

Posters AHC 2005:

G. Ajymanbetova & S. Baturbayeva

Information-logical model (ILM) of data base of the results of population census of Kyrgyzstan for 1926, 1939 and 1959 years, performed in control system of data base Access.

For creation of data base which includes the information about demographic, education and socio-professional structure of population of Kyrgyzstan in the 20-50-s years of XX century materials of the censuses for 1926, 1939 and 1959 were used. Information-logical model (ILM) of database performed in Access program is the data of results of censuses in the form of totality of information objects and links between them.

Information object – is an informative description of some nature of a real object, process, fact or event. Information object is based on totality of logical interrelated properties which represent the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of structure of population on results of censuses for 1926, 1939 and 1959. (sex, age, profession, family status and so on).

Information objects are distinguished basing on description of demographic, educational and socio-professional structure of the results of censuses for 1926, 1939 and 1959 by means of determination of the functional dependences between the properties. The totality of properties of information object should meet the requirements of normalization. Each information object should be named with own unique name. Upon graphical representation of the model of data each information object should be represented by a rectangle with identification of its name and identification key.

During the process of development of the models of data we should pick out information objects, I mean the indicators of qualitative conditions of population (sex, age, family status), as well as structure of distribution with indication of regions, provinces, which should comply with requirements of data normalization and determine the links between them. This will let to create a relational database without duplicating, it means that population of the same age or from the same region will not be put in database twice; in this way it ensures a single input of data at initial loading and further updating. This database performed in Access program ensures the integrity of data upon inserting of amendments, in other words, when indices increase in territorial and structural way, the initially introduced information can change its initial value in respective parameters depending on new data.

The results of creation a source-oriented database performed in Access program firstly makes easy search of information and it makes it open for public use as well; secondly it allows to make a request on needed parameters of demographic structure of population. All this leads to activation of scientific researches, and makes easy access to such kind of complex mass source as materials on demographic statistics.

B. Bayachorova

Information system "sanjyra": studying genealogic trees of Kyrgyz people.

Sanjyra is unique genealogic source of Kyrgyz people demographic history, describing its tribal structure which was transferred from generation to generation by word of mouth

during lines of centuries. So Sanjyra is based on oral history. A huge set of genealogic trees extracted from Sanjyra is a valuable ethnologic source in studying spiritual culture, the social organization and ideology of a nomadic society of Kyrgyz people. Up today practically each Kyrgyz family keeps knowledge on the direct ancestors by the father in seven generations – ("Jetiata" - seven generations). The public-functional importance of this tradition is also connected to an interdiction of the closely related marriage relations which are having an adverse effect on the future descendants. It was not authorized to create family bonds to young men and girls if they had the common ancestors even in the seventh generation by fathers.

For today there is big enough number of the published and hand-written variants of sanjyra. The comparative analysis of available variants sanjyra shows, that on their basis one can probably to construct uniform genealogic tree of kyrgyz tribes from the beginning of XV century. Since the period of the head of Kyrgyz people – Tagay-bii to present time on the basis of Sanjyra anyone interested in the family history can reconstruct genealogic tree up to 24-25 generations.

ICT developments gives us opportunities to realize the retrieval information system to collect all available variants of sanjyra family lines and to provide users with convenient search tool. Our project has an aim to reconstruct genealogic tree of Kyrgyz tribes since the period associated with a name Dolon-bii, by comparison and synthesis of different variants of sanjyra with additional collected materials through interrogation of separate representatives of each region. The database genealogic tree and the information system, providing addition, processing and functioning of this database which is placed in the Internet is constructed. The directory system developed by us allows users to enter the data on genealogic tree and to receive the survey of genealogic information using Web-site: <http://www.arunet.kg/> Our database can satisfy queries not only from academic users but from any interested persons as well.

H. Berger

History online.

I would like to give an "online presentation" of "history online" (<http://gonline.univie.ac.at>), four web bases courses for history students developed at the University of Vienna.

K. van Dalen-Oskam & J. van Zundert

E-laborate: Interacting with Text in a Networked Environment.

