#### **Linked Data and International Standards for Cultural Heritage**

**Tuesday 13 September 2022: Focus on LINKED DATA**

**9:15** Sophie Vandepontseele (KBR), *Welcome*

**9:30** Julie Birkholz (KBR), *KBR Digital Data Strategy*

**9:50** Annette Dortmund (OCLC), *Next Generation Metadata as a transformative change*

***10:20 Break***

**10:50**  Tiziana Possemato (@Cult & Casalini Libri), *The Share family, a shared and integrated ecosystem for library linked data*

**11:20** Wilbert Helmus (Dutch Digital Heritage Network), *Linked Data and Digital Heritage in the Netherlands: Netwerk Digitaal Erfgoed*

**11:40** Michelle Boon & Lois Hutubessy (Het Nieuwe Instituut), *A practical implementation of Linked Open Data*

***12:00 Lunch break***

**13:30** **Keynote** Martín Álvarez-Espinar (Quick App Initiative), *Fancy a sustainable cultural heritage project for your town (in minutes)?*

**14:20 Linking city heritage collections by implementing Flemish OSLO standards**

* **14:20** Olivier Van D’huynslager (Design Museum Gent), *Collections of Ghent, a participatory platform to publish Linked Data Event Streams of heritage organizations of the city of Ghent*
* **14:40 online** Annelies Valgaeren (Musea stad Antwerpen), *Datahub Museums and Heritage Collections Antwerp*

***15:00 Break***

**15:20 online** Ricardo Santos (Biblioteca Nacional de España), *Putting Linked Data to work: datos.bne.es, from the National Library of Spain*

**15:40** **Linked Data for Research**

* **15:40** Brecht Deseure (as former researcher at King’s College), *Radical Translations*
* **15:50** Julie Birkholz, Marianne Van Remoortel, Pieterjan De Potter (Ghent University), Katherine Thornton, Kenneth Seals-Nutt (Stories Services Collaborative), *Enabling Linked Open Data for the Linking of Historical Women Editors of Periodicals*
* **16:00** **online** Ursula Oberst, Annachiara Raia (African Studies Centre Leiden), *Unpacking and linking transoceanic data of Swahili material culture: some preliminary results*
* **16:10** Q&A and discussion

**16:20** Conclusion by KBR

**16:30** End

**Wednesday 14 September 2022: Focus on International Standards like ISNI**

**9:15** Sophie Vandepontseele (KBR), *Welcome*

**9:30**  Sofie Veramme, Evelien Hauwaerts (Mmmonk – Bruges Public Library), *Connecting Medieval Monastic Manuscripts: metadata aggregation using IIIF manifests*

**9:45** Karen Andree (Universiteit Antwerpen), *Vesper: cooperative cataloguing for subject indexing in art and heritage libraries*

**10:00** Sven Lieber (KBR), *The Benefits of International Standards for Research Data Management*

***10:20 Break***

**10:40** **Panel on shared authority management**

* **10:40** Laurence Richelle, Marie Goukens, Robert De Groof & François Renaville (University of Liège), *Enriching and aligning Alma bibliographic records with the IdRef authority file: the ULiège Library experience*
* **10:55** **online** Barbara Fischer (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek), *GND meets Wikibase*
* **11:10** Alicia Fagerving (Wikimedia Sverige), *Wikidata at the museum: lowering thresholds for research with linked data in Sweden*
* **11:25** Discussion and Q&A

**11:40** Luc Wanlin (Archives et Musée de la Littérature), *Unlocking performing arts global studies through ISNI*

***12:00 Lunch break***

**13:30 Keynote:** Tim Devenport (ISNI International Agency),*ISNI – Ten years of identifying creative entities & prospects for the future*

**14:20** Vincent Boulet (Bibliothèque nationale de France), *ISNI, a stimulus for digital legal deposit and key to BnF’s data services*

**14:40** **online** Patrick Joly, Isabelle Gaudet-Labine (Société de gestion de la Banque de titres de langue française - BTLF), *The Hub. Evolution of the data management system at BTLF and the introduction of ISNI in the book supply chain of Quebec*

***15:00 Break***

**15:20 Panel on ISNI as bridge identifier between libraries and the publishing sector**

* **15:20** **online** Caroline Saccucci (Library of Congress), *ISNI Integration in Prepublication Metadata Workflows at the Library of Congress*
* **15:35** Jenny Wright (Bibliographic Data Services), *Linking to the future: ISNIs in the UK publisher and library metadata systems*
* **15:50** **online** Fride Fosseng (Bokbasen), *Implementation of ISNI in Bokbasen*
* **16:05** **online** Discussion moderated by Michelle Durocher (Harvard University) and Ann Van Camp (KBR)

**16:20** Conclusion by KBR

**16:30** End

**Speakers & Abstracts (in order of appearance)**

### Sophie Vandepontseele (KBR), *Welcome*

***Sophie Vandepontseele*** *has a degree in History. She has worked for many years as an archivist and records manager. She currently works as Director of Contemporary Collections at KBR and is, among other things, the promoter of several research projects, including BESOCIAL, all of which have the ultimate goal of creating new digital collections and making them as accessible as possible to a wide audience.*

### Julie Birkholz (KBR), *KBR Digital Data Strategy*

***Julie M. Birkholz*** *is the Lead of the KBR’s Digital Research Lab and Assistant Professor Digital Humanities at the Ghent Centre for Digital Humanities, Department of History, Ghent University. She is also the coordinator of the ESFRI - KBR Virtual Lab (2022 - 2025) that is developing a data-on-demand service and research infrastructure for KBR. She brings together expertise from the digital humanities working to facilitate access to the data level of the collections, and text and data mining research. Her research expertise is developing research workflows for extracting information from textual sources (i.g. text and data mining) and specifically for investigating (historical) social networks.*

KBR maintains millions of documents such as manuscripts, books, newspapers and maps, but also the digital records of these analogue documents, and born-digital and e-publications. This includes digital copies, bibliographic & authority & heritage data, born digital data, collections as data, research and lab data. Given this increasing amount of information there is a need to develop processes to manage these diverse data types.

