Linking Reference Work of the Jewish Culture and History

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DBpedia inspired

Minsk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Minsk (Belarusian: Мінск, Russian: Минск) is the capital and largest city of Belarus. As of 2021, it is the second-largest city in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Minsk is the administrative center of the Minsk Region (voblast) and Minsk raion (district). Minsk is also the capital of the Belarusian Republic. The city is near the confluence of the Svisloch and Neman rivers. In 1922, Minsk became a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It received town privileges in 1499. From 1569, it was the capital of the Minsk Voivodeship in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was part of a region annexed by the Russian Empire in 1793, as a consequence of the Second Partition of Poland. From 1919–1991, after the Russian Revolution, Minsk was the capital of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union.

About: Minsk

An Entity of Type: City, from Named Graph: http://dbpedia.org, within Data Space: dbpedia.org

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<th>Property</th>
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- Minsk (Belarusian: Мінск, Russian: Минск) is the capital and largest city of Belarus. Situated on the Svisloch and Neman rivers, it is the administrative centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). As the national capital, Minsk has a special administrative status in Belarus and is the administrative centre of Minsk Region (voblast) and Minsk raion (district). In 2013, it had a population of 2,002,600.

- The earliest historical references to Minsk date to the 11th century (1067), when it was noted as a provincial town within the principality of Polotsk. The settlement developed on the river. In 1242, Minsk became a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It received town privileges in 1499. From 1569, it was the capital of the Minsk Voivodeship in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was part of a region annexed by the Russian Empire in 1793, as a consequence of the Second Partition of Poland. From 1919–1991, after the Russian Revolution, Minsk was the capital of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union.

- Minsk (weißrussisch Мінск, русский Минск) is the capital and largest city of Weißrussland (Belarus). It is the administrative centre of Weißrussland mit Hochschulen und Fachschulen sowie zahlreichen Kirchen, Theatern und Museen.

- Time zone: FET [1] (UTC+3)

- +375 33 (mobile MTS)
- +375 44 (mobile Velcom)
- +375 17
- +375 25 (mobile Life)
- +375 29 (mobile Velcom, MTS or Dialog)
Minsk

Capital of the Republic of Belarus since 1991. From the beginning of the fourteenth century, Minsk was part of Lithuania; from the mid-sixteenth century it belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1793, the city was annexed to the Russian Empire and became the capital of Minsk province. From 1920 to 1991, Minsk served as the capital of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR).

In 1489, a Jew named Mikhl Danilevich of Troki leased the rights to the custom duties of Minsk, and Jews began to settle in the city during the sixteenth century. In 1579, King Stefan Batory granted Minsk's Jews a privilege or charter allowing them to engage in commerce in the city; in 1606, at the request of the Christian population, King Sigismund III invalidated this charter but by 1629 reinstated the Jews' commercial rights, allowing them to open shops. In 1633, King Władysław IV granted the Jewish community permission to buy land for a new cemetery and acquire real estate on the market square. In 1523, the leaders of the Jewish community attended the first meeting of the Lithuanian Va'ad (Council) as representatives of an independent community; this despite the fact that until 1531 the Minsk community was subordinated to the Brest community. During the Russian-Polish war (1654–1667), Minsk was occupied by Russian troops and the majority of Jews left in 1655; but as soon as Minsk was returned to the commonwealth (in 1658), the Jewish community was reestablished.
What data can we find?

• A title

• Describing text

• Links in texts
  "Surface form" → Concept

• Pictures

• Description of pictures

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More data?

• Subconcept relations

Minsk article links to "Poland before 1795" calling it "Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth".

"Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth" is a subsection of "Poland before 1795" in the main article "Poland".

• So is "Demography"... first level of subsections seem to work better as subconcepts, but not very reliable.
How do we get the data?