We would like to present the e-Laborate website, located at www.e-laborate.nl. The site has been developed in two projects. The first was called 'e-Laborate: a digital platform for partnerships in the humanities and social sciences' and resulted in the basic tools needed for a virtual workplace for researchers in the humanities and social sciences. The project had a data side and a text side. We will concentrate on the text side in our poster presentation. More than 50.000 pages in scans and transcriptions have been placed here so that a group of users can explore the potential and find out how to enhance the usefulness of such a virtual workplace. The second project, 'Text enrichment in virtual communities', added a new annotation tool to the e-Laborate workplace. We will show how the tools can be used and point to the new possibilities e-Laborate offers and could lead to.

S. van Dijk

NWO digitizing project “The International Reception of Women’s Writing”.

Started in September 2004 at Utrecht University, it aims to facilitate the study of women’s literary history by creating a large-scale empirical basis concerning the response to women’s writing before ca. 1900. In our view this needs to be done on an international scale, in order to include and take account of the role of translation and (female) translators.

The project maintains and furnishes two internet-based instruments:

1. the database “WomenWriters”, a dynamic digital collection of data about contemporary reception of women’s writing (before ca. 1900)

www.roquade.nl/womenwriters.

2. the publication site “Women Writers’ Networks” www.roquade.nl/wwriters.

Both these function as a collaboratory where participants on the project stock their digital material, and publish partial and preliminary results in preparation for future historiography. They are used in preparation for international projects concerning women’s literary history.

Both the database and the publication site consist of three inter-related levels:

1. Authors: an inventory of writing women’s names. In the database, information has been, or can later be attached to each of these names (relevant biographical information, hyperlinks to on-line bio- and bibliographies).

2. Titles of their writings: works of various literary and non-literary genres, about which reception data are to be provided. In the database, information is or can be attached to the titles (year of appearance, presence in libraries, hyperlinks to electronic versions of the text, relevant details on contents – in part formalised and referring to SatorBase, database for narrative analysis; in certain cases the text of the work itself is provided).

3. Information on the reception of these works: the database contains references to the various types of reactions; in exceptional cases the texts of the commentaries themselves (by typing or OCR). A distinction is made between male and female receptions. Names of female “receivers” are also integrated in the first-level list. Thanks to this unique listing, networks and filiations between women can be rendered visible. Names of male readers do not figure in the same system; they are of course noted down in the records.

Several levels of reception are distinguished, which yield different, mutually complementary, information. One of the novelties of our database’s structure is in the bringing together of these levels:

- The “silent reception”, documented by book history and the history of reading. This material is of the utmost importance for insight in the contemporary impact of texts by women. This information is, however, completely implicit and open to contradictory interpretation. For our purposes, it needs elaboration with the help of other types of reception documents:

- The “creative” reception: rewriting of texts, “intertextualities”;

- The “mediating” reception: literary reviews, translations etc. In these two levels, more easily than for the silent reception, gender can be taken into account.

The database-structure thus generates a series of parallel texts (original texts and their rewritings and evaluations) which need to be studied by comparative textual analysis. Here, a particular instrument is helpful, brought about thanks to narratology: narrative topoi –recurrent elements representing crucial situations. A certain number of those elements will be selected and used as “standard-topoi” in the database, because, provoking reactions with contemporary critics, they must be considered particularly meaningful in women’s texts. Analysis of the “creative” and the “mediating” receptions will focus at these points in comparison to the original text.

The current project (2004-2007) concerns in particular the collecting of reception data

from Dutch sources (18th and 19th centuries). At the same time, other projects are being prepared.

P. Janssen

The Early FRG and its Youth (1949-1965). A Historical-Contextual Secondary Evaluation.

This project reconsiders youth surveys of the early FRG (Historical-Contextual Secondary Analysis).

In doing so, the historian should not only focus on the essential recapitulation of social scientific sources. The accurate source-criticism includes the re-analysis of the data material as well as all information about opinion research politics, the origins and aims of youth research and the usage of survey-results.

A historical contextualization requires further types of sources - above all the contemporary debates on youth, which were closely connected to those new methods of empirical social research and which took place in an interdisciplinary field of enormous public effect.

It is necessary to confront those contemporary interpretations with an own re-analysis of the survey results. This has to be supplemented by incorporation into the general historical framework. (educational system, working conditions, developments in demography, economy, politics, "zeitgeist" etc.)

The analysis will reconsider the controversial images of West German youth constructed by scientific and political communities. It is – alongside science-historical parts - a contribution to the historiography of the youth.