  KBR's digital data strategy is a detailed plan that outlines a proposal for how to manage the variety of this data (e.g. diverse formats needed for different document types), the volume (e.g. increased computer storage demands to ensure accurate provenance and high level information on the source documents, digitized versions, and data), the veracity (e.g. ensuring quality and availability to users in new ways), rights management, and in some cases an increased volume of requests and demands of these services (e.g. instead of a researcher consulting one book, they request full-text of one million books) and to do this using FAIR data principles. FAIR stands for findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable data. We also consider a proposal for long term preservation. During this presentation, we will present not only the needs for a strategy, but also how we went about developing this plan, bringing together a working group of diverse experts and linking this with KBR’s action plan.

### Annette Dortmund (OCLC), *Next Generation Metadata as a transformative change*

***Dr. Annette Dortmund*** *for more than two decades has worked for and with European libraries of all sizes, with a focus on inventorising and analysing library needs from multiple perspectives in a changing environment characterized by broader interoperability between systems and increasing group scaling of activities. Annette joined OCLC in 2001 and has since worked in several roles across Europe. For the past 2-3 years she has conducted applied and market research projects investigating the adoption and integration of persistent identifiers in scholarly communications, their uses for supporting interoperability, their business and sustainability models, and their potential role in the context of transitioning library data beyond MARC formatting. Her current focus as a Senior Product Manager lies in helping libraries navigate the challenges around the implementation of next-generation metadata workflows. Annette graduated from Mainz University with a Magister Artium in Book Sciences, Latin Philology and Comparative Literature, and was awarded a doctorate in 1998.*

For many years now, OCLC has been involved in experiments, pilots, workshops and research projects to better understand the challenges and opportunities that Next-Generation Metadata could bring to libraries. Recently, in a 2-year project with financial support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, OCLC has been able to start building a shared entity management infrastructure, that will include easily accessible authoritative descriptions of works and persons, enhanced and managed by OCLC and the library community. Building this infrastructure was yet another learning opportunity for OCLC staff and the advisory group members involved.

Conversations about Next-Generation Metadata often center around changes in resource-description workflows and, more broadly, metadata creation and knowledge work, including the opportunity for more inclusive descriptions, as well as the infrastructure required for collecting and sharing entity based data. However, it is equally important to look at “the people side of things”. Moving from records to entity description is no less than a paradigm shift that fundamentally changes the work formerly known as “cataloguing”, and with it creates new or updated skills, roles and staffing requirements, which in turn is likely to change any measurements of impact and effectiveness of descriptive work undertaken in libraries.

Libraries should be thinking strategically about the changes to staff and workflows that any implementation of Next-Generation Metadata workflows can bring, and as with any transformative change, social interoperability can help finding the partners necessary for making this effort a success.   
 In this session, we will share lessons learned in our work and research to date, but will also enumerate a number of remaining challenges that require library engagement to address.

### Tiziana Possemato (@Cult & Casalini Libri), *The Share family, a shared and integrated ecosystem for library linked data*

***Tiziana Possemato*** *holds a degree in Philosophy (La Sapienza Rome), diplomas in Archival Science and Library Sciences (Vatican Schools) and a Masters degree in Archivistics, Librarianship and Codicology (University of Florence). She is currently Doctoral researcher in Library Sciences at the University of Florence with the project entitled ‘Another Brick in the Wall: building bridges of knowledge in the digital age’. Tiziana has led numerous projects for library automation, analysis, mapping and conversion of catalogue data, and the design of information retrieval systems, with a specific interest in Linked Open Data and the Semantic Web. She is the Chief Information Officer of Casalini Libri, and director of @Cult.*

A collaborative effort, involving professionals from national and research libraries across North America, Canada and Europe, Share-VDE has evolved from the initial 2016 pilot project, based on research and development, to become a real and effective environment for the practical application of linked open data for the LAM domain and an authoritative linked data node.

The project further expanded and other branches have been launched, under the umbrella initiative called Share Family. Share-VDE and the parallel projects and branches of the Share Family will be presented focusing on the cooperation that this library-driven initiative fosters, where members steer the developments and actively involve several other players in the wider linked data community.

The recently launched SVDE 2.0 linked data management system and entity discovery portal equip librarians and information professionals with a set of advanced tools and services for the management of linked data, create opportunities for increasing the visibility of resources to a wider public, and provide a reliable and up-to-date source of data through the Cluster Knowledge Base of BIBFRAME entities.

The cutting-edge technological components and tenant architecture of the new environment, designed to support and enable the participation and autonomy of institutions within the Share family in interacting with bibliographic data, are based on the LOD Platform: an innovative framework developed specifically for the conversion, structuring and re-use of bibliographic data in linked data, based on BIBFRAME and incorporating SVDE adaptations in order to offer interoperability with other models, e.g. IFLA LRM.

Among SVDE processes a relevant part is also devoted to the identification and enrichment of data through the use of authoritative sources such as ISNI, Wikidata, VIAF etc. Relevant features of the system will be also introduced, such as the J.Cricket linked data entity editor. J.Cricket enables manual actions on entities and enhances the system from linked data publication to linked data editing.

This session aims to demonstrate how Share Family technology supports libraries in: moving beyond traditional cataloguing environments to innovative models based on linked data by facilitating the exposition and discovery of data in multiple formats; increasing the visibility of and engagement with all resources in their collections; widening participation in the international information community, within and across domains, to build a highly interoperable ecosystem that interacts complementarily with other environments.

### Wilbert Helmus (Dutch Digital Heritage Network), *Linked Data and Digital Heritage in the Netherlands: Netwerk Digitaal Erfgoed*

***Wilbert Helmus*** *is employed by the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision as network manager for the Dutch Digital Heritage Network. Wilbert has broad experience in the field of (digital) cultural heritage. He previously worked at the Rijksmuseum, consultancy firm Reekx, Ministry of Culture and Fries Msueum/Keramiekmuseum Princessehof.*

Since 2015, the Netherlands has had a National Strategy for Digital Heritage. The strategy has been compiled by the broad heritage sector in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The aim of the strategy is to make it easier for people to find their way through our digital heritage collections. Connecting heritage information using linked data from archives, libraries, museums and the smaller local historical societies is central to this. What does the National Strategy look like, what has been the impact of NDE as an organizational network since 2015 and what is on the joint network agenda in the coming years? After all, the National Strategy is not only a strategy for digitization, but above all a strategy for further cooperation!

