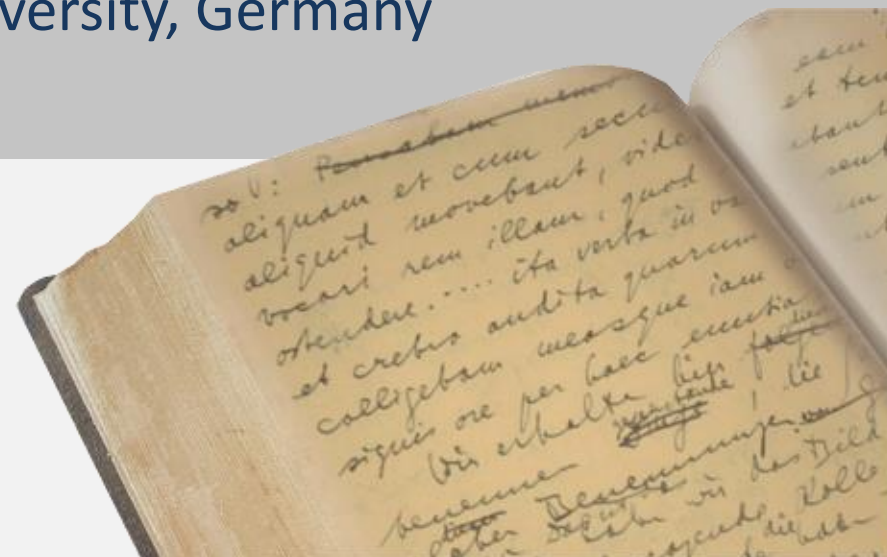
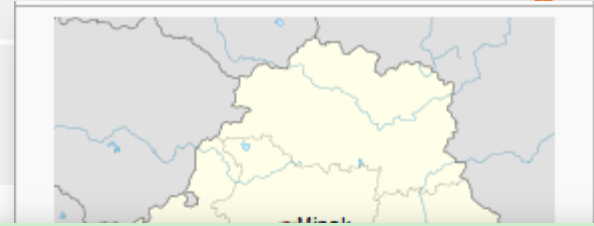


# JudaicaLink: From Jewish Encyclopaediae to Linked Open Data.

Prof. Dr. Kai Eckert  
Stuttgart Media University, Germany



# DBpedia inspired



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The Free Encyclopedia

#### Navigation

- [Main page](#)
- [Contents](#)
- [Featured content](#)
- [Current events](#)
- [Random article](#)
- [Donate to Wikipedia](#)
- [Wikimedia Shop](#)

#### Interaction

- [Help](#)
- [About Wikipedia](#)
- [Community portal](#)
- [Recent changes](#)
- [Contact page](#)

#### Tools

- [What links here](#)
- [Related changes](#)
- [Upload file](#)
- [Special pages](#)
- [Permanent link](#)

Article [Talk](#)

## Minsk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other uses, see [Minsk](#).*

**Minsk** (Belarusian: Мінск, Менск, capital and largest city of Belarus of Independent States (CIS). A centre of Minsk Region (voblast)

The earliest historical reference is the [principality of Polotsk](#). The settlement received [town privileges](#) in 1499.

From 1569, it was a capital of the [Russian Empire](#) in 1793, as a result Minsk was the capital of the [Belarusian People's Republic](#).

#### Contents

- Geography
  - Climate
  - Ecological situation
- History

## About: [Minsk](#)

An Entity of Type : [City](#), from Named Graph : <http://dbpedia.org>, within Data Space : [dbpedia.org](#)



Minsk (weißrussisch Мінск, russisch Минск) ist die Hauptstadt und gleichzeitig mit etwa 1,9 Millionen Einwohnern größte Stadt von Weißrussland (Belarus). Sie ist zudem Hauptstadt der Minskaja Woblasz und das politische, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Zentrum von Weißrussland mit Hochschulen und Fachschulen sowie zahlreichen Kirchen, Theatern und Museen.

