



# Rome Time Machine proposed by Bibliotheca Hertziana

## Connecting and Exploring Data about Rome in Space and Time

Main digital resources related to Rome and Italy until now:

- digitized early modern maps enriched with visual annotations, metadata and georeferences
- digitized early modern guide books and rare books (ca. 15.000)
- databases of 18th-c. architecture and of paintings ca. 1600 in ZUCCARO database
- database of foreign artists in the 19th c.
- database of technological analyses of paintings by Caravaggio et al. (Archivio Diagnostico Digitale)

Main digital resources will soon include:

- digitized photo collection (ca. 870.000 units, 40% with metadata)
- interinstitutional LOD photo collection catalogue (Pharos)
- interinstitutional LOD library catalogue (Kubikat LOD)
- digitized scholarly publications about Rome for data mining (ca. 80.000 volumes, 4.5M pages, illustrated)
- rare books collection OCR'd with Transkribus (ca. 4000 volumes)



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Technological solutions for Cultural Heritage data include so far:

- the ZUCCARO information system graph-based and with event-relationship data model
- viewing environments for historical maps and rare books

Challenges for the future are:

- cross-referencing photo collection and library assets
- creating a versatile knowledge graph for the integration of research data and resources
- developing an integrated LOD publication environment for scholarly texts and critical editions
- implementing IIIF-based tools for annotation in texts and images and for cross-referencing
- integration of resources into a visualization engine with added analytical layers

Both resources and technological solutions are open for collaboration within Rome Time Machine.



University of  
Zurich <sup>UZH</sup>



Swiss  
Art  
Research  
Infrastructure

# Swiss Art Research Infrastructure (SARI)

## Thinking Data in the Humanities

- part of the Roadmap of Research Infrastructures of National Relevance by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education Research and Innovation (SERI) 2017–2020
- hosted and funded by the University of Zurich

Connected with partner institutions and digital initiatives:

- Digital Society Initiative (DSI) and Digital Visual Studies (DVS), University of Zurich
- in cooperation with ETH Zurich ( gta Institute) and Swiss Institute for Art Research (SIK-ISEA), Zurich
- communities for Cultural Heritage data standardisation and harmonisation (linked.art, CIDOC-CRM, CORDH)
- partnership with Bibliotheca Hertziana - Max Planck Institute for Art History, Rome

## Meet us Online!

We invite you to our Open Hour to discuss potential ways of collaborating:

Tuesday, 8. December 2020, 11:00-12:00 CET via Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/4228777644>



# Swiss Art Research Infrastructure (SARI)

## Making Pivotal Research Data and Collection Assets Available Online

Technological solutions offered:

- modular pipeline for LOD integration and semantification using CIDOC-CRM standard ontologies
- manual and semi-automatic LOD enrichment, publication and exploration
- development of LOD lexical resources (vocabularies and translations)
- addressing pivotal issues such as accessibility, verifiability, multilinguality, and re-usability
- based on Metaphacts Open Source Platform

SARI can offer services to Time Machine projects and is open to:

- discussion and joint development of solutions in the areas of LOD and geospatial visualisation of art historical timelines
- sharing of resources and technological solutions for Cultural Heritage data

# SARI use case: Bilder der Schweiz online

## Geo-located Historical Image Data on Switzerland

Assets from Zentralbibliothek Zürich and Swiss National Library:

- 18th to mid-20th c. prints and photos
- temporal and geographical metadata

Technological support from SARI:

- conceptual modeling, processing and converting of datasets from the partner institutions
- integration of reference datasets (GND, ULAN, AAT, Wikidata etc.)
- semantic enrichment and visualisation of topographical data (SwissTopo) for research and teaching

Research goals:

- use geo-coordinates to explore social, infrastructural, geographical etc. contexts
- users travel through space and time on a map to understand how Switzerland and its depiction have changed over time

