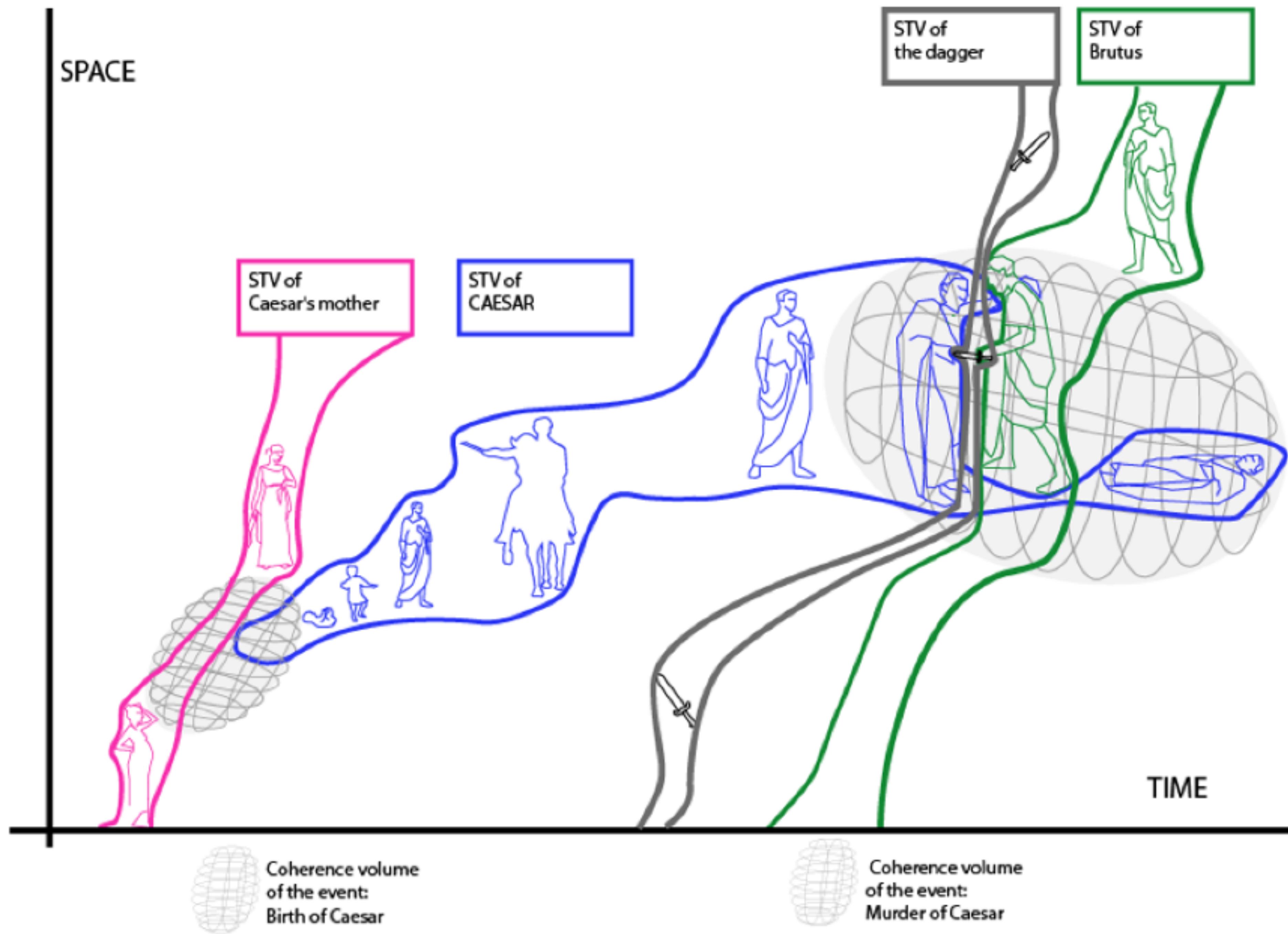
- “a set of coherent phenomena or cultural manifestations”
- bounded in space and time
- approximated by empirical evidence through observations
- e.g., Jurassic era, Mink dynasty, Caesar’s lifetime, etc.

An *Event* is a *Period* that brings about a change

- e.g., Trojan war, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.

Space-time Volume (STV):

- spatiotemporal confinement of a period
- time projection: time frame in which the period is active
- space projection: region where the period is located