Simultaneous it is also a study of self-, ideal- and nightmare-visions of the West-German-society in general, which had found a meaningful projection surface of itself - especially in connection with discourses about leisure time. Debating youth issues is always - and very acute in the early ("youthful") Federal Republic – constant worry about integration. Moreover it is also a substitutional conflict - where a combination of sources and methods can expose the search for the self-conception and finally the values of that particular historical society.

T. Kandaurova

The advanced statistical methods in researchers on a history of military settlements in Russia.

The military settlements 19 centuries become the unique and special phenomenon of economic and political life of Russia. They represented the special form of the contents and acquisition of the Russian army in 1810-1850 years, and should provide with the foodstuffs working parts and to reduce costs to their contents. The inhabitants of the military settlements were engaged in agriculture and simultaneously consist on a military service. Settlements were disposed in several areas of the country - Novgorod, Kiev and Podolsk, Hersonskya provinces, Byelorussia, in Ukraine, on Small Ohta in St.-Peterburg.

The basic task of the research project consist in definition of an economic efficiency of military settlements at regional levels and as a whole by means of data processing of mass statistics. During the work, the socio-economic models of the military settlements organization were analysed, dynamics (changes) of development of regional settlements of the cavalry were reconstructed on a basis multimeasured statistical analysis, the comparative analysis is carried out (spent) on the basis of construction multimeasured statistical models on various regions. Simultaneously multimeasured statistical analysis

was carried out on various levels of the grouping of the information – a facilities (economy) of the military settlements - settlement of a district of a military settlement – a regiment district, and also dynamic numbers (lines), reflecting development of separate branches of agrarian sector in military settlements districts are constructed. By means of realization multimeasured analysis it was possible to check up the thesis about an economic efficiency of economic objects of the military settlements organization.

G. Kapekova

The influence of Russia political and social reform on education formation in Semirechiye at the end of XIX and the beginning of XX centuries.

The following system of education existed in Kazakhstan before the revolution: first level – mektebs (schools), second level – madrasahs. Mektebs were organized in auls, mainly in yurts of well-off Kazakhs and their mode depended on the mode of aul. In cities mektebs had constant location and were at the houses of well-off Kazakhs as well. The order of the study process, structure and content of lessons were determined by mullahs who were responsible for youth education.

C. Kapper

Online Examinations with Perception at the University of Graz.

Since two years, Perception is used at the University of Graz. Technical requirements, security, licenses, the main users and the support by Computer Services are introduced. Organisation of questions: The use of topics. What kind of questions are possible and which ones are used and why?

Organisation of an assessment: Groups, time limits, feedback. Management of an assessment: Login, password, supervision during the examination.

Grading of an assessment: Reports and changing grades.

Known problems/questions, advantages/disadvantages and recommendations.

Demo is possible (Online-Demonstration)

L. Mazur

Dynamic modeling of the settlement microstructures.

Forming of a system of settlement is influenced by different factors and is a special form of organizing of a society. The main aim of the project was a case study of settling structures' changes, namely rural settlements, as well as local systems of settling in the 20th c.

The research was made on the base of analysis of mass historical sources on rural settling in the Middle Urals area: namely lists of settlements, registered in 1909, 1928, 1939, 1956, 1970, 1979, and 1989. These lists content general statistical data. These data were systematized in database, where all 20th century Sverdlovskaya oblast' rural settlements were presented, namely 3164 in total.

To accomplish dynamic analysis of the subject a method of "least squares" was used. The obtained outcome has allowed to distinguish 6 main types of rural settlements dynamic models: 1- "linear decreasing" - 60,12%; 2- "linear increasing" - 9,41%; 3 - "parabola with branches up" - 2,65%; 4- "parabola with branches down" - 18,68%, and two types of a quadratic parabola 5 - "polynom - + -" -4,62%; 6 - "polynom +-+" - 2,97%.

The concluding stage of the research is connected with estimation the factors that effect the model's behavior. Statistical methods allowed to trace the influence of such

characteristics as allocation of the settlement, branch frame, national structure, availability of administrative structures in a frame of settlement, affinity to transport main lines were used. On the basis of geo-economical characteristics 6 different zones were distinguished in the Middle Urals. Each region had distinguished types of settlements with distinguished dynamics.