### Michelle Boon & Lois Hutubessy (Het Nieuwe Instituut), *A practical implementation of Linked Open Data*

*With an Academic background in museology, philosophy of scientific knowledge and as an experienced Wikimedian,* ***Michelle Boon*** *has become well versed in Linked Open Data in GLAMs. She currently works as project lead Linked Open Data at The New Institute.*

*With an academic background in Information Systems (MSc, University of Amsterdam)* ***Lois Hutubessy*** *works as a Collection System Manager at The New Institute. In the realm of Linked Open Data, she is particularly interested in how to provide access to data in the domain of cultural heritage, in a human-oriented way.*

The New Institute (Rotterdam, the Netherlands) manages an extensive and valuable collection of architecture and design archives. To enhance the consultability of the archive, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) has invested 11 million euros. The New Institute plans to use this support to achieve two goals: to enhance the collection’s physical consultability and to improve the accessibility of the digitised collection. The Other Interface (TOI) is a platform that offers an alternative way of browsing through this collection.

To feed this alternative way it is important to restructure the collection data to Linked Open Data. By restructuring the collection data to reveal relations among collection items and linking the dataset of The New Institute to that of related cultural institutions, new connections are made visible to help users make sense of the collection and what it entails. This presentation deconstructs the transformation process from collection data to linked open data and the underlying information architecture in the hope of encouraging other cultural institutions to join the journey. Finally, it draws on lessons learned to define best practices and imagine future directions for this interface as well as for LOD in the cultural heritage domain in general.

### Keynote Martín Álvarez-Espinar (Quick App Initiative), *Fancy a sustainable cultural heritage project for your town (in minutes)?*

***Martín Álvarez-Espinar*** *is Engineer in Computer Science, Head of Web Standards at Huawei Europe, working on Web-related standards in the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). He has been involved in W3C since 2005 as W3C Technical Manager for Spain and LATAM, taking part in dozens of development projects early in his career. From 2009 on, Martín has also worked as a consultant, performing various projects as an interoperability, transparency, and accessibility advisor. He has been involved in numerous W3C Working Groups, leading some Semantic Web activities and developing technical standards for data interoperability and e-government.*

Every town has its singularities, and all of them are usually proud of their culture and history. Some of them might be famous for their cultural heritage, others for their parks or museums, but all have a fascinating history behind them. Small communities with few (IT) resources don’t have the possibility of showcasing these particularities to visitors, so most of this knowledge remains hidden.

With this worldwide challenge in mind, we have created the Local Cultural Heritage Quick App, a low-code solution fostering local communities to promote their famous and unknown gems through open citizens’ knowledge and digital technologies.

This talk introduces this open-source project and methodology that enable the development of a Quick App (an implementation of the in-progress W3C MiniApp standards) in a few minutes, using open data, semantic data enrichment, and crowdsourcing knowledge. The project (app source code and databases) is in a git repository, which anyone can reuse at no cost.

### Olivier Van D’huynslager (Design Museum Gent), *Collections of Ghent, a participatory platform to publish Linked Data Event Streams of heritage organizations of the city of Ghent*

***Olivier Van D’huynslager*** *lives and works in Ghent. He studied masters in Art History at UGent and has attained a postgraduate degree in Curatorial Studies. Currently he works as head of digital at Design Museum Gent where he is project coordinator of the European Urban Innovation Actions project “Collections of Ghent”. Previously he worked at Packed vzw and VIAA and as a curatorial intern at Netwerk Aalst.*

### Annelies Valgaeren (Musea stad Antwerpen), *Datahub Museums and Heritage Collections Antwerp*

***Annelies Valgaeren*** *studied (precolumbian) archaeology at the universities of Leuven and Leiden. She worked in several museums (SieboldHuis, MAS) in different roles (Marcom assistent, America-curator and project leader for exhibitions and multimedia), but always focused on translating the story of the object to the visitor. As a firm believer in the power of digital media, she now coordinates the digitalisation of the collections of the heritage institutions of the city of Antwerp.*

Both Antwerp and Ghent (via the CoGhent project) are currently applying the OSLO application profile(s) to publish their cultural heritage data. Each city has developed its own datamodelling, but they also work together to align their models as much as possible, in cooperation with meemoo.

Antwerp uses a centralized approach by publishing data via a datahub, CoGhent makes use of a decentralized approach, publishing data via LDES. Both approaches allow third parties to build applications using this data. During their prestentation, Gent and Antwerp will demonstrate concrete OSLO implementations. They will speak about current and future challenges and how they tackle technical issues. They will also demonstrate how OSLO can be used to make queries over both collections, which results in search results that combine data from the culltural heritage collections of Gent and Antwerp.

**online** Ricardo Santos (National Library of Spain), *Putting Linked Data to work: datos.bne.es, from the National Library of Spain*

*After a short career on consulting,* ***Ricardo Santos*** *began working at the National Library of Spain in 2002, in Authority Control. Head of Standardization and Authority Control from 2009 and Head of the Technical Services Department since 2017. Member of the team leading the adoption of RDA at the library (2018- ), and the “library side” of the Linked Data service (datos.bne.es). Representing the library in international groups and institutions, such as VIAF Council, or the IFLA’s Cataloguing Section.*

Since 2014, <https://datos.bne.es> is the alternative access to BNE bibliographic and authority data, based on linked data publication principles, but it was in 2011 when the first dataset was published in RDF. The data model is based on the IFLA reference models from the FR families and ultimately LRM. The data travels from the flat MARC-based library records to an entity-driven clusterization, through a pipeline of processes of analysis and transformation, using an ad-hoc internal tool. This tool also connects and enrich some entities with DBpedia data (abstract, thumbnail).   
 The public interface datos.bne.es is built on this hugh dataset, allowing users to profit from questioning the data from different perspectives than usual catalogs, surfacing underlying relationships between the data model entities (agents-works-manifestations-items). It has also increased data interoperability, making it more discoverable to search engines, and fostering linking with other datasets and services. The data model has also proved to be flexible enough to allow extensions, so that datos.bne serves as an umbrella project to integrate other related resources, as recently has been achieved with provenance marks. The data is also available through a SPARQL endpoint and as bulk data dumps, aligned with the overall open data strategy of the library.

