



Evaluating Metadata Description Schemas of the Cultural Heritage Organizations in Electronic Environment for Interoperability

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InterPARES Trust

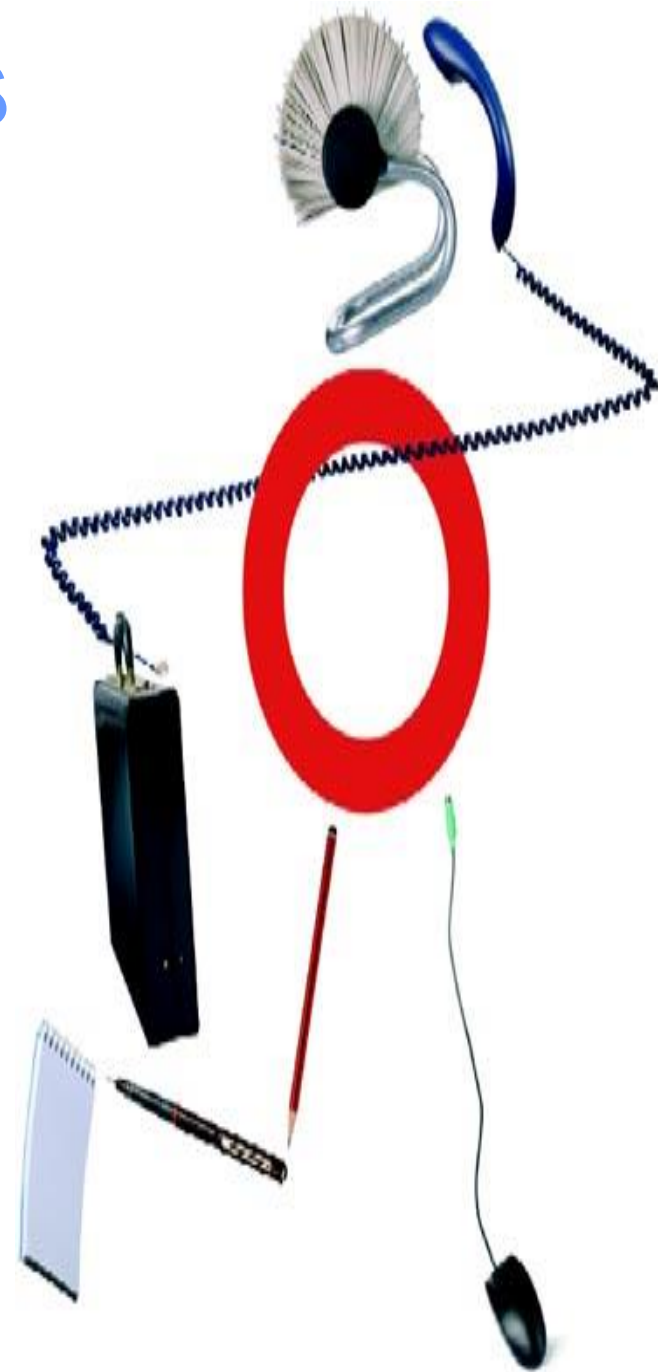


Outlines

- Managing Cultural Heritage in Electronic Environment
- Manuscripts, historical records, museum materials
- From Archives, Libraries and Museums
- Newly talking concepts convergence and interoperability but still need more steps
- Main problems are consensus and technical integration
- Some examples OAC, Europeana, ECAI
- Some technical standards EAD, METS, MARC21, SPECTRUM, EDM (Europeana), LIDO, ATHENA, CARARE
- World is going to economic integration where is the culture organizations?
- Where is Turkey in these developments?

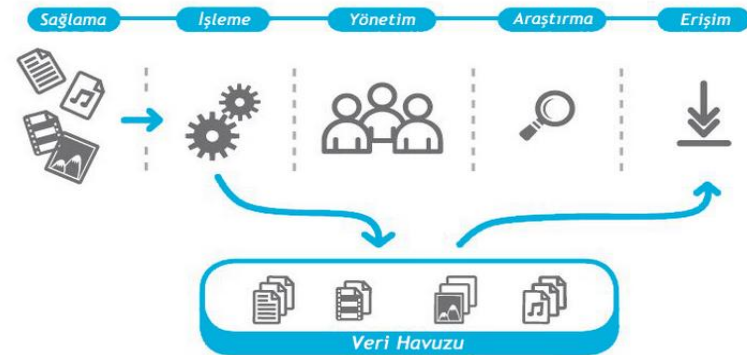
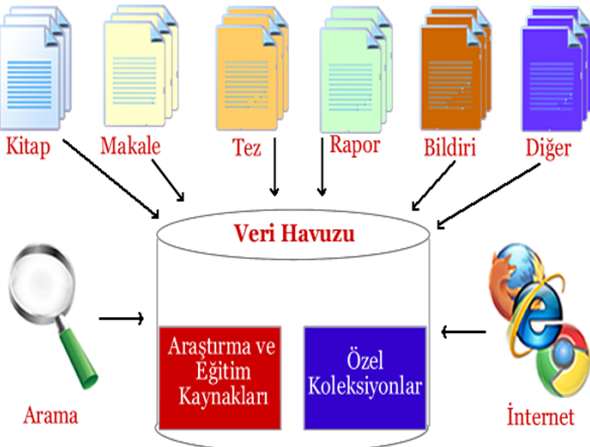
Current Challenges

- *Developing Electronic Archival/Records Management System*
 - *Formal communication systems*
 - *Business transactions*
 - *National/international standards,*
 - *Legal regulation*
 - *Expectations!!!*
- Integrations with e-government applications, Trustworthy, Interoperable, Accesible, Reliable electronic systems for formal communication and business transaction
- *Structure of ERMS /EA*
 - *Transforming*
 - *Creating a model.*





Kurumsal Arşivler



Important points

- One of the most important parts of developing electronic systems for cultural heritage resource is to shown by **research on international conditions**.
- In these circumstances observing **practices**, getting information about the **systems**, learning from bad and good **experiences** , investigating international good practices, **guidelines and standards** are important
- As part of the literature review studies fundamental information on the basis of **managing cultural heritage** in electronic environment were gathered.

Methodology

- As part of metadata mapping information was gathered from
 - **Online Archive of California, the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative; Europeana; and the Library of Congress Finding Aids**
 - As international examples and, from the organizations in Turkey, **the State Archive of Turkey; the National Library of Turkey; the Anatolian Civilization Museum; the Hatay Archeology Museum; and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.**
- The problem was that the datasets of the electronic cultural resources in Turkey **need to be revised.**
- Datasets have to be prepared with the idea of efficiency of **information discovery, integration** of different resources, **long term preservation** of resources **and copyright** management rather than focusing on **local descriptions** of resources **or processes.**

International and Local Examples that Evaluated

- International
 - OAC
 - ECAI
 - LC Finding Aids
 - ESE - Europeana
 - LIDO
- National
 - The State Archive of Turkey
 - National Library of Turkey
 - Anatolian Civilization Museum
 - Hatay Archeology Museum
 - Ministry of Culture and Tourism Logbooks

Some Developments in Information Profession

More content than formal systems

Your Archives (TNA)

"Your Archives is an exciting and accessible resource that enables anyone to share their knowledge of Britain's rich archival heritage and to reuse historical information in a way that has not previously been possible."