Property	Value
<a href="#">dbpedia-owl:PopulatedPlace/areaTotal</a>	■ 409.5
<a href="#">dbpedia-owl:PopulatedPlace/populationDensity</a>	■ 5966.0
<a href="#">dbpedia-owl:abstract</a>	■ Minsk (Belarusian: Мінск, Менск, pronounced [mʲɪnsk], [mʲɛnsk]; Russian: Минск, [mʲɪnsk], Yiddish/Hebrew: מינסק, מײַניסק) is the capital and largest city of Belarus, situated on the Svislach and Nyamiha 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 city within the principality of Polotsk. The settlement developed on the rivers. In 1242, Minsk became a part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It received town privileges in 1499. From 1569, it was a capital of the Minsk Voivodship 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 Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union.
<a href="#">dbpedia-owl:areaCode</a>	■ +375 33 (mobile MTS) ■ +375 44 (mobile Velcom) ■ +375 17 ■ +375 25 (mobile Life) ■ +375 29 (mobile Velcom, MTS or Dialog)

Time zone [FET<sup>\[1\]</sup> \(UTC+3\)](#)



GO TO: [YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH](#) VISIT A [CJH PARTNER WEB SITE](#)

 THE YIVO ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
**Jews in Eastern Europe**

יווֹאָעֵנצִיקלאָפּעדיע  
פֿון די ייִדן אין מיזרח־אײראָפּע

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[PREVIOUS ARTICLE: Minorities Treaties](#) [NEXT ARTICLE: Minskii, Nikolai Maksimovich](#)

[email](#) [print](#) [cite this article](#)

## Minsk

### Contents

[Hide](#)

- [Suggested Reading](#)
- [Author](#)

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 1623, 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 1631 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.



Members of the Bund on a picnic, Minsk, 1910. (YIVO)

[SEE MEDIA RELATED TO THIS ARTICLE](#)

### EXTERNAL LINKS

Find more information about

# What data can we find?



- A title
- Describing text
- Links in texts
- "Surface form" → Concept
- Pictures
- Description of pictures

## 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



A sign at the entrance to the railroad station in Minsk, ca. 1930s, with the name of the city printed in four languages: (left to right) Belorussian, Russian, Polish, and Yiddish. (YIVO)

# More data?



- Subconcept relations

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

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.

## Poland

### Poland before 1795

Page 2 of 4:

#### Contents

Hide

#### About this Article

#### Poland before 1795 ▾

- The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
- Jewish Settlement History
- Demography
- Political Status
- Depredations
- Jews in the Polish Economy
- Jewish Community
- Jewish Culture
- Partition Period
- Suggested Reading
- YIVO Archival Resources
- Author

#### Poland from 1795 to 1939 ►

#### Poland since 1939 ►

# How do we get the data?



- <https://github.com/kaiec/judaicalink-crawler>
- Node.js based crawling scripts written in CoffeeScript:

```
# 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



```
record.title = $("h1").text()
```

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a page about Poland. The page title is "Poland" and the main heading is "Poland before 1795". The page is part of a series, indicated by "Page 2 of 4". The browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML structure. The <h1> tag is highlighted in blue, and the text "Poland" is visible within it. The developer tools also show the surrounding HTML structure, including <div> and <h2> tags.

# Intermediate JSON representation