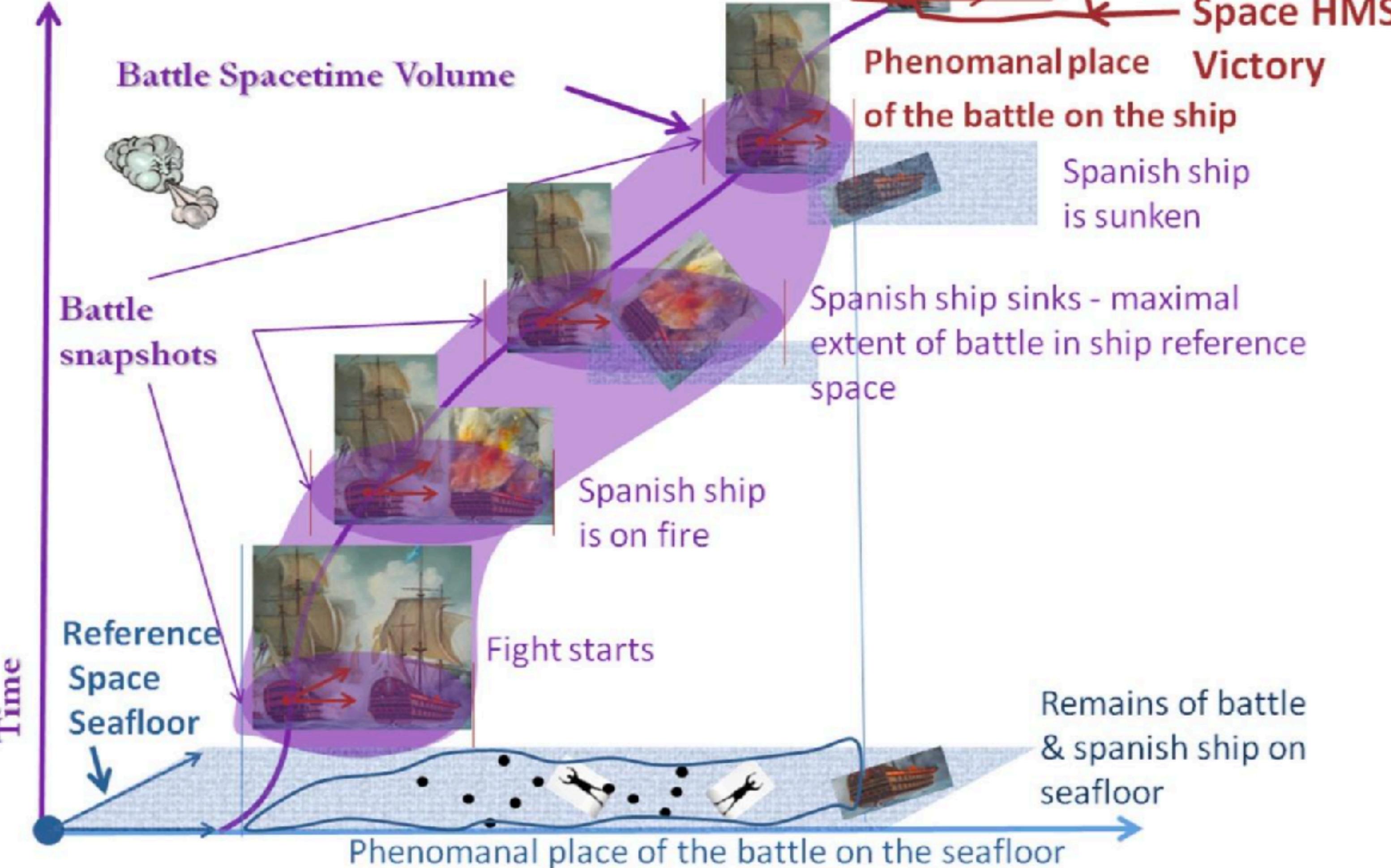


Distinction between the **Phenomenal place** (real-world phenomena) and the **Declarative place** (human-defined).

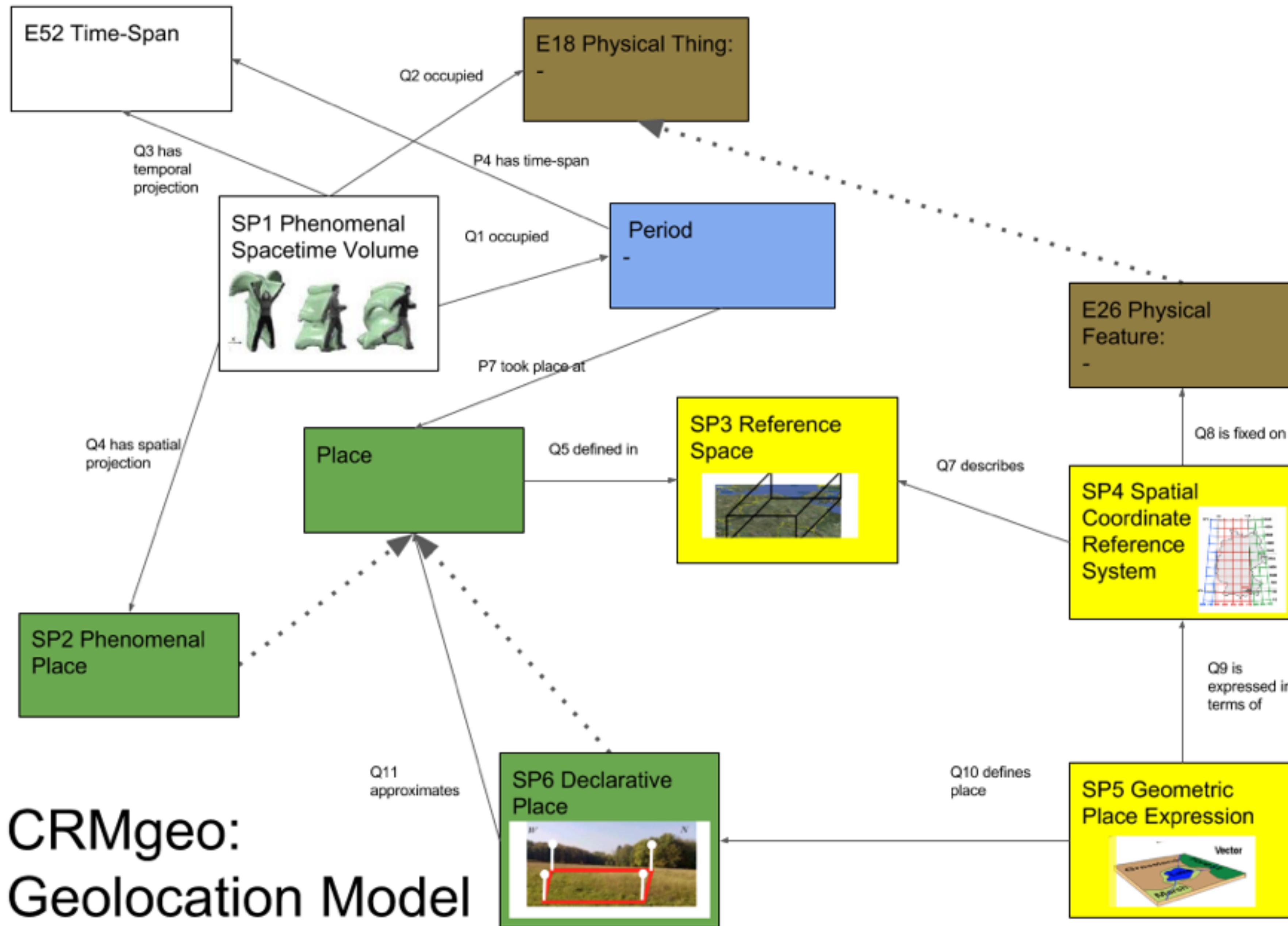
Phenomenal Space: where the phenomenon took place - Space Time Volume defined as a 4 dimensional fuzzy point set which material phenomena like Events or Physical Things occupy in the Space-Time. It is regarded to be unique but unknown and unobservable in its exact extent.