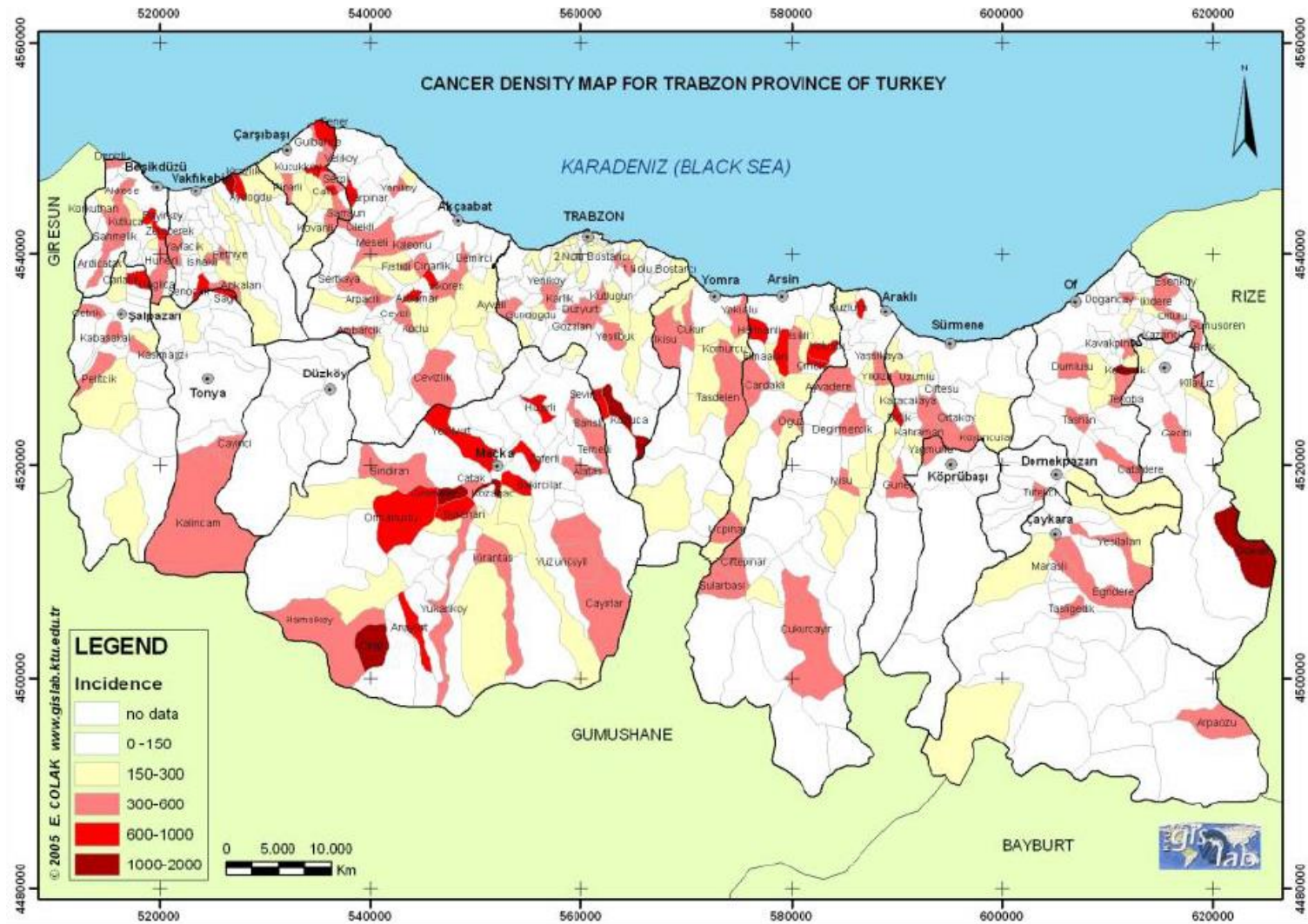
(<http://yourarchives.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>)



Museum 2.0 = Web 2.0 and Museums

- **Museum 2.0:** blog that started in November 2006 (by Nina Simon)
- **Main goal:** to explore the ways that the philosophies of Web 2.0 can be applied in museums to make them more engaging, community-based.
- **Web 2.0 technologies** → static content of museums is transformed to dynamic platforms (content generation and sharing is enhanced by the visitors-users).
- **Web 2.0** → opens up new opportunities, demonstrating at the same time their weaknesses.

Printed and electronic documents, books and other materials are helping us for imagination but we need now real pictures



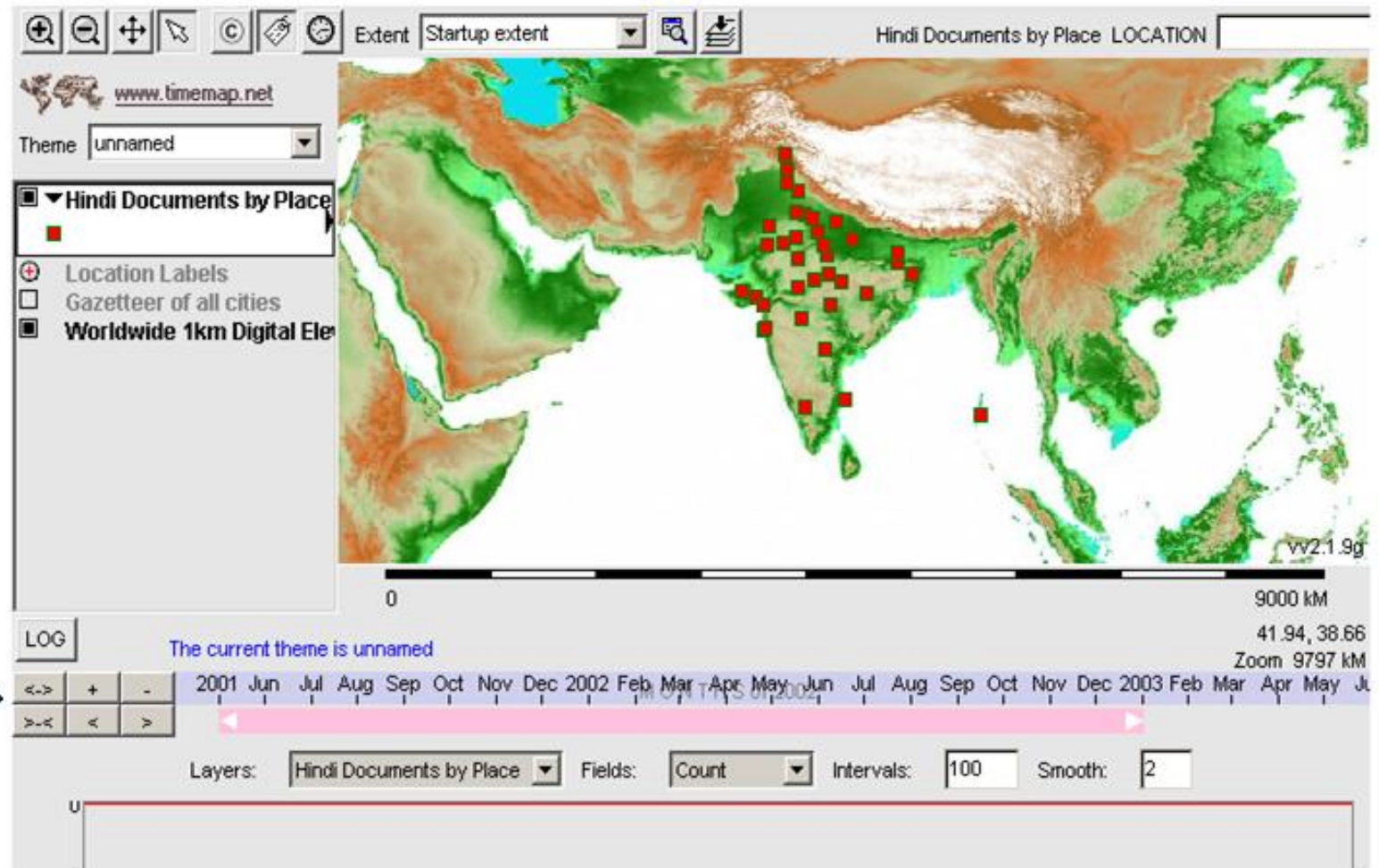
Freedom of Information

- Information had been chained behind the walls (not refer to Umberto Eco)...libraries
 - Electronic environment broken down the walls (not refer to Pink Floyd)
- But information in printed and electronic materials is still captivated in the pages
- How to release information from the walls and pages
- Transferring the information where it belongs to, the time it has been, to the real World in fuzzy reality

WHERE. Geo-temporal search interface. Place names found in documents. Gazetteer provided lat. & long. Places displayed on map.