L. Oskamp & S. Derks

A new model for integration of bibliographic records: the Digital Bibliography for Dutch History.

In the project Digitale Bibliografie Nederlandse Geschiedenis the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of The Netherlands, and the Institute for Dutch History (Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis) have worked together to build a new search facility for literature on Dutch history. Compared to existing search facilities that enable federated searches it is innovative because of the integration model that has been applied. Bibliographic records from a number of different databases are deduplicated, and unique information from each database is integrated into one single record. The existing functionality of the database of origin is saved and the databases remain intact. How does it work? The selected records from the databases are copied into a central index, at which point the process of deduplication and integration takes place. The central index is built and maintained by OCLC-PICA and has the same search and retrieval possibilities as other OCLC-PICA services. However, KB and ING have built their own search engine, which enables us to present the results in our own desired format and offer search and sorting options that are beyond standard. Other issues covered in this paper will be automated conversion of keywords, using the SRU-protocol for search and retrieval, safeguarding the academic level of supplied information and (inter)national cooperation between providers of information systems.

G. Pieken

Dynasties: Rule by Marriage Virtual family tree of the nine most important European royal houses.

In a museum, multimedia stations are an ideal way of enabling visitors to explore particular subjects in greater depth: they are thus predestined to fulfil an additive purpose. Furthermore, the digital medium is distinguished by its capability of presenting complex subject matter as simulations.

In the PC station "Dynasties – Rule by Marriage", the interrelationships of the nine most important European noble houses are visualised in a kind of virtual family tree. Over six hundred biographies with individual portraits are covered by the PC station's content management system. The difficulty of dealing with the complexity and variety of subjects lay not so much in managing a large quantity of content (i.e. systematising data and facts), but in putting this factual information into an interesting context.

A virtual family tree has been developed as an interface for the main chapter. In this three-dimensional family tree, the succession from one generation to the next moves further into or out of the depth of the picture. Each dynasty has been allocated a different colour. Their ruling members are highlighted graphically. The function buttons "successor" and "predecessor" activate the direct line of succession of the ruling princes, which can be followed into the past or future. Shown beside the ruler are the spouse or spouses to which he or she was married. Mistresses are also shown, in cases where their children acquired the right of succession to the throne. The next level down shows the children of the couple concerned. Within the family tree, any member of a dynasty can

be activated by clicking on them. This person and his or her spouse then become the starting point of an ancestral line of their own. Marriage with a member of another dynasty creates links to the family tree of the new relations.

Since those who will use the media stations on a visit to the museum may not all be practiced in using multimedia products, the complexity of the interactive functions increases slowly, level by level.

The "predecessors" mode allows the ancestral line of every person present in a family tree to be shown.

The "relatives" mode makes it possible to find out the blood relationships of all of the people contained in the data bank.

Thanks to numerous cross-references, it has been possible to create a widely varied, dense network that includes the biographies of the dynasts, their relationships, and issues relating to their rights of political and territorial inheritance.

N. Shirokova

The Culture of Social and Business Communication.

There is a presentation for this conference made in Power Point 2002 programme, with a resolution 1024 to 768; with pictures and notes to the slides (over 20 slides in general). The presentation is rather professional and is titled as "The Culture of Social and Business Communication". It's to be presented in the way of a seminar (something between "the round table" way and a seminar, if to be detailed). There is a need in a board, a small room with comfortably placed people (not more than 10-12 altogether).

H. Tjalsma

(Re)constructing the social stratification of a city in Holland, 18th and 19th century.

In my poster presentation I will point out the method which I used in obtaining a social stratification for Leiden, a relatively large city in Holland the 18th and 19th century. It is based on a combination of occupational data and the ratable value of houses.

Available were local census data from 1748, 1815 and 1849 of the city of Leiden which have been digitized on the individual level, i.e. the head of the household. Added to these census data were data from various tax registers on the value and the ownership of the house. These tax data are from the property tax register (verpondingsregister) and, for the nineteenth century, the cadastral registers.

The method used was that each separate occupation (occupational title) was assigned an average ratable value. After that social stratification groups were constructed on the basis of the Z-scores of these average values.

During the presentation I will go into the advantages and the problems connected with the construction of a social stratification constructed in this way. This includes questions like how to handle missing values and how large is the variation within one occupation to justify the use of averages.