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(editors)

Access to Digital Cultural Heritage:

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Chapter 1:

Digitization of Cultural Heritage – Standards, Institutions, Initiatives

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include both the human and the natural environment, both architectural complexes and archaeological sites, not only the rural heritage and the countryside but also the urban, technical or industrial heritage, industrial design and street furniture... The preservation of the cultural heritage now covers the

and may appear in any or

ü *MARC 21*

MARC 21 (MAchine-Readable Cataloguing)[24] is probably the most popular and widespread standard, cons

4.3.2

specialized in geospatial data, which are used for contextualising CH objects in geographic place.

- ü *MPEG Family*

compound elements and data elements, and information about the values that are to be provided for the data elements [CSDGM, 1998].

5 Digital Library

process of data ingesting/management follows technical and technological requirements of a specific project.

The basic elements in these structures are **digital objects**. In [Kahn and Wilensky, 1995] digital objects are defined as "a data structure whose principal components are digital material, or data, plus a unique identifier for this material, called a handle (and, perhaps, other material)". This definition further evolved to capture access rules to use the object and metadata for description of the

- Web 2.0 tools: creation of user-oriented objects grouping ("personal collections") and complex objects;
- Web 3.0 services: advanced search (standard,

User: covers the various actors (human or machine) whicg interact

Figure 3.

increasing of the complexity and heterogeneity of the content impose using of more contemporary ways for describing interconnections, such as semantic nets. In general, humans and natural language processing systems can expend considerable effort to unlock the interwoven

describe the context of its use. Digital libraries are used for collecting, preserving, and sharing information artefacts between society members.

Several societal issues arise when we consider them in the digital

Open source software is exemplified by DSpace[45], Fedora[46], EPrints[47], and Digital Commons[48].

DSpace

launch version of the site. The public version of the site features high-quality digital items reflecting the cultural heritage of all UNESCO member countries. The WDL continues to add content to the site, and enlists new partners from the widest possible range of UNESCO members in the project.

- *OpenAIRE and EuDML*

The FP7-project OpenAIRE

appear as authoritativ

computational linguistics and natural language processing especially for

7.2

– mixed methods can also be used, blending quantitative and qualitative elements, e.g. longer-time experiments where users have to keep a

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Chapter 2:

REGATTA – Regional Aggregator of Heterogeneous Cultural Artefacts

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1 Introduction

Digital libraries offer modern technological solution for presenting cultural heritage artefacts and providing semantic access to them. The main prerequisite for their effectiveness is the structuring of content through standardized collections of metadata. The European digital library Europeana plays a major role in bringing together cultural heritage