Hindi Surprise Language Project - Document Display in Java TimeMap

Please be patient while map loads
See below for map instructions



Timebar→



Map Index

For convenience this Map Index allows direct access to all the dynamic and static maps incorporated in ECAI Iraq. The other methods of accessing the information are through the links at the top of the page: Historical Sites, Eras & Empires, Institutions, and Preservation.

ECAI uses [TimeMap](#) software to create dynamic maps. Clicking on the segments of the blue timeline allows users to choose a dynamic map for a specific time range. Below the timeline are thumbnail images of additional dynamic maps that can be activated by clicking on the image. Following this are lists of links to maps available on the web.

Dynamic Maps:

Click on a time period segment to view its dynamic map.



[Dynamic Map of Historic Sites](#)



[General Information about the region around Iraq](#)



[Era and Empire Boundaries 7000 BCE - 2000 CE \(avi 2.56mb\)](#)

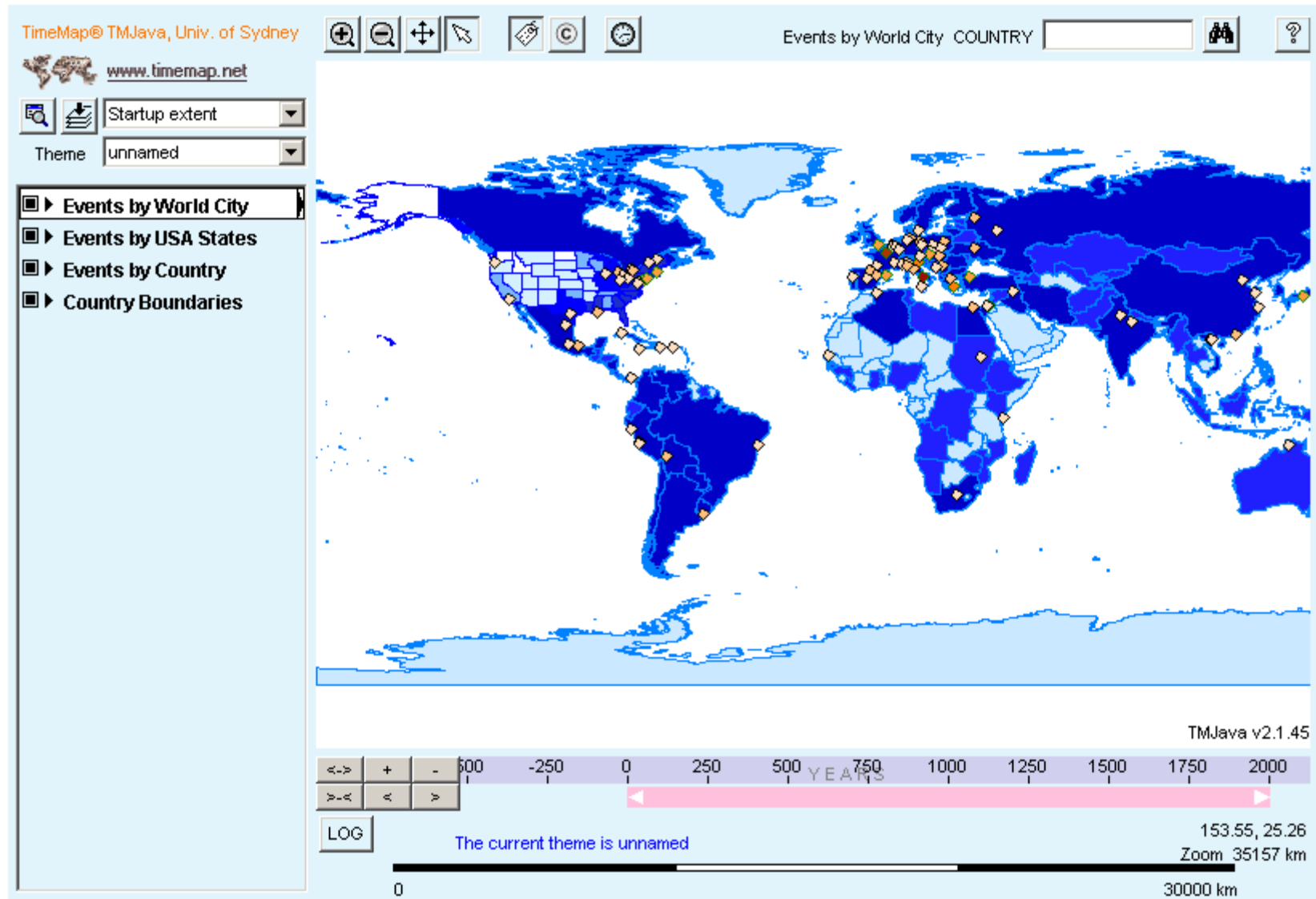


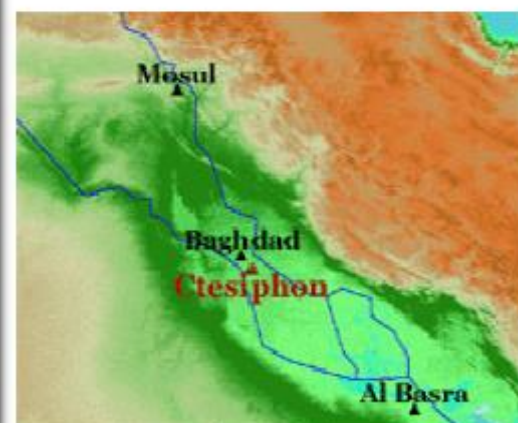
[Islamic Empire Boundaries from the ECAI Silkroad Project](#)

[Islamic Empire Boundaries \(avi 1.75mb\) from the ECAI Silkroad Project](#)

[The Sasanian Empire - a component of the ECAI epublication, \[A Sasanian Seal Collection in Context\]\(#\)](#)

Web Interface - Access by map





2:7	On Map	Link	http://ecai.org/Iraq/SiteName.asp?SiteID=7			
SITEID	SITENAME	ALTERNATEN	FE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCSOU
5	Baghdad			33.339	44.394	http://hvv
7	Ctesiphon			33.0833	44.5833	http://hvv
22	Aqar Quf	Dur Kunguzi		33.4	44.3	http://hvv
37	Khorsabad	Dur Sharrukin		33.3333	44.2167	http://hvv
42	Sippur	Abu Habba		33.05	44.3	http://hvv
45	Tell Harmal	Ancient Shaduppum		33.3667	44.4667	http://hvv
48	Selucia			33.15	44.5333	http://hvv



Iraq Historical Atlas Cheshire II Search Results

Digital ID: cph 3821221 Source: b&w film copy neg.

Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-73941 (b&w film copy neg.)

Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540

Your search, encoded as zfind ANY ctesiphon, was : USA

Library of Congress server, 23 items were retrieved. Retrieve uncompressed archival TIFF version (1,185 kilobytes)

Record #3

Title:
Monumental ruin of palace of Parthian king
Bagdad [graphic].

Publisher:
c1915 Feb. 1.

Pages:
1 photographic print on stereo card : stere

Notes:
Stereo copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood
11671. This record contains unverified, old data. I
known restrictions on publication. Caption card:
Ctesiphon; Palaces; Ph. Ind.

LC Call Number:

STEREO FOREIGN GEOG FILE - Iraq--Bagdad [item]

URL:

[Click here for document](#)

Record #4



First CARARE content in Europeana!



Explore Europe's cultural collections

what: Fornborg

Search

Help

[Return to search results](#)



Fornborg

Date: 2003-11-03

Geographic coverage: Kivikungö, Gotland, Sweden

Type: Text

Subject: Fornborg | Archaeology | Fornborgen

Description: Fornborg, ca 1 300x750-1 200 m (S-S). I FN-Ö skrytas den naturliga bergsbranten, som är högt 10 m h. På 12 platser har branten försäids med stenmurar, 5-ca 220 m i, 0,5-2 m h och i ett 1,5 m h, av kalkstenar i HÖ är en mur i bergt avskärmande vägg, ca 40 m i och 1-2 m h, av knäfliga kalkstens block (Stiftet). I FN-Ö är en 80 stora delar bevarat naturminne av kalkstensmurar, 1-2 m

[See more](#)

Data provider: Riksantikvarieämbetet | Swedish National Heritage Board

Provider: CARARE | Sweden

Explore further!