### Brecht Deseure (as former researcher at King’s College), *Radical translations*

***Dr. Brecht Deseure*** *is an historian specialised in the political culture of the revolutionary age. His research interests include historical representations, the history of memory, constitutional history, political iconography and the history of journalism. He has worked as a postdoctoral researcher and as a lecturer at various universities in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom. He is currently employed as a postdoctoral researcher in ‘[CAMille](https://www.kbr.be/en/projects/camille/) - Research centre and digital archives dedicated to the history of journalism in Belgium’, a collaborative project between the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) and the Université libre de Belgique (ULB). CAMille aims to promote the study of the history of Belgian journalism, the digitalisation of sources related to that history and the development of a database of Belgian journalists from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present.*

‘Radical Translations. The Transfer of Revolutionary Culture between Britain, France and Italy (1789-1815)’ is a AHRC-sponsored research project hosted at King’s College London, under the supervision of Sanja Perovic, Rosa Mucignat and Erica Mannucci. This projects seeks to map the circulation of radical texts, people and vocabularies between Britain, France and Italy. This is done through the identification of a corpus of c. 1000 revolutionary-era translations that sought to extend ideas of liberty and equality into new contexts, and through the construction of a prosopography of over 500 translators ranging from well-known revolutionaries to pseudonymous or anonymous translators. The Radical Translations database combines these two datasets with chronological data (events) and geographical data (places). A relational data model (using BIBFRAME for resources and events; VIAF and Wikidata for Agents) is used to connect these data sets to each other and to link them to external datasets. In this paper I will: 1. Explain the database structure and interface, 2. Reflect on the advantages of the use of linked data for research from my perspective as a ‘traditional’ humanities scholar.

### Julie Birkholz, Marianne Van Remoortel, Pieterjan De Potter (Ghent University), Katherine Thornton, Kenneth Seals-Nutt (Stories Services Collaborative), *Enabling Linked Open Data for the Linking of Historical Women Editors of Periodicals*

***Marianne Van Remoortel****, Department of Literary Studies, Ghent University, Belgium*

***Julie M. Birkholz****, Ghent Centre for Digital Humanities Ghent University and KBR Royal Library of Belgium’s Digital Research Lab, Belgium;*

***Pieterjan De Potter****, Ghent Centre for Digital Humanities, Ghent University, Belgium;*

***Katherine Thornton****, Stories Services Collaborative;*

***Kenneth Seals-Nutt****, Stories Services Collaborative.*

As more cultural heritage institutions and researchers choose to make information available as linked open data, we have the capability to bring information together in new ways. Thus, as this data continues to grow so does the breadth and complexity of the questions we can ask about the data. Combining this with data standards such as International Standard Name Identifier ensures information and specifically of people, such as authors, editors and the like ensures that previously siloed information is FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable). We show in this lighting talk through the example of [WeChangEd Linked Data Stories App](https://stories.wechanged.ugent.be/), how it affords the development of applications that syndicate data to leverage a general purpose knowledge graph. We will show through the app how a machine, through the power of Semantic Web, can compile scattered and diverse materials and information to construct stories of women editors of periodicals in Europe from 1710 - 1920. This process may be of interest to other researchers and cultural heritage institutions seeking web-based presentation options for telling stories with/from their linked open data. The technical details of this process are detailed here in a forthcoming paper: http://www.semantic-web-journal.net/content/linking-women-editors-periodicals-wikidata-knowledge-graph.

### online Ursula Oberst, Annachiara Raia (African Studies Centre Leiden), *Unpacking and linking transoceanic data of Swahili material culture: some preliminary results*

***Ursula Oberst*** *studied history, anthropology and African languages & literatures in Mainz, Dijon and Yaoundé. She has been working as information specialist at the African Studies Centre library in Leiden since 2001 and is currently engaged in the (further) development of existing and new digital information products. Ursula is a Wikidata enthusiast who has, among others, added the ASCL Somali collection to Wikidata (https://w.wiki/4wzY).*

***Annachiara Raia*** *holds a Ph.D. (2018), in Literatures in African languages and Asian, African and Mediterranean Studies, in cotutelle between the University of Naples L’Orientale (Italy) and the Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies at Bayreuth University (Germany). Since 2019, she is assistant professor in African literature at Leiden University Centre for the Arts in Society (LUCAS) and African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL), the Netherlands. Specialised in Swahili Muslim literary traditions and interested in the question of travelling texts and endangered archives, she is currently researching on transoceanic and vernacular print networks in the 20th-century Indian Ocean.*

The Swahili coast has a long-standing history of transoceanic Islamic connections. One of the many gems of Leiden University Libraries is a special collection of 900 printed booklets from Eastern Africa (Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Mombasa), mostly on Islamic literature. 60% of these books are in Swahili, 30% in Arabic, 10% in English. The original texts were written for example in Urdu or Arabic, and were published in Teheran, Oman, Cairo, Bombay or New Delhi. They have been written or translated mainly into Swahili and republished by local publishing houses in Kenya or Tanzania.  
 The collection is a unique source for the study of print culture and book history in the 20th-century western Indian Ocean. Roughly 20 years after the acquisition of the publications ASCL researcher Annachiara Raia set up a project to analyse patterns of texts production : Who are recurring authors, publishers ? Where were texts printed/produced? Which are recurring genres and formats? What was circulating where? Going beyond distant reading methods (Moretti 2000; Casanova 2004), the project combines (linked open) data analysis with ethnographic field research. Therefore it envisions to share the data - up till now siloed in the library catalogue - with the Swahili local publishers, authors and translators in order to follow-up those patterns to specific settings, to enrich the corpus and better understand transoceanic links that we cannot only infer from the historical corpus of booklets alone. This project is also urgent because the collection under examination shows damage caused by insects and pages that are disintegrating. Digital preservation of this archive is thus urgently needed.

Together with information specialist Ursula Oberst of the ASCL library, the bibliographical records of the Swahili Muslim collection are currently being cleaned and analysed in OpenRefine and will be added to a linked open metadata repository (such as Wikidata or Wikibase cloud). The final aim of the project is to connect the data of the Swahili booklets with the metadata of the private collection of Kenyan poet and imam Ustadh Mau which will be preserved and digitized thanks to a Modern Endangered Archive Program (MEAP) grant at UCLA Library with funding from Arcadia, a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin. The project therefore hopes to unpack, link and provide open access to endangered alternative archives of intellectual history emerging in South-South connections.  
 The talk will briefly present the project and elaborate on the preliminary results hitherto acquired while also shedding light on the role of vernacular-languages materials and Islamic indigenous publishing houses from overlooked heritage sites of cultural production.