Declarative Space: the one we studied (slice of a SpaceTime Volume), approximating with a Reference Space defined by Geometric place expression or Natural Language Place Expressions.

Moving Reference Spaces



An event can have multiple reference space. Can either be projected on the seafloor as Reference Space or on the Reference Space of the ship, thus creating two Phenomenal Places of one unique Space Time Volume.



CRMgeo: Geolocation Model

Here is how it looks like

Free text = implicit knowledge

Personenregister

Möri und Römer 574	Möri, Alfred 282	Nobile, Jacques 233, 400
Möri, Alfred 383	Müller, Théo 249	Nobile, Pietro 186, 400
Möri, Friedrich Wilhelm (I.) 188	Mumenthaler und Meier 53, 158, 395 , 412	Nouguier 316
Moro, Franco und Paolo 383	Mumenthaler, Ernst 395 , 412	Nüesch, Ernst 143
Morris, William 230	Mumenthaler, Jakob 395	Nüscher, Richard 206
Morsier Frères de, et Weibel 384	Mumford Lewis 248	Nussbaumer, Hans 373
Morsier, Frédéric de 384	Muralt, (Hans Heinrich) Conrad von 396	
Morsier, Henri de 384	Muralt, Richard von 494	
Moser und Schürch 239, 389	Murisier, Bernard 172	
Moser, (Samuel) Friedrich (Eduard) 389 , 466	Mürset, Alfred 228, 405	
Moser, Hans Wilhelm 319	Musy und Vallotton 317	
Moser, Heinrich 499	Muyden, Théophile van 305, 370, 545	
Moser, Johann 387	Muzio, Giovanni 236	
Moser, Karl (Coelestin) 11, 16, 42, 62, 65, 68, 81, 85, 87, 96, 104, 128, 137, 147, 149, 189, 206, 213, 228, 236, 242, 244, 245, 246, 252, 260, 272, 280, 290, 292, 307, 336, 342, 367, 375, 376, 383, 384 , 387, 388, 392, 398, 416, 422, 450, 455, 460, 468, 474, 481, 484, 485, 497, 512, 553, 555, 564, 567, 568, 571, 580, 583		
Moser, Lorenz 389	Naf, (Hans Hugo) Hannibal 398 , 497	
Moser, Robert 96, 225, 384, 387 , 463	Naf, Joachim 522	
Moser, Schürch und von Gunten 239	Naf, (Michele), François 239	
Moser, Schürch und von Gunten 239	Naf, Samuel 397	
Moser, Walter 481, 482	Naf, Studer und Studer 161, 522	
Moser, Werner Max 17, 22, 137, 224, 246, 247, 256, 271, 280, 314, 321, 333, 384, 388 , 408, 457, 458, 485, 512, 513	Naf, Hatt, Emil 306	
Mossdorf, Carl 377 , 390 , 391, 450, 581	Naegelein, Roland 15	
Mossdorf, Gustav 390, 391	Naf und Zschokke 584	
Mossdorf, Heinrich 390	Nager, Th. 180	
Mossdorf, Karl 390, 474	Nater, Hans 278	
Mouillet, Paul 263	Natterer, Julius 28	
Mozer, Marc 131, 349	Nauer-Ledergerber, Angelika 476	
Mozer, Marc Pierre 67	Navone, Milo 424	
Mozzati, Anton 33, 377, 581	Nazareff, Boris 202, 203, 244	
Müggler, Alois 104	Neckelmann, Reinhard 300	
Mühlemann, Ernst (Friedrich) 391	Negrelli, Alois von 323, 398	
Müller & Linder 346	Neher und Mertens 371	
Müller & Rieder 347	Neher, Arnold 371, 372	
Müller und Bamert 47	Neisse, H. 314	
Müller und Freytag 404	Néhot, Henri-Paul 179, 180, 235	
Müller, August 287	Nervi, Pier Luigi 15, 44, 113, 170, 205	
Müller, August Albert 299, 392	Neuenschwander, Eduard 31, 399	
Müller, Erwin 450	Neukom, Willi 30, 134, 399	
Müller, Hans 322, 392	Neumann, Balthasar 445	
Müller, Hans Christian 392, 393	Neutra, Richard 33, 69, 187, 191, 200, 342, 415	
Müller, Hanspeter 15	Nicati, Charles 109	
Müller, Heinz 26	Nicati, Paul 109	
Müller, Johann Georg 323, 325, 393	Nicati, Pierre 109	
Müller-Wipf, Karl 569, 570	Nickelmann 462	
Müller, Karl Emanuel 394	Nicolai, Roberto 119	
Müller, Leonhard 565	Niederhäusern, Fritz von 42	
Müller, Max von 354	Niehus, Walther 143, 363	
Müller, Peter 409	Nierlé, Pierre 91, 92, 271, 349	
Müller, Robert 203	Nigst und Padel 400	
Müller, Werner 466	Nigst, Johann Jakob 400	
600 Müller, Wilhelm 445, 505, 506	Nitschké, Oscar 274, 546	
	Nobile, Albert 400	