Similar content



The first CARARE dataset was successfully uploaded into Europeana at the beginning of February from the Swedish National Heritage Board (SwNHB). This achievement is the result of two years of hard work on data preparation, creation of a CARARE metadata schema tailored towards archaeological content and the technology for the complete ingestion process.

The 3D-ICONS Project starts

Two years after CARARE started, a related project by the name of 3D-ICONS has just started with the aim of bringing a range of very special 3D models and related digital content to Europeana. 3D-ICONS refers to a selection of architectural and archaeological “masterpieces” which are to be digitised and aim to provide a series of highly engaging content to end users that is of high quality and well organised . In particular, 3D-ICONS will focus upon UNESCO World Heritage monuments and will include 3D models and reconstructions, enlarged models of important details and images, text and video.

The project partners come from nine different Europeana countries and include six existing CARARE partners. 3D-ICONS is being co-ordinated by the Archaeological Dept. of the Università degli Studi di Napoli L’Orientale. The project will start by reviewing existing materials and a proposed list of monuments so that a finalised list can be agreed upon before the digitisation work starts. The appropriate tools and methodology will be agreed and strict quality controls enforced during the digitisation process. Metadata creation is also an important part of 3D-ICONS as well as implementation of a publication process to Europeana. The project will continue the work carried out in CARARE on publication formats as it is anticipated that other formats in addition to 3D PDF may become available during the project lifetime.

Europeana GIS services and archaeology/architecture site data

A recently published CARARE report resulting from WP3 (Testing and Prototyping) discusses the findings of an investigation undertaken by CARARE partner Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia into the GIS services offered by Europeana and their application to the archaeological/architecture sector. Geographical co-ordinate location is an important feature of archaeology as it is independent of geo-political boundaries and can change over time (i.e. by size or location – there are many monuments that have been moved from their original locations). Specifically, the Europeana geoparsing service, Europeana gazetteer, EuropeanaConnect media annotation tool and the OpenLayers API were tested and appraised. The findings can be briefly summarised as follows:

The Europeana geoparsing service takes a text word or phrase that constitutes a geographic name and matches this to the most probable geographic location (co-ordinates) from a database where possible. The current tool is Beta status and proved to be very effective. It will provide a useful means for data providers to validate their geographic data when supplying geographic co-ordinates via the CARARE metadata schema to Europeana. However, it is not helpful for spatial navigation as the accuracy is very limited – in excess of 5 to 10m.

Welcome to the Online Archive of California

Search OAC

go



Browse the Collections

By Title from A to Z

0-9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Browse Map

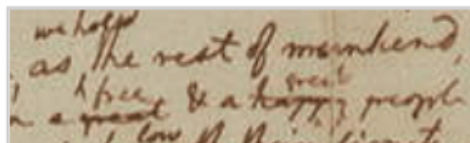




FINDING AIDS

Finding Aids

Encoded Archival Description (EAD) at the Library of Congress



Search this site

[➔ Finding Aids](#)[➔ EAD Best Practices at LC](#)

Related Resources

- ➔ [Search Finding Aids](#)
- ➔ [LC Online Catalog](#)
- ➔ [Research Centers](#)
- ➔ [Finding Aids \(XML\)](#)
- ➔ [The EAD Standard](#)
- ➔ [SAA EAD Help Pages](#)

What are Finding Aids?

Handwritten poems by Walt Whitman ... Leonard Bernstein's scrapbooks ... Thomas Edison's patents ... photographs and memoranda from the NAACP ... Margaret Mead's field notes ... The collections of the Library of Congress offer researchers rich and deep access to primary source material of unparalleled interest and significance.

Finding aids provide a gateway to this wealth of Library treasures, helping you discover and navigate through the thousands of boxes and folders that house each collection.

These guides provide comprehensive overviews of unique Library resources. Progressively detailed descriptions of a collection's component parts summarize the overall scope of the content, convey details about the individuals and organizations involved, and list box and folder headings. Special service conditions are noted, including terms under which the collection may be accessed or copied. Links are provided to digitized content, when available.

[Search LC Finding Aids](#)[What is EAD?](#)



Search ▾

Search

Help

Virtual Exhibitions

Explore 13 unique curated exhibitions highlighting some of Europe's biggest cultural treasures.

Visit exhibitions



From the blog



Freedom Express: Leg 3 – Slovakia & Czech Republic

The Freedom Express is a journey that follows 20 young Europeans as they discover the beauty of 1000...



Freedom Express: Leg 2 – Hungary & Romania

A group of 20 young Europeans continue their journey through Eastern and Central Europe to meet the people of 1000...

Event

- Event Identifier
- Event Type**
- Role in Event
- Event Name
- Event Actor**
- Culture
- Event Date**
- Period
- Event Place**
- Event Method
- Materials / Technique**
- Thing Present
- Event Related
- Event Description



Titel
Beschreibung
Themen

title: La primavera / Der Frühling

event

eventType **Herstellung / Creation**

eventActor

actor

nameActor **Botticelli, Sandro**

roleActor **Maler**

eventDate

earliestDate **1482**

latestDate **1482**

eventMaterialsTech

termMaterialsTech **Tempera**

termMaterialsTech **Pappelholz**

event

eventType **Herkunft / Provenance**

eventPlace

place

namePlace **Florenz, Palazzo Medici Riccardi, Via**

partOfPlace

namePlace **Florenz**

partOfPlace

namePlace **Firenze, Provincia**

partOfPlace

namePlace **Italien**

eventDate

earliestDate **1498**

latestDate **1498**

event

eventType **Restaurierung / Restoration**

eventDate

earliestDate **1982**

latestDate **1982**



CC BY-NC-SA

View item at
[University of Edinburgh](#)

Share

Cite on Wikipedia

Translate details

Select language ▾

Powered by Microsoft[®] Translator

Bowl lute.

Title:

Saz.

Description:

Technical description: Wooden body, width 122, depth 130; wooden neck, body and soundboard, finely joined; neck is inlaid with 13 circular mother-of-pearl spots and inset with a bone tip; 3 melodic strings (metal) on face of instrument, 2 sympathetic strings (metal) on side of neck.

Coverage:

[Republic of Turkey, Turkey](#)

Date:

Probably before 1872

Type:

[Saz](#)

Subject:

[Musical Instruments](#)

Data provider:

[University of Edinburgh](#)

Provider:

[MIMO - Musical Instrument Museums Online](#)

Providing country:

Europe

[Auto-generated tags](#) ▶

Other items you may be interested in:

saz



saz



saz





Workshop, Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Description images



The highest record is 220 mm, which was located in the north of the county, where four species of the surface and poolside exerts (along with the development of more advanced vegetation, the richness of the soil and the abundance of the water resources) are most abundant. The second highest record is 200 mm, recorded by the edge of the river, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The third highest record is 180 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The fourth highest record is 160 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The fifth highest record is 140 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The sixth highest record is 120 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The seventh highest record is 100 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The eighth highest record is 80 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The ninth highest record is 60 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The tenth highest record is 40 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The eleventh highest record is 20 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level). The twelfth highest record is 0 mm, recorded in the south of the county, where it was also placed in the least advantageous of the soil (it consists of a series of low undulating watersheds, increasing in size from 500 to 1000 m; the water level is 100 m above sea level, and the water level is 100 m above sea level).

There is a considerable increase in the number of the cases, now it exceeds 1,000,000. Statistically 80% is a major importance in housing and infrastructure projects in cities. There are also in regional significant level, covering problems affecting large and average by numbers. In economically disadvantaged low standards are used as alternative programs for children and in. They are liable to have problems as well concerned, as seen in extreme cases, as indicated.

As noted earlier, however, the increased usage of the computer, such as a video that could make coding easier, will be needed.