For more information on the Ustadh Mau Swahili Muslim Library MEAP project see: <https://meap.library.ucla.edu/funded-projects-2021>

### Sofie Veramme, Dr. Evenlien Hauwaerts (Mmmonk – Bruges Public Library), *Connecting Medieval Monastic Manuscripts: metadata aggregation using IIIF manifests*

***Dr. Evelien Hauwaerts*** *is manuscripts curator at Bruges Public Library. Her expertise are Western medieval manuscripts and special collections librarianship. She holds a PhD in Medieval Languages and Literature (CESCM Poitiers), a Masters in Romance Languages (KU Leuven), and two advanced Masters in Medieval and Renaissance History (CESCM and KU Leuven). She is team lead and board member for Bruges in the Europeana project The Art of Reading in the Middle Ages. She is co-curator of IIIF project Medieval Monastic Manuscripts - Open Network Knowledge (MMMONK) and advisory member to the Medieval Manuscripts in Flemish Collections project.*

***Sofie Veramme*** *is IIIF expert at Bruges Public Library. She holds a master in Contemporary History at Ghent University and a master Information and Library Sciences at Antwerp University. Her expertise are innovation in digitalisation and dissemination of cultural heritages, using IIIF and Linked Open Data as main technologies. She is project officer for the project Medieval Monastic Manuscripts - Open Network Knowledge (MMMONK).*

Mmmonk is a collaboration between Bruges Public Library, Major Seminary Ten Duinen Bruges, Ghent Diocese and Ghent University Library. The project aims to gather the 821 extant manuscripts of the abbeys Ten Duinen, Ter Doest, Sint-Pieters and Sint-Baafs in a virtual library, using International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF) as its main technology. While developing our new website-platform we want to investigate what is needed to aggregate and present metadata coming from different heritage institutions across the world, using the JSON-data provided in the IIIF-manifests.  
 IIIF has been developed as a technology for interoperable sharing of images and metadata alike. However, the focus quickly shifted towards the images. Metadata became a means for positioning the image, and technical innovations were mostly made within the image viewers and in the applications for interoperable image sharing. In recent years the focus on linked open data made it more desirable to also aggregate metadata from the manifests, thus enabling platforms for searching and displaying the manuscripts without the use of a centralized repository.

Mmmonk aims to build an online collection based on IIIF-manifests and to explore means to aggregate and present data from the manifests. However, some major obstacles arise on the path to data-aggregation from manifests. Firstly, most institutions currently opt to include only minimal metadata in the manifest, which is problematic because it limits search results and possible search filters. Secondly, in spite of previous efforts towards standardization of IIIF-medata, in reality there is considerable variation and ambiguity in the definition and use of labels and properties. Thirdly, metadata written in various languages puts a strain on the interoperability of manifests. One of the goals of Mmmonk is to study ways to overcome these problems, and to share the results of this study with the IIIF community.

The use of Linked Open Identifiers is of paramount importance in this context. The metadata for the 693 manuscripts kept at the four partners’ institutions have been enriched with LOD-identifiers such as VIAF-IDs and Wikidata. This enables us to optimize display and search options on the aggregated data. For the manuscripts of the 34 other institutions we do not have any control over the methods of describing the data in the manifests. As part of the project outcome, we will formulate recommendations for the standardization and interoperability of IIIF-metadata for manuscripts, as an update of the Best Practices defined by the IIIF Manuscripts Community Group.

Communication between manifests of Mmmonk manuscripts will be ensured by means of data-adaptors in the back-end. By automatically iterating through the aggregated JSON-metadata, we will map the data to corresponding fields, thus making all metadata searchable. The metadata will be displayed on individual object pages and in the IIIF image viewers.

In this way we will be able to formulate recommendations to the IIIF-metadata working group and cultural heritage institutions on how to standardise metadata for IIIF-manifests and make manifests more aggregatable, thus increasing the interoperability and searchability of IIIF-provided metadata.

### Karen Andree (Universiteit Antwerpen), Vesper: *cooperative cataloguing for subject indexing in art and heritage libraries*

***Karen Andree*** *is art historian with special interest in metadata. At the moment she works as project employee for the scientific library network Anet of the University of Antwerp, focusing on workflow of Art & Architecture Thesaurus (use, updating, editing) within the network’s data management. AAT is used both for object registration as well as library cataloguing. She is also data manager of the University contemporary art collection: Art on Campus. Her goals are especially tied to creating better metadata in the heritage community by promoting more unity in cataloguing, for example with the help of thesauri.*

The Library Network Anet actively makes cataloguing efforts regarding subject indexing art and heritage publications: concepts of Art & Architecture Thesaurus® are engaged as keywords and assigned to publications. To make this approach workable for several different libraries of the network, an AAT- workflow is installed for the libraries with art and heritage scope. After years of assigning AAT keywords to publications, Anet has opened up its data in a platform: Vesper. You can fetch up identifiers of publications (such as ISBN) with its connected subject keywords, both manually and automatically. As open tool, Vesper can be filled with external data as well.

The purpose of Vesper is to share common efforts in subject indexing, using a multilingual standardized tool with guaranteed editing, involving experts: AAT® of Getty Research Institute. Shifting to or adding AAT and Vesper to your digital strategy for subject indexing can have interesting consequences, both for your own institution, as well as for the common interest.   
For your own institution it is interesting for data enrichment, for turning your metadata multilingual and preparing your data for more evolved operations such as connecting with Linked Data, cross-domain linking within GLAM and ending up with more consequent data for research and Artificial Intelligence training and deployment.

Finally, the setup of the Vesper database has a notable advantage: because it collects different subject indexing approaches it has the potential to override subjectivity in subject indexing. The concept of subject indexing in itself could get a total new meaning because of this.   
In the presentation, the Vesper tool will shortly be introduced. The idea of Vesper and its potential will be explored.