- [https://github.com/kaiec/judaicalink-crawler](https://github.com/kaiec/judaicalink-crawler)
- Node.js based crawling scripts written in CoffeeScript:

```javascript
# Basic stuff
record.title = $('h1').text()
record.abstract = $('articleblockcontainer p').first().text()

# Images
record.images = []
$('img.mbing').each (index, img) ->
  image = {}  
  image.thumbUrl = "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org#$img.attr("src")"
  image.viewerUrl = /(http.*)&article/g.exec($img.parent().attr("href"))[1]
  image.imgDesc = $img.parent().next().text().replace("SEE MEDIA RELATED TO THIS ARTICLE","").trim()
  record.images.push image

# Links
record.links = []
$('#ctl00_placeHolderMain_panelArticleText a[href^=article.aspx/]').each (index,a) ->
  link = {}
  link.href = crawler.prepareURL "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org#$a.attr("href")"
  link.text = $(a).text().trim()
  record.links.push link if link.text.length>0 # Strangely, there are sometimes empty links
  crawler.checkForQueue link.href
```
Access to HTML via jQuery

```javascript
record.title = $('h1').text();
```
Intermediate JSON representation

```json
{
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      "imgDesc": "Members of the Bund on a picnic, Minsk, 1910. (YIVO)"
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    ...
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And finally: RDF and Linked Data

Poland before 1795 (Poland)

URI of this data resource: http://data.judaicalink.org/data/yvo/Poland/Poland_before_1795

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encyclopedia on Russian Jewry

- Articles in Russian (about 20,000! Yivo: 2,300)
- No images
- Less links (~ 1.5 per article, Yivo: > 10!)

Konin

City in central Poland about two-thirds of the way on the east-west route from Warsaw to Poznań. The Jews of Konin probably arrived from Poznań and Kalisz (about 50 km due south of Konin) and are first mentioned in a Polish court record of 1397. The community gained full autonomy from Kalisz in 1810. It is likely that a Jewish burial ground existed at the beginning of the sixteenth century, though the town’s “old” cemetery was first used in the eighteenth century. The Jewish population had reached 100 in the fifteenth century, but destruction by the Swedes (in 1655 and 1707) and plague (especially during the cholera epidemics of 1823–1831 and 1862) kept the numbers of inhabitants lower. It was estimated that 168 Jews lived in Konin in 1764–1765 (making up 24% of the town’s population); by 1827, the numbers had grown to 872 (24.4%) and in 1897 to 2,482 (31.7%). In 1939, it was approximately 3,000 (23%).

Konin was under Prussian rule from 1793 to 1807, French administration followed until Russian rule took over in 1815. Thereafter until 1919, Konin lay close to the Russian frontier. Situated on the Warta River, the mainstay of the town’s economy, it was an entrepôt for goods from Germany to Poland. The staples of this trade were spices, silk, and cloth products, as well as ironware and salt. Timber and untreated fur were major exports. Jews working in Konin played a major role, especially in the export of agricultural products, through the use of their own wagons and small boats.

Конин


Категория: География
Das Jüdische Hamburg

Articles in German (261)

Gerson, Hans und Oskar

Hans, Architekt, geb. 19.3.1881 Magdeburg, gest. 14.10.1931 Hamburg

Oskar, Architekt, geb. 11.7.1886 Magdeburg, gest. 25.12.1966 Berkeley (USA)

Interlinking

• So far only preliminary links have been created.
• Very simple, label-based approach.
• Exploiting Dbpedia's multilinguality.
What can we do with the data?

- JudaicaLink is an alternative source for authority data: Persons, Locations, Subjects.
- We are in contact with potential linking partners:
  - Europeana,
  - the German National Library and
  - the National Library of Israel.
- The German National Library started to include data from third-parties (like JudaicaLink) into the GND.
- Most promising for a successful "match&merge": Persons.

БЕЛЯВИН Евель Самуилович (1920, Борисов Минской губ. – 1972, Минск), Nathan, Samson Philip Pädagoge und Rabbiner, geb. 13.1.1820 Hamburg, gest. 31.10.1905 Hamburg (1754–1800), maskil and philosopher. Salomon Maimon (Shelomoh ben Yehoshu‘a) was born and raised
What else, what's next?

• We are looking for funding!
• Generate links from scholarly content to JudaicaLink.
• Generate links with other data resources and between the encyclopediae (ongoing research).
• And of course: find more encyclopediae or similar content to generate Linked Data from.
Thank you.
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