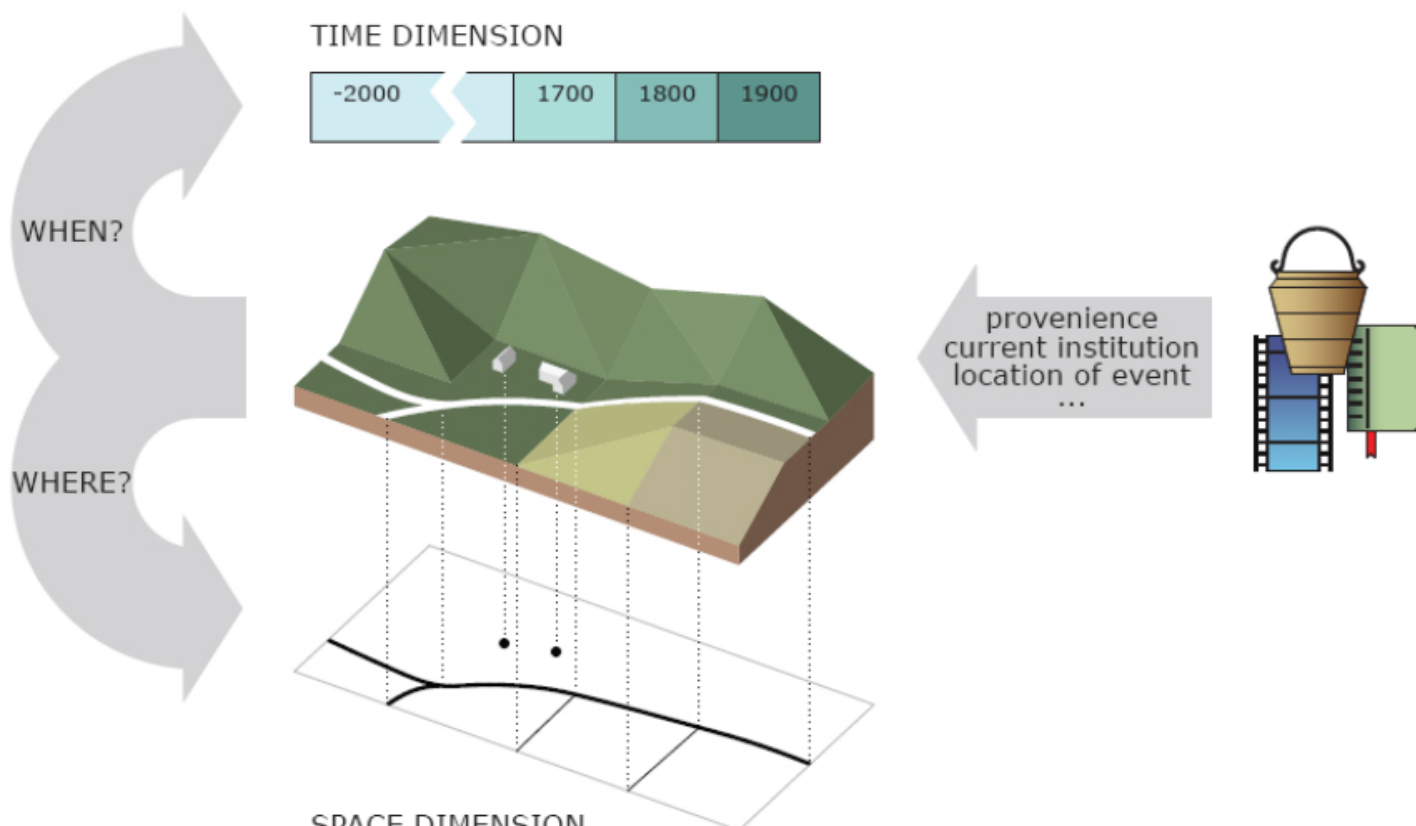
ATHENA
Access to cultural heritage
networks across Europe



Guidelines for Geographic Location Description

It is just a matter of time when we would realise that merely browsing by “word” or searching for a combination of words will not be enough for efficient object discovery in increasingly larger pool of objects in cultural collections of Europeana portal. Collections momentarily consist of tens of millions of object but soon expected to be counted in several hundreds of millions. The efficient search engine could not be imagined without consideration of **spatial and time dimension** of objects, their historical and cultural context.

We consider **geographic location** as one of the most important aspects of information which pertains to every cultural heritage item. Examples include provenience, current institution, location of event, etc. Therefore the formalized location attribute (e.g. geocode, geographical coordinates) will significantly enhance the power of searching and visualizing the cultural content of Europeana and other cultural portals as well.



What?

Who?

Where?



Enriching records

Cloud-based micro-services for metadata enrichment and capture:

- Where

- Geo-location
- Historic Place Names service
- Geo-coding application

- What

- Vocabulary service
- Vocabulary matching service
- Background linking service

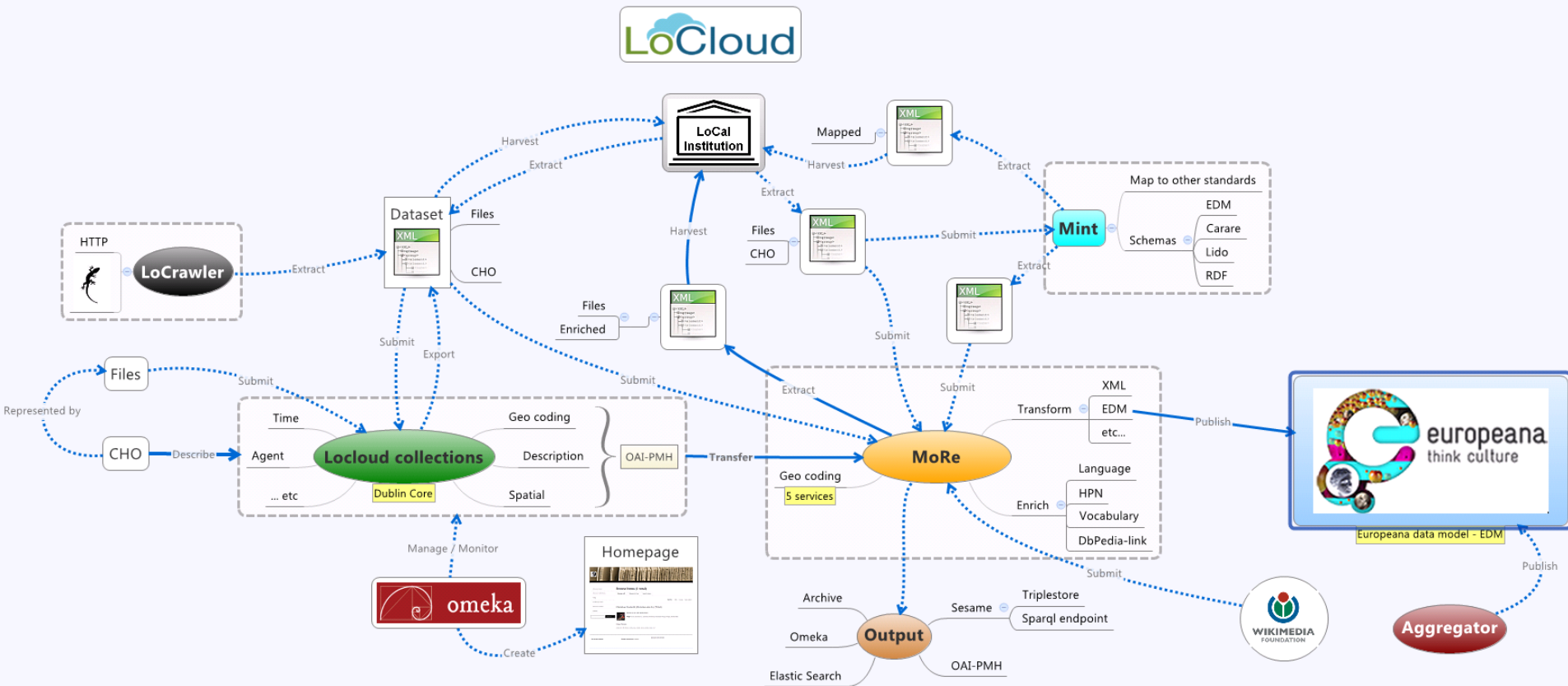


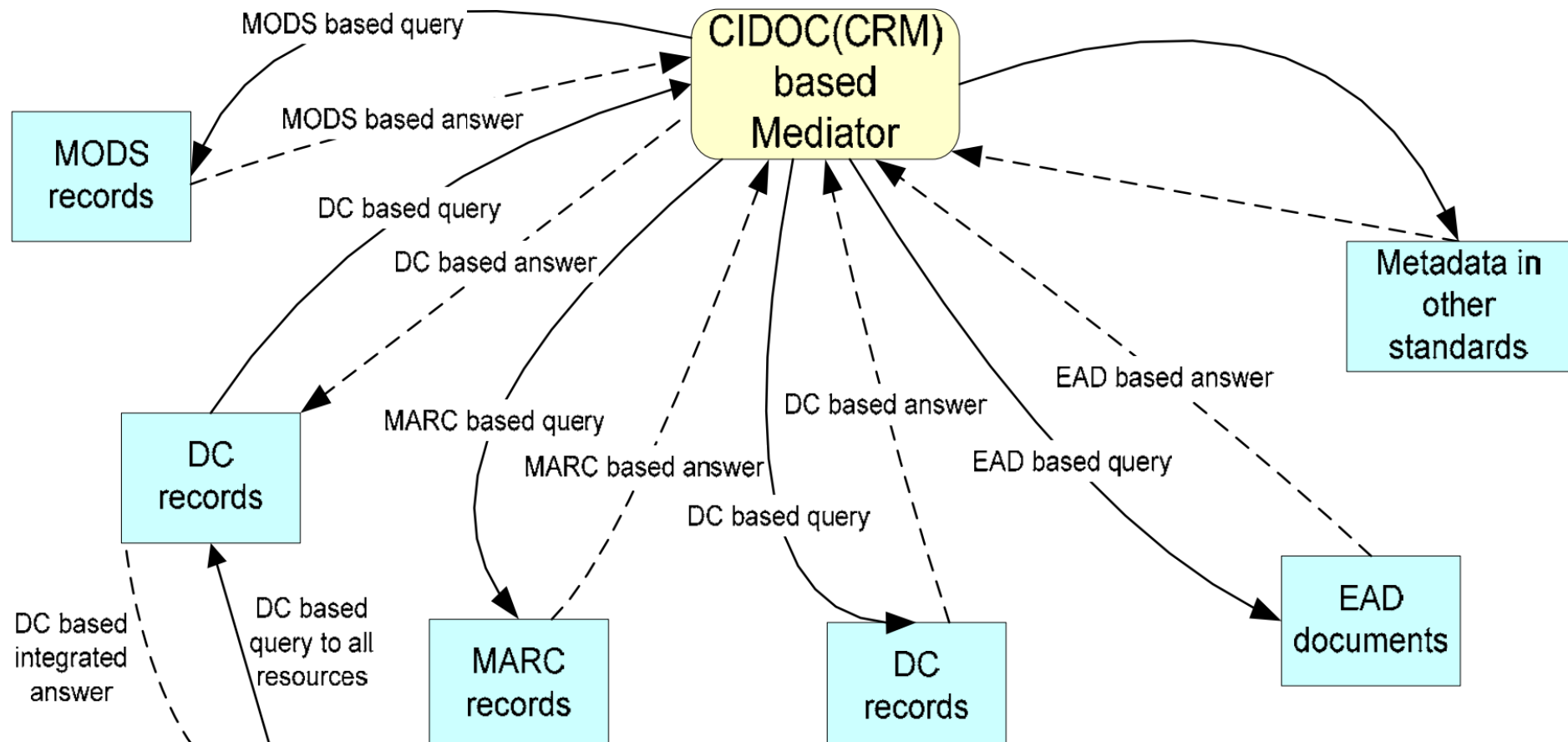
Aggregator

- Core infrastructure to aggregate the metadata from our partners and provide to Europeana:
- MINT
 - Metadata mapping and ingestion
- MORE aggregator framework
 - Metadata harvesting, validation and enrichment
 - User-friendly interface for data providers



Sample Cloud Ecosystem





National Examples from Turkey



Catalogue Search

By Group Name

By Index Name

Document File

Document List

User

User Info

Help

Katalog Tarama

Group Name	Ali Emiri
Relative Organization	ALL
Year Interval	Hicri -
Phrase to be Searched	istanbul

Find



Add to List

Search Results : 2230 records

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

...

>>



Date : 04/S /1102 (Hicri) File # : 16

Folder # : 1736

Group Code : AE.SAMD.II.



İstanbul'da Mahmud Paşa Kerimesi Hadice Hanım Vakfı Tevliyeti'nin Hüseyin'e tevcihi hakkında.



Date : 12/S /1102 (Hicri) File # : 16

Folder # : 1742

Group Code : AE.SAMD.II.



Eyüb'de Behram Bey Vakfı Tevliyeti'nin İstanbul Kadısı Ali Efendi'nin arzıyla Afife Hatun'a tevcihi.



Date : 12/S /1102 (Hicri) File # : 16

Folder # : 1738

Group Code : AE.SAMD.II.



Darphane kurbinde Papaszade Mustafa Çelebi Vakfı Zaviyesi Müderrisliğine Şeyh Mehmed'in tayinine dair İstanbul Kadısı Ali Efendi'nin arzıyla tevcih.



Date : 14/S /1102 (Hicri) File # : 8

Folder # : 852

Group Code : AE.SAMD.II.



Hazret-i şehriyari Yemekliği için Edirne'den İstanbul'a varıncaya kadar verilecek odun hakkında Hatab Emiri Mehmed Ağa'ya Divan tezkiresi.



Catalogue Search

By Group Name

By Subject

By Index Name

Document File

Document List

User

User Info

Help

Catalogue Search By Group Name

Group Name	ALL
Relative Organization	ALL
Year Interval	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
Phrase to be Searched	Ankara

Find



Add to List

Search Results : 9265 records



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...

>>



Anayasayı İhlal Davası: Ankara Örfi İdare Kumandanlığı tebliğleri, Adnan Menderes'in konuşmaları ve İçişleri Bakanlığı tebliğlerinin yer aldığı gazete kupürleri.



Anayasayı İhlal Davası: Bediüzzaman Said-i Nursi'nin Ankara'ya gelişini devlet ricaline bildirir mektubun fotokopisi.



Anayasayı İhlal Davası: Milli Birlik Komitesi ve Ankara Kumandanlığı'ndan, 4 nolu Soruşturma Kurulu Başkanlığı'na sunulan evrak.



Anayasayı İhlal Davası: İstanbul-Ankara olayları sanıklarından Hüseyin Koçyıldır, Kamil Işıklıgil ve Kemal Yılmaz'ın infaz ve tahliye evrakı.



İstanbul-Ankara Olayları: 6 Nolu Soruşturma Kurulu'nun Mütalaanamesi, Yüksek Soruşturma Kurulu'nun Esbabı Mucibeli Kararı ve Kısa Kararları ile sanık isim listeleri.



İstanbul-Ankara Olayları: Ankara-Fakülte olaylarına ait hazırlık tahkikatında alınan ifade tutanakları.





Hakkımızda

Hizmetler

Haberler

Bilgi Bankası

Online Hizmetler

İletişim

ARAŞTIRMACILAR

KAMU KURUMLARI

VATANDAŞLAR

YAYINLAR

ARŞİV UZMANLARI

Anasayfa > Site İçi Arama

- Hakkımızda
- Hizmetler
- Bilgi Bankası
- Haberler
- İletişim
- Anket Listesi
- Mikro Siteler



Site İçi Arama

Kelime:

sicil

Ara

Arama sonucunda 20 adet kayıt bulundu.