### Laurence Richelle, Marie Goukens, Robert De Groof & François Renaville (University of Liège), *Enriching and aligning Alma bibliographic records with the IdRef authority file: the ULiège Library experience*

***Laurence Richelle*** *is an Alma administrator and the coordinator for resource management and metadata at Liège Library.*

***Marie Goukens*** *is a cataloger of rare books and special collections and is the ULiège Library IdRef correspondent.****Robert De Groof*** *is a librarian strongly involved in several IT projects carried out by ULiège Library.****François Renaville*** *is the head of library systems at ULiège.*

ULiège Library has a collection of more than 1,7 million of bibliographic records in its catalog and keeps an exceptional heritage from the university's foundation in 1817: more than 41,000 items constitute our rare books and special collections.

Since the migration to the Alma library management system (Ex Libris) in 2015, we notably rely on the Alma Community Zone, a shared community catalog (bibliographic records for e-resources), resource knowledge base (linking and coverage information for e-resources), and authority vocabularies. We use different vocabularies for names and subject headings (Autorités BnF, Rameau, MeSH, French MeSH, LCNames and LCSH). Additionally, we managed a local authority file in Alma for physical names and entities when they were missing in the authority vocabularies in use.   
 In 2020, the French IdRef (Identifiants et Référentiels) authority vocabulary was added to Alma CZ. IdRef covers personal names, corporate names, subject headings, geographical names and is developed and maintained by the French Bibliographic Agency of Higher Education (ABES, Agence bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur). Several dozens of French and Swiss universities and higher education institutions add, update, and contribute authority records in the IdRef database on a daily basis. Because of the scope of IdRef, ULiège Library was strongly interested in moving to this new authority control in Alma and becoming the first Belgian IdRef partner to enrich the database with new entries related to Belgian authors, ULiège researchers, and authors and creators related to items of our heritage print and digital collections.

A big part of the project consists in data curation on existing bibliographic records in order to enrich them by adding IdRef identifiers ($$0) and URIs ($$1) into 1XX, 7XX and 6XX Marc21 fields and therefore enrich the records for future linked data projects. In this respect, we improve and align our data following a homemade curation process protocol with the help of tools like Bibliostratus and OpenRefine.  
 For ongoing cataloging activities, we have set up a different approach. Despite the fact that IdRef records are updated every six hours in Alma CZ and are quickly available for cataloging workflows, we were strongly interested in finding a way to:

- easily create new IdRef records directly from Alma bibliographic records;

- reuse as soon as possible in Alma records newly created IdRef records;

- reduce the number of manual operations (like copy-pasting);

- easily add IdRef identifiers and URIs into 1XX, 7XX and 6XX Marc21 fields.

ULiège Library has thus developed a bookmarklet (based on JavaScript and Perl scripts on the server side) to interface the Alma library management system with the IdRef website and to allow catalogers, with a minimum of clickthroughs, to create new IdRef records directly from Alma records and to add and save IdRef identifiers and URIs into the bibliographic records. The bookmarklet can also be used by catalogers who in order to generate a request for creating an IdRef entry to the attention of the local IdRef catalogers.

### Barbara Fischer (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek), *GND meets Wikibase*

***Barbara Fischer*** *is an art manager who enhances the impact of cultural heritage by digital means and endorses participation and free licenses fostering visibility of digital GLAM content. This is why she works as Liaison Counsel at the German National Library to encourage cooperation and openness in digital transformation. On behalf of the DNB, Barbara initiated the WikiLibrary Manifesto. She works to increase the quality of metadata through Authority Control to foster retrieval and linked data.*

This short talk presents 1. the Gemeinsame Normdatei (GND) or Integrated Authority File for German-speaking countries, 2. the Wikibase software which is used to create a common knowledge graph, 3. the project, 4. its evaluation and 5. the WikiLibrary Manifesto that lists the principles and measures that the signers agree to respect.

### Alicia Fagerving (Wikimedia Sverige), *Wikidata at the museum: lowering thresholds for research with linked data in Sweden*

***Alicia Fagerving*** *(they/them) is a developer at Wikimedia Sverige (WMSE), a Swedish non-profit working to make free and open knowledge accessible to everyone. They work with cultural heritage organizations and other content owners, supporting them in their efforts to contribute to the Wikimedia platforms – Wikipedia, Wikidata and Wikimedia Commons. In this role at WMSE, Alicia has worked with the National Library of Sweden, Statistics Sweden, the Swedish National Heritage Board, UNESCO Archives and many museums, helping them understand the open knowledge ecosystem and share their content with the world.*

The development of Wikidata as the web's central authority hub has created new opportunities for cultural heritage institutions wishing to make their data more visible, accessible and relevant. We will introduce the project Wikidata for Authority Control, initiated in 2021, in which the Nationalmuseum and the National Historical Museums, in partnership with Wikimedia Sverige, explore this new area.  
 The aim of the project is to develop and evaluate methods of linking museums' authority data to Wikidata, with the ultimate goal of making it easier for researchers and other users to find, understand and analyze relevant information distributed across different museum collections. The project includes visualizations of relations between historical persons to show the potential of otherwise abstract large amounts of data. Another aim is to increase the knowledge about Wikidata and its possibilities among cultural heritage institutions in Sweden.

The project has proven to be an innovative case study on what is required from a cultural heritage institution to make their data more open and shareable. The focus is on cleaning up the authority data in the museums' databases, including correcting errors and deleting duplicates. The data is there aligned with Wikidata using OpenRefine, so that relevant Wikidata items can be updated with the museums' identifiers. By developing attractive visualizations, the data is brought to life, highlighting how much information Wikidata volunteers have contributed with and how it complements the museums' own knowledge base.

The project is planned to span over three years, and apart from authority files, work with geographical thesauri, iconography and other vocabularies is planned. A desired outcome is not only that more of the museums' open data is available via Wikidata, but also that the project members have developed relevant skills to work with Wikidata and OpenRefine. In-house Wikidata expertise benefits the institution and can be shared with other actors.

### Sven Lieber (KBR), *The Benefits of International Standards for Research Data Management*

***Sven Lieber*** *works as data manager for the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) where he supports the improvement of data quality, mainly by using computational methods and Linked Data. Sven currently works for the BELTRANS project examining book translation flows in Belgium between French and Dutch in the period 1970-2020, involving the creation of a FAIR corpus of contemporary Belgian authors and their works. He studied Computer Science at the University of Freiburg in Germany and pursued a PhD related to Linked Data at the University of Ghent in Belgium.*

Academic institutions, funding agencies and even states increasingly recognize the need for Research Data Management (RDM) to sustain in our data-driven world. This includes support for planning, documenting, sharing and preserving research data during and after research. International standards to identify, describe and link data from different sources play a crucial role in realising efficient RDM, because data becomes self-describing and reusable.