```
{
  "uri": "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Minsk",
  "id": "886",
  "title": "Minsk",
  "abstract": "Capital of the Republic of Belarus since 1991. ...",
  "images": [
    {
      "thumbUrl": "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/getfile.ashx?id=1217&width=292",
      "viewerUrl": "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/popups/viewmedia.aspx?id=573",
      "imgDesc": "Members of the Bund on a picnic, Minsk, 1910. (YIVO)"
    }
  ],
  "links": [
    {
      "href": "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Poland/Poland\_before\_1795",
      "text": "Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth"
    },
    ...
  ],
  "glossary": [
    "yeshiva",
    ...
  ],
  "subrecords": [],
  "subconcepts": [],
  "next": "http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx?id=2048"
},
```



# And finally: RDF and Linked Data



Minsk



Poland before 1795 (Poland)



URI of this data resource: [http://data.judaicalink.org/data/rdf/yivo/Poland/Poland\\_before\\_1795](http://data.judaicalink.org/data/rdf/yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795)

## Poland before 1795 (Poland)

URI: [http://data.judaicalink.org/data/yivo/Poland/Poland\\_before\\_1795](http://data.judaicalink.org/data/yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795)

Property	Value
Alternative label	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Poland–Lithuania</li><li>Poland🔹🔹🔹Lithuania</li><li>Polish Commonwealth</li><li>Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth</li></ul>
is Has broader of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Demography</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Depredations</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Jewish_Community</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Jewish_Culture</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Jewish_Settlement_History</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Jews_in_the_Polish_Economy</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Partition_Period</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/Political_Status</a></li><li><a href="#">jld:yivo/Poland/Poland_before_1795/The_Polish-Lithuanian_Commonwealth</a></li></ul>

**Alternative Labels  
Backlinks  
Same As Links**

# Encyclopedia on Russian Jewry



- Articles in Russian (about 20.000! Yivo: 2.300)
- No images
- Less links (~ 1.5 per article, Yivo: > 10!)

## Konin

<b>Contents</b>	Hide ▾
▪ Suggested Reading	
▪ YIVO Archival Resources	
▪ Author	

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 180 in the fifteenth century, but destruction by the Swedes (in 1656 and 1707) and plague (especially during the cholera epidemics of 1628–1631 and 1662) 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 Prussian 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, though the mass of Jews were artisans and small-scale