Başlık

[Osmanlı Dönemi Fonları](#)

[Sık Sorulan Sorular](#)

[Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi](#)

[Genelgeler](#)

[Yönetmelik](#)

[Kanun](#)

[3473 Sayılı Kanun](#)

[Devlet Arşiv Hizmetleri Hakkında Yönetmelik](#)

[Standart Dosya Planı Genelgesi\(2005/7\)](#)

[Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Tarihçesi](#)

[Sicilyateyn Narda Konsolosluğu Tercümanlığı'na, Eci Geryeci'nin tâyin edilmesine ve tüm vergilerden muaf tutulmasına dâir.](#)

[Sicilyateyn'in İstanbul Elçiliği Tercümanlığı'na, Yosef veled-i Musa'nın tâyin edilmesine ve her türlü vergiden muaf tutulmasına dâir.](#)

[Sicilyateyn'in görevden alınan Atina Konsolosluğu Tercümanı Zaharyanos oğlu Vasileki'nin yerine, Eci Yani veled-i Lazeri Derenya'nın tâyin edildiğine ve her türlü vergiden muaf olduğuna dâir.](#)

[Sicilyateyn İstanbul Elçisi'nin isteği üzerine Baş Tercümanı'nın berâtının yenilenmesine dâir.](#)

Kategori

[Araştırma Fonları](#)

[Sık Sorulan Sorular](#)

[Osmanlı Arşivi Rehberi](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Mevzuat](#)

[Tarihçe](#)

[Ferman ve Beratlar](#)

[Ferman ve Beratlar](#)

[Ferman ve Beratlar](#)

[Ferman ve Beratlar](#)



Kullanıcı Adı

Şifre

Üye Giriş

Şifrenizi/Kullanıcı Adınızı
unuttuysanız [tıklayınız..](#)
Üye olmak için [tıklayınız..](#)



Basit Tarama

Katalog Tarama

Yazma Kitaplar

Kütüphaneler

Koleksiyonlar

Kullanım Rehberi

Mevzuat

Kullanım Şartları

Kaynakça

Katalog Tarama

Aranan Kelime: Eser Adı=Ankaravî,
Sonuç: 40

Sayfa Sayısı: 1, Görüntülenecek Kayıt Sayısı:40



1

[sayfaya git](#)

Yazar Adı	Eser Adı	Arşiv Numarası	Ölçü	Satır	Yaprak	G
Şeyhülislâm Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	Fetâvâ-yı Ankaravî	60 Hk 328	325x205-210x105 mm.	33	406	9
Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	el-Fetâvâ'l-Ankaravî	45 Ak Ze 4577	205x140-150x80 mm.	25	VII+439	9
Muhammed b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	Fetâvâ-i Ankaravî	44 Dar 506	290x180-200x100 mm.	31	III,460	
Şeyhülislâm Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	Fetâvâ-yı Ankaravî	19 Hk 4461	310x195-220x100 mm.	27	V+572	
Şeyhülislâm Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	Fetâvâ-yı Ankaravî	19 Hk 4460	310x200-240x115 mm.	31	VI+427	
Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	el-Fetâvâ'l-Ankaravî	45 Hk 792	322x110-229x113 mm.	31	IV+400+XVIII	9
Mehmed Emîn b. Hüseyin Ankaravî (öl. 1098/1687)	el-fetâvâ'l-Ankaravî	45 Hk 793	298x203-220x92 mm.	37	VII+319+II	9



Genel Bilgiler

Arşiv Numarası	06 Mil Yz FB 156
Eser Adı	Olvan
Yazar Adı	Ahmed Yesevî (442-562/1050-1166)
Müstensih	
Konu	
Dili	Türkçe
Telif Tarihi Hicri (Miladi)	0 (0)
İstinsah Tarihi Hicri (Miladi)	0 (0)
İstinsah Yeri	
Bulunduğu Yer	Mİİİ Kütüphane-Ankara
Koleksiyon	Mİİİ Kütüphane Yazmalar Koleksiyonu
Dvd Numarası	921

Özellikleri

Boyut (Dış-İç)	152x103-108x72 mm.
Yaprak	64
Satır	15
Yazı Türü	Nesih
Kağıt türü	Samanî saykallı abâdî

Notlar

Konu başları kırmızı, cetveller mavidir. Kenarları vişnereengi meşin, kapakları yıpranmış desenli kâğıt kaplı mukavva bir cilt içerisindedir. Sonu eksiktir. Arada eksikler vardır. İçinde 10 makale, 8 hikmet, 30 hikâye, 1 nükte ve 1 latife vardır. İKTYDK. I. 1/1, I. A. III. 210. TDK. 696

Kullanıcı Notları

Bitiş Cümlesi

احمد یسوی

کهی دود سیاهی عالم ایلر

ذهی صانع که خاکشی ادم ایلر

Eser Görüntüleri-Eseri Bilgisayara Yükleme



8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1



BİTİK HÖYÜK



Envanter Seçkileri



SVETİ STEFAN BULGAR KİLİSESİ



FATİH CAMİİ



KILIÇ ALİ PAŞA CAMİSİ



AYASOFYA



ŞEHZADE KÜLLİYESİ CAMİİ

Temel Bilgiler

Köy:
BİTİK
Tesol Durumu:
Tescilli
Tesol Tarihi:
20/08/2009
Tesol Derecesi:
1. VE 2.
Dönem:
İLK TUNÇ ÇAĞI, ORTA TUNÇ ÇAĞI

Kimlik Bilgileri

Türü:
HÖYÜK
İl:
ANKARA
İlçe:
KAZAN
Modern Adı:
BİTİK HÖYÜK
Müze Envanter No:
148-62-84

Tanım
FİNÇAN. KULBU AĞIZDAN YÜKSELEN FORMDA. ÇARK YAPIMI, KIRMIZI
ASTARLI .

Boyut
AG.11.9*13.2cm,Y.6.2cm,KY.8.3cm

Ayrıntılı Bilgiler

Araştırma Tarihçesi
1942 YILINDA R. OĞUZ ARIK TARAFINDAN BİR SEZONLUK KÜÇÜK
ÇAPLI KAZI YAPILMIŞTIR. 1994 YILINDA S. OMURA TARAFINDAN
TEKRAR ARAŞTIRILMIŞTIR.

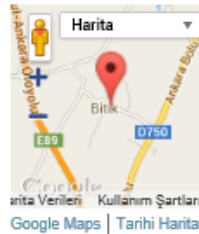
İlgili Yayın
Akurgal, E., Anadolu Kültür Tarihi, TÜBİTAK, Ankara, 2005, s.131-133.
'Ank.R.O.', 'Bitik Kazısı ve Hatay Tetkikleri Hakkında Kısa Rapor', Belleten
Cilt VIII- 30, 1944, s.341-372. French, D.H., Anatolia and the Aegean in the
Third Millennium BC PhD Cambridge University (yayınlanmamış tez),
şek.30,46,48a,48b1,48b3,52, 1968, s.219. Orthmann, W., Die Keramik der
Frühen Bronzezeit aus Inneranatolien, Verlag Gebr.Mann, Berlin, 1963.
Özgüç, T., 'Bitik Vazosu', AÜDTCFD, Cilt XVI, Sayı 1-2, 1958, s. 1-18.
Schachner, Ş.-A., "Ankara ve Yakın Çevresinin Anadolu Arkeolojisiindeki
Yeri", Ankara Dergisi, C. 2, Ankara, 1993, s.73-82

Buluntu
ÇANAK-ÇÖMLEKLER, KABARTMALI VAZO PARÇALARI, MÜHÜR, PIŞMIŞ
TOPRAK FIGÜRİNLER, MIZRAK UCU, FİBULA

Buluntu Tanımlama Yeri

Buluntu Türü:
ÇANAK ÇÖMLEK

Harita



Çok İzlenenler

- 5838 GORDİON BÜYÜK TÖMÜLÜS(MİDAS) MM
- 5005 BOTTER APARTMANI
- 4983 HACI BAYRAM VELİ CÂMİİ
- 4484 AYAZMA CAMİİ
- 4362 AUGUSTUS TAPINAĞI
- 4137 SELİMİYE CAMİİ
- 3736 SÜLEYMANİYE CAMİİ
- ANKARA İSTANBUL BİRİNCİ MİTAP

"OSMAN BEY'İN İLK FETHİ: KARACAHİSAR KALESİ" YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI 1999

Resim 1: Hava fotoğrafı, Temizlik öncesi

Belgeyi PDF Formatında indirmek için tıklayınız.