This presentation will exemplify the added value of international standards for research projects at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR). Different identifiers are used to enrich bibliographic data about books and authority data about book contributors in an automated fashion from third-party data sources.

This presentation will also focus on the additional effort needed when for example standard identifiers are missing. Integrating data based on names of entities such as book titles is prone to error, because names are ambiguous. Other attributes besides the title need to be considered for linking too, but often reveal quality issues: different cataloguing practices or descriptions in different languages hinder automatic linking.

Finally, this presentation will conclude with an outlook of challenges for institutions to provide their data in an RDM-friendly fashion. Within the library domain, we profit from decades if not centuries of standardisation. However, cataloguing guidelines evolve over time, users and use cases change and hence does the perception of quality. A transition to modern standards which aid humans and machines alike is essential.

### Luc Wanlin (Archives et Musée de la Littérature), *Unlocking performing arts global studies through ISNI*

***Luc Wanlin*** *is Archiving and digitalization manager at* [*Archives et Musée de la Littérature*](https://www.aml-cfwb.be/)*.*

Besides its core business of collecting and preserving literary archives, AML also gather data about performing arts from the French-speaking Regions. Initiated 40 years ago with the **Annuaire du Spectacle** (“Spectacles Yearbook”), this endeavour still aims at expanding the database of a dedicated search engine, sometimes through collaborations with other initiatives, like the **Fantomas project** led by the Rideau de Bruxelles. Consequently, volume and timespan of these data are now sufficient to support theatre analytics and enable graphical visualisations. Since this kind of databases also exist in other countries, the next logical step should be to offer global perspectives, as done by the pioneer project **Travelogue**, by cross-referencing them. However, this operation comes down to a very time-consuming data-mapping, with partly unreliable results. Convergence comes with hazards, such as the frequent use of aliases, both for persons and companies, which are not always systematically enlisted in the databases. Another hazard lies in the nature of the sources: promotional documents for a current event, like programmes and posters, which may content typos or omissions. Another example of hazard: the possible discrepancy in the plays’ titles, even if they come from a classical repertoire (e.g. translation: Twelfth Night becoming La Nuit des Rois or Driekoningenavond).

In theory, the solution seems obvious: the international studies in the field of performing arts, which represent a substantial part of our cultural heritage, cannot proceed without using ISNIs for persons and companies involved in stage productions. In practice, most of them do not have an ISNI and would probably not ask for one, missing what is at stake in that matter. Of course, national Registration Agencies can perform bulk-attribution of ISNIs. However, within each country, documentation centres maintaining performing arts databases can be numerous (15 in Belgium alone). Could the coordination rest on the sole national Registration Agencies? or would an international organisation like SIBMAS be more fit for the role? Moreover, despite ISNI’s own data quality procedures, aforementioned discrepancies demand submitted data to be curated through preliminary convergence mapping. Could every contributing centre possess or acquire the mandatory technical expertise? Or, even if it adds some delay to the process, would first merging their data be more efficient?

### Keynote: Tim Devenport (ISNI International Agency), *ISNI – Ten years of identifying creative entities & prospects for the future*

***Tim Devenport*** *is Executive Director of ISNI International Agency since 2016 and is also with the international standards organization, EDltEUR, since 2011. Devenport has used his background in senior management, business consultancy and project management in the serials publishing sector to help EDItEUR with its membership. He has worked with many of the major academic and business publishers, including Nature Publishing Group, Palgrave Macmillan, Thomson and Elsevier. In his role with ISNI, Devenport works to encourage the wider adoption of the ISNI name across many areas, notably the library community, publishers and rights management organizations, and the music industry.*

This keynote gives an overview of the first decade of the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI), as well as the future prospects.

### Vincent Boulet (Bibliothèque nationale de France), *ISNI, a stimulus for digital legal deposit and key to BnF’s data services*

***Vincent Boulet*** *is a specialist on metadata processes and standartization, especially for identifiers and authority data. He is Head of authority control at the Bibliothèque de France (BnF), where he is managing 21 metadata librarians, experts in authority data, the ISNI registration agency and the ISNI quality team for BnF. He is also a member of the ISNI Board of Directors and a facilitator of the ISNI library consultation group. He is the chair of Cataloguing section at IFLA. He has a PhD in history.*

The ISNI international identifier is very helpful to reinforce the role of a national library in the Web of data by representing a tool for exchange and massification of controlled data flows. The BnF (Bibliothèque nationale de France), which was the first national library to become an ISNI Registration Agency, is using this identifier to build new services for the book chain in France associated with legal deposit. BnF already offers an ISNI allocation service for some of the physical resources falling within the scope of legal deposit, through a tool called "ISNI demande", using ONIX flows from distributors. The recent evolution of the legislative framework, which creates a mandatory deposit of digital books, calls on BnF to strengthen its position, in line with the projects already undertaken concerning native digital resources, such as the Legal Deposit of Dematerialized Sound. These services are therefore intended to be extended, in a controlled, coordinated and conditioned manner, to digital resources. ISNI also facilitates internal data processing, by proposing relationships between bibliographic records and person records. It is therefore used as an automation tool to assist data processing by cataloguers. Finally, the dissemination of ISNIs in open data and using semantic web technologies, notably through data.bnf.fr, enables the institution to strengthen its place in the national and international data ecosystem. The aim of the presentation is to illustrate, through the example of the services and tools implemented by the BnF, the way in which ISNI could be used to strengthen its presence and its role as a national bibliographic agency and by developing a new offer for book chain and cultural industry.