Moser, Lorenz **389**

Moser, Robert **96, 225, 384, 387, 463**

Moser, Schürch und von Gunten **239**

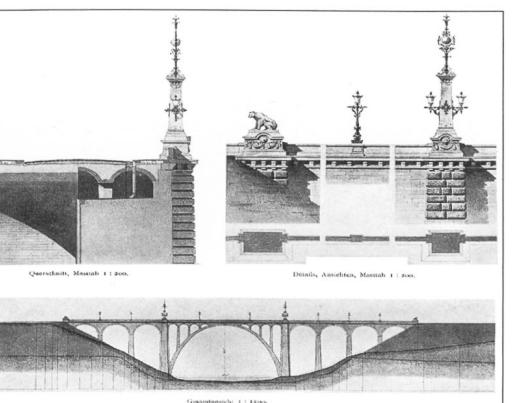


Unique identifiers

Moser
Moser, Robert
* im September 1833 in Baden, † 5. 12. 1901 in Zürich, Architekt. Sohn des Badener Baumeisters Johann Moser, Vater des Architekten Karl → Moser.
Nach den Grundschulen in Baden besuchte M. die Mittelschule in Aarau und studierte danach in Karlsruhe Architektur, u. a. bei Heinrich Hübsch, Friedrich Eisenlohr und Heinrich Lang. Seine wichtigsten Werke gingen aus Wettbewerben hervor, so das Alte Schulhaus in Baden, ein spätklassizistischer Bau, dessen zweckmäßige Organisation und sparsame Dekoration auf den Karlsruher Einfluss verweisen. Vor der Ausführung arbeitete M. noch kurz im Büro von Alfred → Rychner in Neuenburg. Nach der Fertigstellung studierte er in Paris, Belgien und Italien zeitgenössische Bauaufgaben (u. a. Gefängnisse) und historische Baudenkmäler. In dieser Zeit pflegte er Kontakte zum deutschen Renaissance-Forscher Wilhelm Lübbe. Zurück in der Schweiz baute M. mehrere panoratische Gefängnisanlagen in der Deutschschweiz, einen neuen Bautyp mit funktionalen Dispositionen und daraus abgeleiteten Raumfolgen. Dasselbe gilt auch für das etwas später entstandene Zentrum des Badener Gesellschaftslebens, das Kurhaus, eine basilikale Konzeption, «ein namhaftes Gebäude der Schweizerischen Neurenaissance und einer der besten Bauten seiner Zeit im Kanton Aargau» (Kdm Aargau 6, 260). Nicht so streng wie ihre internationalen Vorbilder, doch diesen konzeptionell verwandt, zeigt sich die kant. Krankenanstalt in Aarau, eine weitläufige, teilweise symmetrische Anlage in großem Park, ein Campus mit einfachen ein- bis dreigeschossigen Pavillons. Unter der Leitung von Johann Rudolf Rahn (1841–1912), Professor für Kunstgeschichte am Eidg. Polytechnikum in Zürich und Initiant der «Schweiz. Gesellschaft zur Erhaltung historischer Kunstdenkmalen», restaurierte M., ein letzter Höhepunkt seines Berufslebens, die Klosterkirche in Königsfelden, ein Hauptwerk der Bettelordens-