Resim: 10

Temel Bilgiler

Yazar:

HALİME DOĞRU

Makalenin Bulunduğu Yayın

KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ARAŞTIRMA SONUÇLARI TOPLANTILARI 18 1. SAYI

Yayınlanma Yılı:

2000

Fili Yılı:

1999

İ:

İSTANBUL**Kimlik Bilgileri**

<< Önceki Sonraki >>

Etiketler**KARACAHİSAR****DORYLAION****ŞARHÖYÜK**

0

Beğen

Tweet

Envanter Seçkileri**"CORPUS DER DENKMÄLER MIT LYKISCHER SCHRIFT"-DIE KAMPAGNE 2004****Çok İzlenenler**

3551

KASTAMONU İLİ TASKÖPRÜ İLÇESİ POMPEIOPOLIS (ZİMBİLLİ TEPE'Sİ HÖYÜĞÜ) 1984 YILI KURTARMA KAZISI

2594

"CORPUS DER DENKMÄLER MIT LYKISCHER SCHRIFT"-DIE KAMPAGNE 2004

2023

18.-19. YÜZYILLARDA NİĞDE VE ÇEVRESİNDE HİKRİSTİYAN DİNİ MİMARİSİ

1727

1993 YILI ORDU-MESUDİYE VE SİVAS-KOYULHİSAR YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI

1669

1991 YILI ORDU-MESUDİYE YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMALARI

1654

"OSMAN BEY'İN İLK FETHİ: KARACAHİSAR KALESİ" YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI 1999

1653

1995 YILI ANTALYA KORKUTELİ VE BURDUR YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMALARI

1612

1999 YILI ÇORUM YÖRESİ YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI

1600

MİLAS 1995

1579

1994 YILI AKHİSAR- KULAKSIZLAR MERMER İDOL ATÖLYESİ YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMASI

1569

1931 DE ANKARADA MEYDANA ÇIKARTILAN ASARI ATİKA

1544

1982 YILI BURDUR ÇEVRESİ PREHİSTORİK ARAŞTIRMALARI

1538

1994 YILI ANTALYA-KORKUTELİ YÜZEY ARAŞTIRMALARI

Metadata Sets of International and Turkish Examples									
International Examples					National Examples in Turkey				
OAC	ECAI	ESE	LIDO	LC	Archive	Manuscript	Museum	Archeology	Registry
Identifier	Title	Title	LIDO Identifier	Title	Record type	Title	Village	Inventory No	Museum Inventory No
Title	Subject-specific	Creator	Object/Work Type	Span date	Reign	Author	Registration condition	Excavation No	Record No
Creator	Description	Subject	Classification	Bulk date	Date	Collection	Registration date	Excavation place	Name
Date	Publisher	Description	Title Name	ID no	Style of Script	Location	Registration degree	Resource no	Type
Description	Publisher-address	Publisher	Inscriptions	Creator	Dimensions	Paper sort	Period	Class / Collection	Transferring way to museum
Language	Creator-Person-Name	Contributor	Repository/ Location	Extent	Description	Writing type	Description	Era	Transferring date to museum
Subject (Name)	Creator-Peron-Affiliation	Date	State Edition	Language	Annotation	Subject	Dimension	Period	Description
Subject (Title)	Creator-Corporate Name	Type	Object Description	Location	Reason issued	Copyright date	Special Information		Buying price
Subject (Place)	Creator-Corporate Name – Address	Format	Measurement	Summary	Repository and classification number	Archive no	Related publication		Expecting price
Subject (Topic, Function, or Occupation)	Date	Identifier	Events	Finding aid permalink		Notes	Storage area		Photo or map
Genre	T-Specific	Source	Relations	LCCN Permalink		Dimension	Archive type		Index or photo
Type	Format	Language	Related Works			Line	Total piece		Location in museum
Format/Physical Description	Source	Relation	Administrative Metadata			Page	Raw material		Publication place
Related Collection/P	Language	Coverage	Rights			DVD no	Finding type		

Comparative Analysis of the Metadata Datasets Between Turkey and International Examples

International Examples					National Examples in Turkey				
OAC	ECAI	ESE	LIDO	LC	Archive	Manuscript	Museum	Archeology	Registry
Identifier		Identifier	LIDO Identifier Classification	ID no	Classification number	Achive no DVD No	Excavation number	Inventory N. Excavation N. Resource N. Class / Collection	Museum Inventory No Records No
Title	Title	Title	Title Name	Title		Title			Name
Creator	Creator- Person-Name Creator- Peron- Affiliation Creator- Corporate Name Creator- Corporate Name – Address	Creator		Creator		Author			
Date	Date	Date		Span date Bulk date	Date Reign		Date Period Excavation date	Era Period	Transferring date to museum
Description		Description	Object Description		Description Record Type		Description		Description
OAC	ECAI	ESE	LIDO	LC	Archive	Manuscript	Museum	Archeology	Registry
Language	Language	Language		Language		Language			
Subject (Name) (Title) (Place) (Topic, Function, or Occupation)		Subject				Subject			
Genre Type	T-Specific	Type Object	Object/Work Type Record				Archive type		Type
Format/ Physical Description	Format	Format	Measurement	Extent	Dimensions	Dimension Line Page	Dimension Raw material Finding type Front and Back Face Total Piece		Photo or map Index or photo
Related Collection/ Project	Relation- Type Relation- Identifier	Relation	Relations Related Works				Related publication		
Institution Repository	Source	Source Provenance	Resource Repository	Location	Repository	Location Collection	Village Location in	Excavation place	Location in museum

[illegible]

Comparison

- Dataset examples of Turkey have only specific description **about resources or processes** that do not match the international examples are focusing on access.
 - For examples datasets of reign, reason issued from Archive, DVD no from Manuscripts, registration condition, registration date, registration degree, archival type, raw material, where it was found, raw material, excavation number, front and back side information of objects from Museum; transferring way/date, buying price, expecting price from Registry.
- On the other hand some general datasets in the International example are not used by the Turkish examples such as
 - ‘identifier’ in Museums, ‘title’ in Archives, Museums and Archeology Inst., ‘subject’ in Archives, Museums, Archeology Inst., ‘type’ in Archives, Archeology Inst., ‘format’ and ‘contributor’, except from manuscripts, no copyright information in all Turkish examples.

Discussion

- In one way it is understandable **no language information** except from manuscript.
- All examples from Turkey describes source as where the object was found **not the organizations that holds on it.**
- In general it seems that Turkish dataset examples were developed with an **object oriented perspective** and do not show any **logical hierarchy relation information with other resources** and repositories.
- The Turkish examples mostly **describes the processes** as part of the bureaucratic procedures rather than technical perspective of **information retrieval** and information seeking behaviors of users.

Discussion-2

- Besides it should be considered that the models in **electronic environment** have to have some special features different from printed environment.
- As a first step **working on interoperability** of the systems and the processes would be **getting easier of integration issues**.
- Than it may be helpful to **create general datasets** matching between international and local examples.
- It is not the meaning that Turkish examples have to use **one system as a model for all content**.

Results

- It should be able to represent the **local needs and specifications** on the datasets together with the expectations of the international standards and platforms.
- On the other hand usage of datasets **should be flexible** and open to narrowing and expansion in each datasets depend on the type of resource.
- For example date of the archeological objects should include excavation date, transferring to museum date, object date etc. or some object cannot have any creator information.

A Sample Metadata Sets of Electronic Cultural Resources in Turkey

Identifier

Title

Creator

Date(s)

Description

Language

Subject

Type

Publication / Excavation

Format/ Physical Description

Relations

Copyright

Coverage

Provenance

Geographical Coverage

Provider

Data Provider

Concept Label

Administrative and technical metadata

As e result of metadata mapping and literature review, following datasets are driven as a suggestionas a metadata model on electronic cultural sources in Turkey.

Conclusion

- Each local cultural resource should be considered as part of the **World property**
- Integrated **platforms are still local**, regional or limited
- **Need more effort** for developing metadata models proper to all resources in narrower and broader sense
- Turkish metadata examples that are mostly **object or process oriented** should be re-considered.
- Organizations and individuals should be encouraged for **sharing** their content.
- We have to create our new Googles for accessing cultural resources with different dimensions.



MANY THANKS



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InterPARES Trust