### online Patrick Joly, Isabelle Gaudet-Labine (Société de gestion de la Banque de titres de langue française - BTLF), *The Hub. Evolution of the data management system at BTLF and the introduction of ISNI in the book supply chain of Quebec*

***Patrick Joly*** *is the general manager of the BTLF. He graduated in finance and applied economics. He has more than 20 years of experience in the technology sector where he has held the roles of Director of Finance, Vice President of Customer Service and General Manager. He stands out for his skills in business model analysis, project management and strategic business development. In office since May 8, 2018, Mr. Joly, supported by the board of directors of the BTLF, has given himself the mandate to highlight the role of the BTLF as a reference for the production and dissemination of metadata in the book industry.*

***Isabelle Gaudet-Labine*** *is project manager and publisher relations officer. She supports publishers on a daily basis in the production and transmission of their data to the BTLF and is involved in the development of numerous projects, including that of the metadata HUB. Previously, she worked for several years on training and skills recognition programs for booksellers. She is also a writer.*

For two years, the BTLF has completely reviewed and modernized its metadata management system as well as the online tools that accompany it. These tools, sometimes dedicated to publishers, sometimes to booksellers, are flexible and scalable, which makes it possible to meet the needs of book professionals. So, in order to improve the quality and quantity of data delivered on time, our current project is to develop a Metadata HUB that will reduce the number of systems publishers have to enter their data into. In this new centralized system, it was important for us to work in collaboration and to integrate the ISNI, in the same way as the other international standards that apply to books: ONIX, THEMA, ISBN. We will give you an overview of our work and highlight the issues and challenges encountered.

### online Caroline Saccucci (Library of Congress), *ISNI Integration in Prepublication Metadata Workflows at the Library of Congress*

***Caroline Saccucci*** *is chief of the U.S. Programs, Law, and Literature Division at the Library of Congress. She has managerial oversight of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program, the Dewey Decimal Classification Program, the U.S. ISSN Center, and the Children’s and Young Adults’ Cataloging Program, as well cataloging of all legal materials in all languages for the Law Library of Congress and the cataloging of all materials by and about literature, performing arts, and library science received through the U.S. Copyright Office and the CIP Program. She is the United States representative to the ISSN Governing Board, secretary of the IFLA Standing Committee on Subject Analysis and Access, and chair of Potomac Technical Processing Librarians. She is a member of the BISG Metadata Committee and is actively involved in several ISNI-related working groups. She has written or co-written articles published by Cataloging and Classification Quarterly, Library Resources & Technical Services, and JLIS.it. She has a B.A. in history from Longwood University and a Masters in Library Science from Simmons University.*

This presentation will provide a vision for automating and expanding ISNI integration in CIP and PCN program workflows at the Library of Congress. The Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program and its sister the Preassigned Control Number (PCN) Program have played a critical role in the book supply chain within the United States for over 50 years. Over 2,400 publishers participate in the CIP Program, and the Library receives over 3,000 requests per month. The output of a CIP request is a complete bibliographic record issued to the publisher for printing in the book, while the corresponding metadata are distributed via subscription to vendors and aggregators. The PCN Program serves over 17,000 authors and publishers not eligible for the CIP Program and receives over 4,500 requests per month. The PCN Program utilizes a fully automated process to convert publisher-supplied metadata into a brief bibliographic record in the Library’s local ILS, while the requester receives a Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN) for printing in the book. Since August 2021, CIP publishers have been able to add a known ISNI for a contributor or link out to the ISNI Portal to search for an ISNI in their CIP requests. CIP Program staff have been manually updating NACO authority records with publisher-provided ISNIs. Future development would enable PrePub Book Link (PPBL), the CIP and PCN request platform, to extract ISNIs from the ONIX metadata supplied to the Library and automate the name authority look-up via the ISNI. Catalogers could use this look-up feature to determine whether an ISNI needs to be added to a name authority record and to streamline the overall name authority workflow. PCN bibliographic records are completed only after the book is published and selected for the collections. Updating PPBL to provide PCN authors and publishers at the request stage with a text box for the ISNI and link to the ISNI Portal would increase the ISNIs in this supply chain, as would ONIX integration for the PCN workflow. An automated method would also be needed to extract the ISNIs from PPBL and add them to the contributor fields in the MARC record. This would ensure that the ISNIs are available to catalogers at the point of cataloging. These critical updates to PPBL would enable the ISNI to serve as a true bridge identifier between publisher-supplied metadata and library-created metadata for over 20,000 publishers in the United States.

### Jenny Wright (Bibliographic Data Services), *Linking to the future: ISNIs in the UK publisher and library metadata systems*

***Jenny Wright*** *is the Chief Metadata Officer for BDS, a cataloguing agency based in the UK. She contributes to CILIP's Metadata and Discovery Group, the BIC Library Metadata Group, UK Committee on RDA, EURIG, IFLA Cataloguing Section committee, IFLA's Multilingual Dictionary Editorial Group and IFLA's Bibliographic Conceptual Models Review Group.*

BDS has recently become an ISNI Registration Agency (RAG). BDS participated in the UK’s recent ISNI pilot, and is currently implementing the integration of ISNIs into its product metadata as standard. Becoming a RAG was the logical conclusion to the pilot, and Jenny will present on how BDS approached the adoption of ISNIs within their workflow.

### online Fride Fosseng (Bokbasen), *Implementation of ISNI in Bokbasen*

*As the product manager of metadata in Bokbasen AS, the main metadata provider for the Norwegian book industry,* ***Fride Fosseng*** *is responsible for all industry wide development projects concerning metadata flow and is Norway’s representative on the ONIX and Thema international steering committees. He has a bachelor in library and information sciences from the Oslo University College of Applied Sciences and has over 25 years of experience in production and distribution of metadata for the publishing industry and libraries.*

This presentation will give a short introduction to Bokbasen's implementation of ISNI in the Norwegian book industry and plans for increased use in Norway.

### online Discussion moderated by Michelle Durocher (Harvard University) and Ann Van Camp (KBR)

***Michelle Durocher*** *leads Harvard Library's Metadata Management & Project Strategy at Harvard University.  Michelle is a member of the Identity Management Advisory Committee in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), as well as an active member of the ISNI Library Sector Steering Group and Book Supply Chain Working Group. Michelle is a passionate advocate for collaborative metadata workflows and shared identifiers across industries, with a special focus on publishing and libraries.*

*As scientific staff member at KBR, the Royal Library of Belgium,* ***Ann Van Camp*** *works on the Development of Contemporary Collections, in particular via legal deposit. She also coordinates the* [*ISNI Registration Agency*](https://www.kbr.be/fr/isni/)*, an international network project*[*LOD-ISNI*](https://www.kbr.be/en/projects/lod-isni/)*to promulgate the use of ISNI and Linked Open Data for cultural heritage, and a research project called*[*BELTRANS*](https://www.kbr.be/en/projects/beltrans/)*on intra-Belgian literary translations in the period 1970-2020*.