Baden, Kurhaus, 1871–75.
architektur in der Schweiz (mit Johann Christoph → Kunkler). M., der auch eine aktive Rolle im politischen Leben Badens spielte, realisierte im regionalen Kontext übertragende zeitgenössische Bauaufgaben mit zum Teil weitreichender Bedeutung.
Werkauswahl: Baden, Bezirksschule (1855–57); Basel, Strafanstalt (1860–64); Lenzburg, Strafanstalt (1864–66); Neuenburg, Strafanstalt (1868–70); Baden, Kurhaus (1871–75); Baden, Erweiterung Gasthaus Blume (1871–73); Aarau, kant. Krankenanstalt (1881–87); Zofingen, Friedhofskapelle (1871/72); Königsfelden, Renovation Klosterkirche (1894, mit Johann Christoph Kunkler); Baden, Erweiterung Bühlenthalhaus zum Sommertheater (1893–97); Zürich, Renovation Stiftskirche (1901).
Lit. [Auswahl]: SKL 2; SIZ 38 (1901), 276 [Nekrolog]; Biographisches Lexikon des Kantons Aargau 1803–1957, Aarau 1958; Kdm Aargau 6, Basel 1976; Kdm Aargau 7, Basel 1995.
Nachlab: gta/ETHZ Ernst Strelbel

A	B
UUID	NAME
A13CC1BF-4FB0-4EFF-9C48-51644AD9AA36	Moser, Robert
EAF28CCB-2B36-48FD-BCB7-B0DB612FFB7	Moser, Robert

Moser, Robert
*4. 4. 1838 in Herzogenbuchsee BE, †20. 1. 1918 in Zürich, Bauingenieur.
1856–59 Studium am neugegründeten Eidg. Polytechnikum, anschließend als Straßen- und Eisenbahnbauer in Basel und Bern tätig. 1866–69 Kantonseingenieur in Solothurn, 1872–79 und 1888–95 Oberingenieur der Schweiz. Nordostbahn. Ab 1896 selbständiger Ingenieur für Bahnprojekte und Brückenbauten. Ehrenmitglied des SIA, 1905 Dr. phil. h. c. der Universität Zürich. M. gehört mit seinen Bahnprojekten von insgesamt 1500 km Länge zu den prägenden Ingenieurpersönlichkeiten der Gründerzeit und gleichzeitig zu den Vorkämpfern ganzheitlicher Planungsgrundsätze im Sinne der späteren Heimatschutzbewegung: Der Projektierende müsse sich mit der durchfahrenden Landschaft zu Fuß vor Ort vertraut machen und einheimische, lokal vorhandene Materialien verwenden. Unter seinem Einfluss wurden beim Bau der Albula-Bahn erstmals konsequent steinerne Viadukte in der «nationalen und soliden Bauweise» erstellt, deren Normalen anschließend von anderen Bahngesellschaften übernommen wurden. Ms. Wirken steht damit in interessanter Parallele zu den nationalromantischen Tendenzen der Architektur.

Bern, Wettbewerbsentwurf für eine Aarebrücke nach dem Lorrainequartier, 1897 (1. Preis).

Werkauswahl: Zürich, Oerlikonstrasse (1894–96); Egelsee, Rheinbrücke der Bahnhof Zürich-Schaffhausen (1895–97); Koblenz, Aarebrücke der Bahnhof Koblenz–Basel (1896/97).