## Кони́н

КОНИН, город (с кон. 13 в.) в Велькопольском воеводстве (Республика Польша). В 16–18 вв. – в Калишском воеводстве в составе Речи Посполитой. В 1793–1807 – в составе Пруссии, в 1807–15 – Вел. герцогства Варшавского. С 1815 – в составе Рос. империи, с 1867 – уездный город Калишской губ. В 1764 в К. проживало 168 евреев, в 1808 – 369 (18,3%), в 1827 – 862 (24,2%), в 1857 – 2006 (38,9%), в 1897 – 2482 (31,7%), в 1921 – 2902 (28,9%), в 1939 – ок. 3000 (ок. 23,1%), в 1945 – 46, в 1946 – 60, в 1965 – 2 еврея. Первое упом. о евреях К. относится к 1397. В 15 в. в К. в 12 домах проживало ок. 180 евреев. В 17 в. евреи жили в отд. квартале, на Еврейской улице. В 1766 была построена синагога, в 1870 – еще одна. В К. имелось неск. хасидских синагог. В кон. 19 в. в К. действовали «Бикур хойлим», «Га-Кнесес орхим», «Кнесес кало», касса взаимопомощи. В кон. 19 в. в К. была открыта гос. еврейская школа. В 1810–49 раввином К. был Цви-Гирш Амстердам, основавший в городе иешиву, в 1849–83 – Цви-Гирш Урбах, в 1884–1905 – коцкий хасид Цви-Гирш Бижунский, в 1906–14 – Яков Лифшиц. С 1905 в К. действовала орг-ция Бунда. В 1913 в К. была создана сионистская орг-ция, в 1914 – отд-ние «Поалей Цион». В 1918 в К. работали школа сети «Явне» и двуязычная еврейская гимназия, проф. школа ОРТа. В 1920-х гг. было заложено новое еврейское кладбище. В 1920–30-х гг. действовали отд-ния разл. еврейских партий и орг-ций. В сент. 1939 К. оккупировали части вермахта. В нояб. 1939 было создано гетто, ликвидированное в окт. 1941. После ликвидации гетто на его месте в марте 1942 был создан рабочий лагерь, куда доставили более 800 евреев. В лагере была организована подпольная группа, совершившая в авг. 1943 поджог неск. барачков. После освобождения в К. вернулись нек-рые оставшиеся в живых евреи. Был создан местный еврейский совет. В К. род. И.-Э. Ронч.

Категория: География

# Upcoming: Das Jüdische Hamburg



- Articles in German (261)

## Das Jüdische Hamburg

Ein historisches Nachschlagewerk



### Inhalt

- Inhalt von A-Z
- Bildergalerie
- Themen
- Personen
- Orte
- Kategorien
- Autoren & Nachweise
- Suche

### Herausgeber



INSTITUT FÜR DIE  
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DEUTSCHEN JUDEN

### Gerson, Hans und Oskar

Kategorie: [Altstadt/Neustadt](#) [Grindelviertel](#) [Antisemitismus](#) [Emigration](#) [Gewerbe](#) [Kaiserreich](#) [Kultur](#) [Kunst](#) [Nationalsozialismus](#) [Weimarer Republik](#) [Wirtschaft](#)

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)

Die Eltern der beiden Brüder, Ernst und Bertha Gerson, geb. Reichmann, übersiedelten 1887 von Magdeburg nach Hamburg, wo der Vater als Kaffee- und Zuckermakler tätig war. Die Söhne studierten in München Architektur, um dann 1907 in Altona ein gemeinsames Atelier zu eröffnen, das von Anfang an



### Suchen

Diese Website durchsuchen:

### Seite drucken

 Druckversion anzeigen

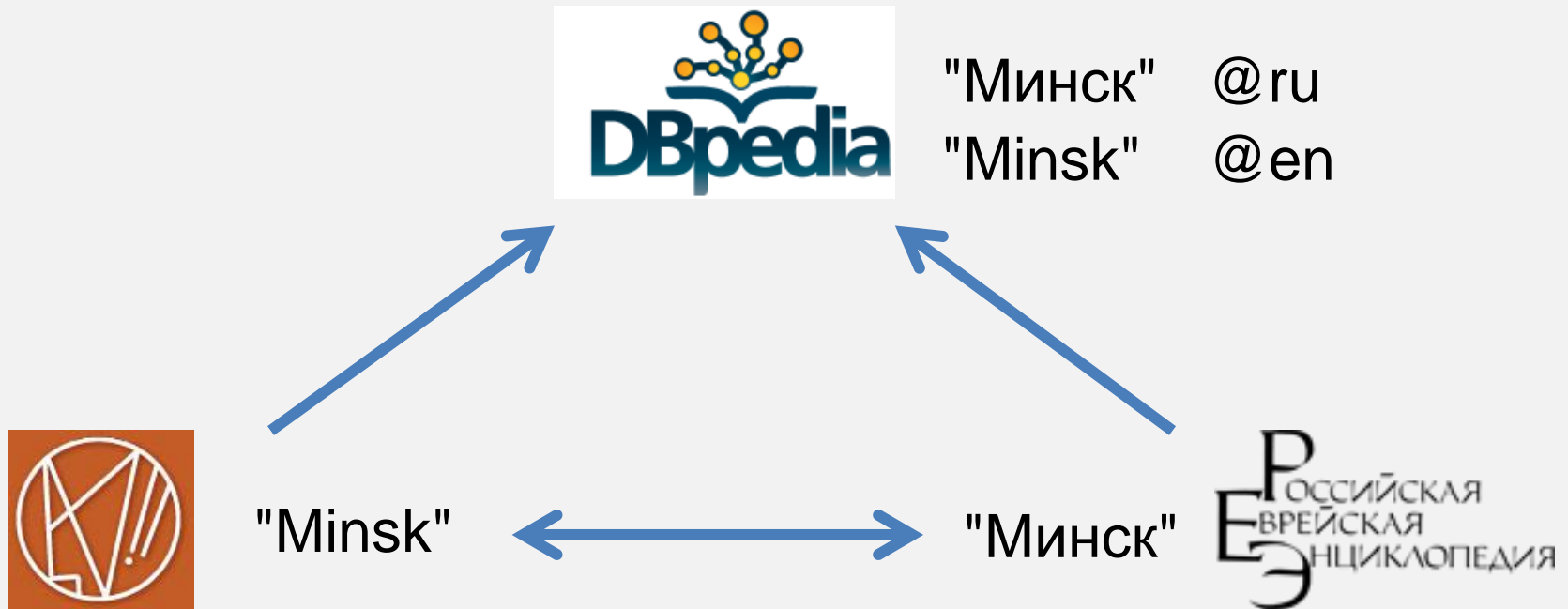
### Das jüdische Hamburg

- ▶ A wie Auswanderung
- ▶ B wie Buchdruck
- ▶ C wie Cohen
- ▶ D wie Dreigemeinde
- ▶ E wie Eibeschutz

# 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 (Grant proposal submitted together with JSTOR).
- 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.



- Photographs and transcriptions of tombstones of the Jewish graveyard in Mannheim:
  - <https://www.stadtarchiv.mannheim.de/jh/einleitung.php>
- Geo-information and additional data of the "Stolpersteine" (stumbling blocks):
  - <https://www.mannheim.de/tourismus-entdecken/stolpersteine>
- ...

**Thank you.**





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