Jürg Conzett

387

Classes and Properties

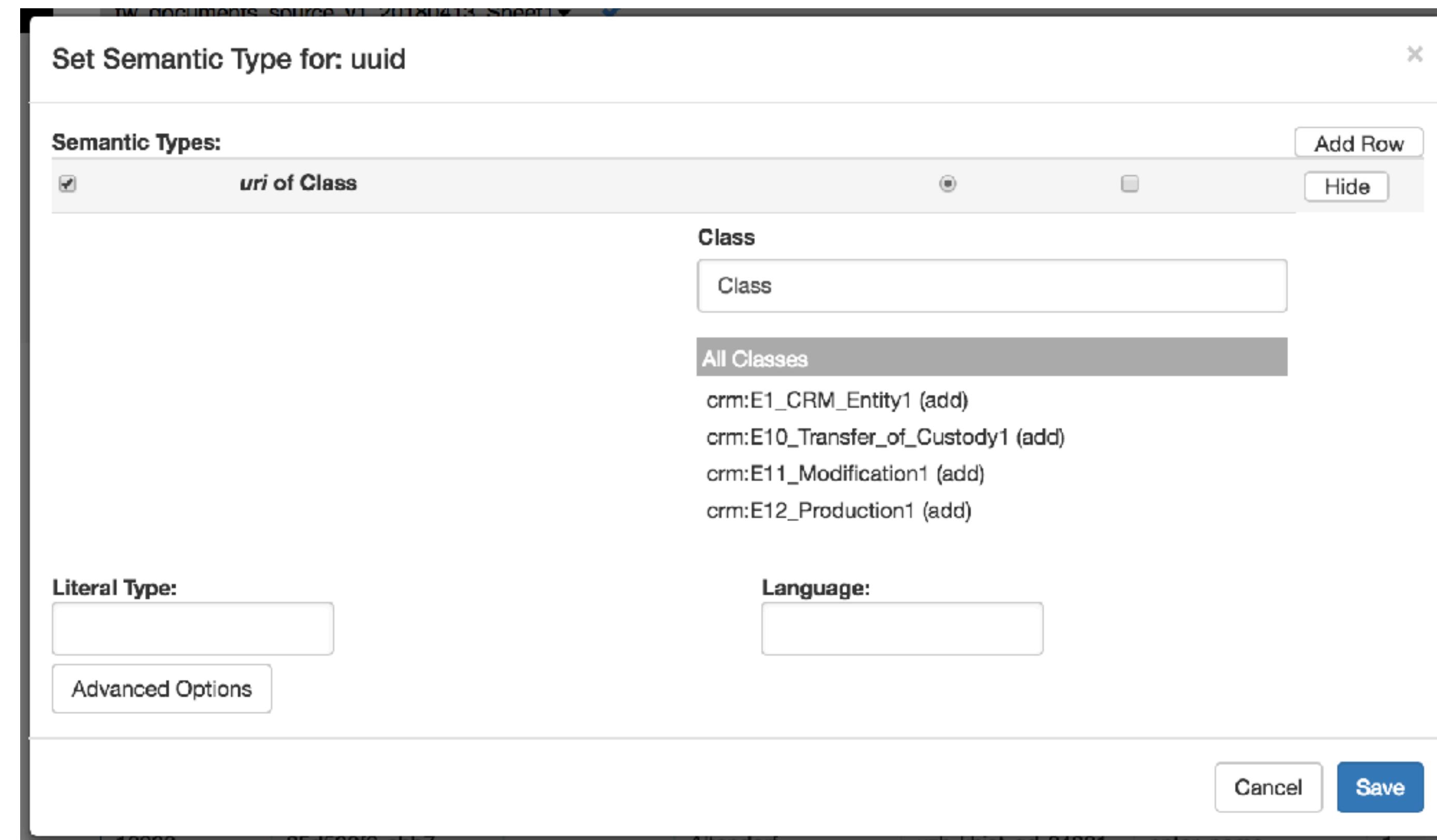
Set Semantic Type for: uid

Semantic Types:	Primary	Provenance	Add Row
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<input type="checkbox"/> uri of Class	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit

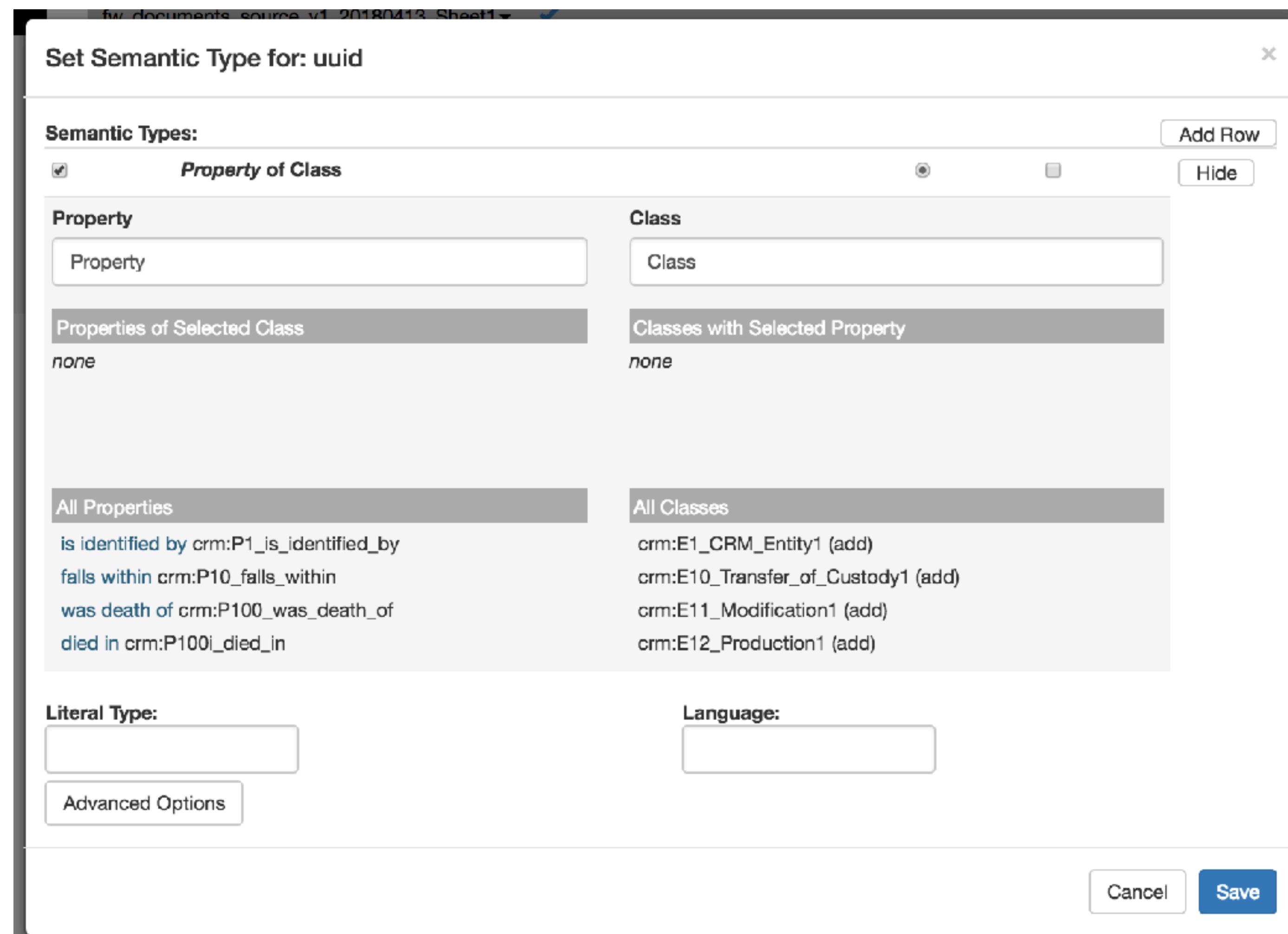
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Language:

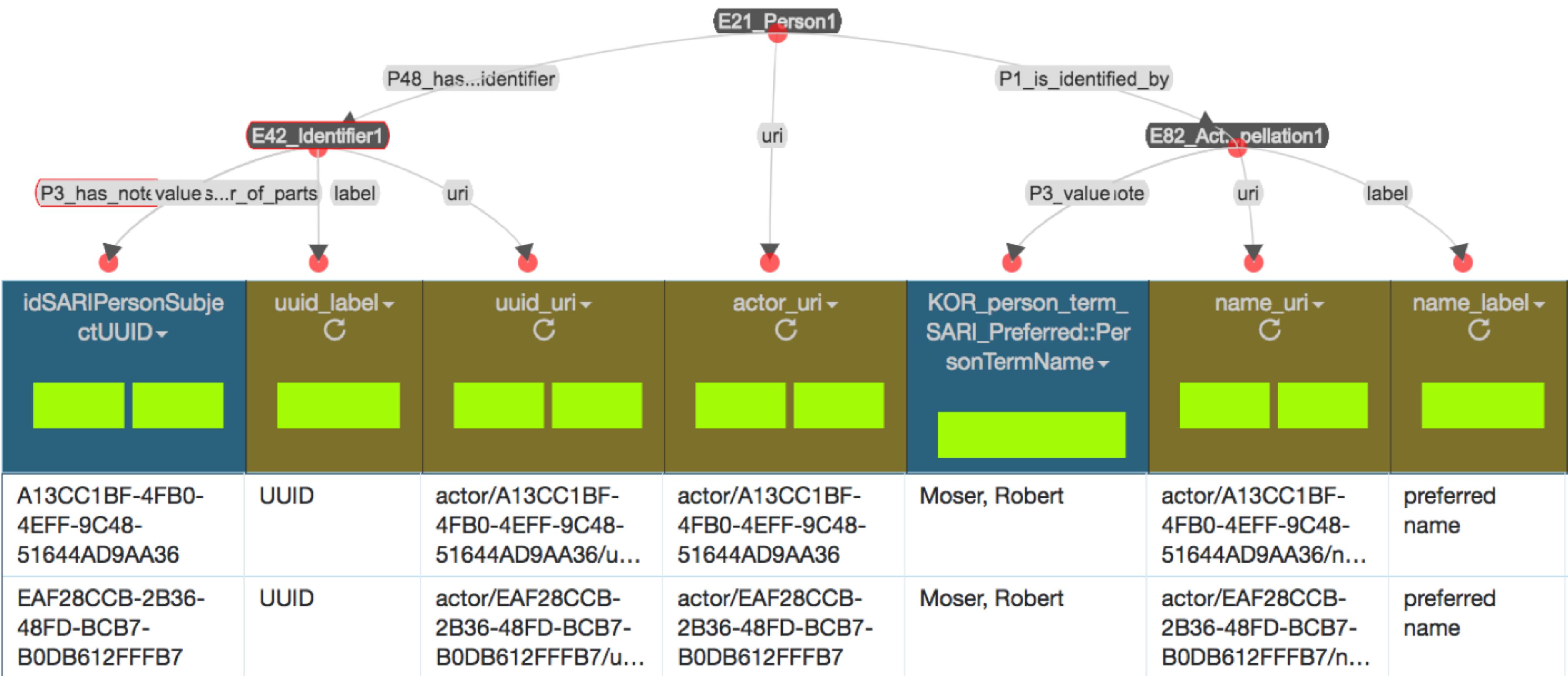
Stating what class an object belongs to



Adding relationships



Karma



Being explicit takes space (and effort)

A	B
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EAF28CCB-2B36-48FD-BCB7-B0DB612FFFB7	Moser, Robert

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<http://sari/actor/EAF28CCB-2B36-48FD-BCB7-B0DB612FFFB7/name> <http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/P3_has_note> "Moser, Robert" .  
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Artist_Export.xml [/Users/Nicola/Google Drive/I Tatti Data Shared/Getty/Original Export/Artist_Export.xml] - <oXygen/> XML Editor (Academic use only)

XPath 2.0 Execute XPath on 'Current File' //*

Project Open/Find Resource

Artist_Export.xml

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9867 <Hollis_URI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/011724010/catalog</Hollis_URI>
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9902 </Artist_Export>
```

Transformation Scenarios Elements Entities Attributes Model

Go to definition of the 'Artist_Export' element

Text Grid Author

/Users/.../I Tatti Data Shared/Getty/Original Export/Artist_Export.xml U+000A 9874 : 16 31 new message(s)

http://139.91.183.3/3M/



EDIT </> XML

General

This section consists of general information about this mapping.

Title[fototeca view XML file](#)**Source type**

xpath

Version

1.0

Explanation of project**Source**

This section consists of information about the source schema. If you upload an XSD file and define a root element manually, the "Source Analyzer" option is enabled (Configuration tab) and you may select source paths from a drop down.

Collection

Schema	Type	Version	Namespace prefix	Namespace uri
--------	------	---------	------------------	---------------

Target

This section consists of information about the target schema(s). If you do not upload at least one target schema file, then you will have to fill in target paths using text input fields. Once a target schema file is uploaded (for xsd files you will also have to define a root element manually), the "Target Analyzer" option is enabled (Configuration tab) and you may use one of our analyzers. If you choose to do so, you may select appropriate target paths from a drop down.

Collection

Schema	Type	Version	Namespace prefix	Namespace uri
CIDOC-CRM view	rdfs	6.2.1	crm	http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/
CRMdig view	rdfs	3.2	crmdig	http://www.ics.forth.gr/isl/CRMext/CRMdig.rdfs/
CRMext4SKOSandLabel view	rdfs	1.2	crm	http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/
			Namespace prefix	Namespace uri
			owl	http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
			Namespace prefix	Namespace uri
			skos	http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#

Namespaces

This section consists of information about namespaces not declared in source or target schemas block.

Namespace prefix

vit

Namespace uri<https://collection.itatti.harvard.edu/resource/>



Info	Matching Table	Generators	Analysis	Transformation	Configuration	About	
		TOP	BOTTOM	VIEW MODE	XML		
(ALL) SOURCES ++			(ALL) TARGETS ++		(ALL) IF RULES ++	(ALL) COMMENTS ++	(ALL) MAPS ♦
Click on a row to edit the matching table							
#	SOURCE	TARGET			IF RULE	COMMENTS	
1	D /SharedShelf	E22_Man-Made_Object					
1.1	P ↓/Display	↓ P1_is_identified_by E41_Appellation ↓ rdf-schema#label rdf-schema#Literal					
1.2	P ↓/term	↓ P2_has_type E55_Type [worktype] ↓ rdf-schema#label rdf-schema#Literal					
1.3	P ↓/id	↓ P2_has_type E55_Type [worktype] ↓ P1_is_identified_by E42_Identifier ↓ rdf-schema#label rdf-schema#Literal					
1.4	P ↓/uri	↓ P2_has_type E55_Type [worktype] ↓ P1_is_identified_by					
1.5	P ↓/vocab	↓ P2_has_type E55_Type [worktype] ↓ P71i_is_listed_in E32_Authority_Document ↓ P1_is_identified_by E41_Appellation ↓ rdf-schema#label rdf-schema#Literal					
1.6	P ↓/id	↓ P65_shows_visual_item E36_Visual_Item [visual] ↓ P129i_is_subject_of E73_Information_Object [Info1] ↓ P1_is_identified_by E42_Identifier					

3M Mapping : fototeca

Info Matching Table Generators Analysis Transformation Configuration About

TOP BOTTOM VIEW MODE XML

(ALL) SOURCES ** (ALL) TARGETS ** (ALL) IF RULES ** (ALL) COMMENTS ** (ALL) MAPS *

Add generators using "Add Instance generator" and "Add label generator" links or click on a generator box to edit it.

#	SOURCE	TARGET	IF RULE	COMMENTS
1	D ..SharedShelf	E22_Man-Made_Object Instance Generator Name UUID Add label generator		
1.1	P ..Display	<p>P1_is_identified_by E41_Appellation Instance Generator Name appellationURI</p> <p>Argument Name id Value ..id/text()</p> <p>Add label generator</p> <p>rdf-schema#label rdf-schema#Literal Instance Generator Name Literal</p> <p>Argument Name text Value text()</p> <p>Add label generator</p>		
	R ..Display	P2_has_type E55_Type [worktype] Instance Generator Name TypeURI		

```
[surfer-172-30-2-194-hotspot:~ Nicola$ java -jar /Applications/X3ML\ Engine/x3ml-engine-1.8.4-SNAPSHOT-exejar.jar -p
usage: x3ml -xml <input records> -x3ml <mapping file> hello
Options
-a,--assocTable <arg>          export the contents of the association table in XML format
-f,--format <arg>               Output format. Options:
                                  -format application/n-triples
                                  -format text/turtle
                                  -format application/rdf+xml (default)
-i,--input <arg>                XML input records.
                                  Option A-single file: -input input.xml
                                  Option B-multiple files (comma-sep): -input input1.xml,input2.xml,input3.xml
                                  Option C-folder: -input #_folder_path
                                  Option D-URL: -input @input_url
                                  Option E-multiple URLs: -input @input_url1,input_url2,input_url3
                                  Option F-stdin: -input @
                                  merge the contents of the association table with the RDF output
                                  The RDF output file name: -output output.rdf
                                  The value policy file: -policy policy.xml
-t,--terms <arg>               the SKOS taxonomy
                                  Option A-single file: -terms skosTerms.nt
                                  Option B-URL: -terms @skos_terms_url
                                  Create a test UUID generator of the given size.
                                  Default is UUID from operating system
-x,--x3ml <arg>                X3ML mapping definition.
                                  Option A-single file: -x3ml mapping.x3ml
                                  Option B-multiple files (comma-sep): -x3ml mappings1.x3ml,mappings2.x3ml
                                  Option C-URL: -x3ml @mappings_url
                                  Option D-stdin: -x3ml @

Missing argument for option: p
surfer-172-30-2-194-hotspot:~ Nicola$
```