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ISSUES OF ACCESS AND CONTEXT OF ARCHIVAL FOLKLORE
MATERIALS: PRESENTING THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE
LEARNED ESTONIAN SOCIETY IN AN EXPLORATIVE DATABASE

Master's Project

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Introduction

From textile colouring recipes dating back to the second half of the 18th century¹ to a famously (mis)cited letter by Jacob Grimm², the manuscript collection of the Learned Estonian Society holds a variety of documents and untold stories. Diverse papers can be discovered such as the unpublished conceptual literary works of E. Reinthal one of which is mysteriously titled “The Vampyr”³. Fascinating insights might also be gained from the catechisms of the freemason lodge in Riga⁴. Some of the narratives found in these documents are spread over several correspondences and are even published in the society’s own journal such as a hoax played on the society surrounding the runestone of Ohlershof⁵. Others like an invitation to a dog’s funeral⁶, only consist of a few pieces of paper. And even unexpected findings such as Gustav Adolph’s love story with Ebba Brahe⁷ written in Swedish can be uncovered in between the predominantly German and Estonian materials.

Although many of these items immediately sparked my own interest and deserve a thorough scientific analysis, only a few have found their way into academic research so far. To facilitate further international and interdisciplinary interest in these materials, I intend to provide with this Master’s Project an extra layer of information and an access point to the manuscript collection of the Learned Estonian Society through an explorative online database and website (<https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/>). The focus of the database is on the German materials of the manuscript collection, which are located in the Estonian Literary Museum’s subdivisions the Estonian Folklore Archives and the Estonian Cultural History Archives. Thus, the main target group is a German speaking research community for which the website is intended as a tool to navigate through the Estonian based archival setting these German materials are situated within.

Following Bendix’s “plea to take an ethnographic approach to archives,” (2015, p. 146) I use this written component of my Master’s Project not only to give background information on the society and their collections but also to set the Project in the wider context of the Archival Studies, Folkloristics and Digital Humanities through my own

¹ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.206.

² EKLA Fond 192, M.A.173:29.

³ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.173:13/ M.B.2:4.

⁴ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.174:25-27.

⁵ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.171:29-32.

⁶ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.180:11.

⁷ EKLA Fond 192, M.A.49.

experiences with the Estonian archives. Additionally, I explain the decision-making process that led to the Omeka Classic based website “[Die Sammlungen der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft](#)”. The underlying database, which is searchable through this website holds at present 931 items separated into two different collections: the Manuscript Collection (717 items) and the Persons Register (214 items). These items are linked with each other through the creator metadata and are explorable through two different search display options as well as a tag word system. Additionally, the website holds information and further bibliographic references on the Learned Estonian Society (LES) in the section “Die Gesellschaft” as well as their collections then and now in the section titled “Die Sammlungen”. To assure transparency I explain the framework of this project in the section “Das Projekt” and give insight into my own interest and background as well as the people and institutions connected to this Project in the section titled “Das Team”. Lastly, I also added pages titled “F&A”, which gives extra information on the accessibility of the materials in the archives and explains some of the less obvious interactions with the website.

Within this written component of my Master’s Project I will only briefly refer to the society and its collections. Since extended information can be found on the website directly, I focus instead on the manuscript collection as it forms the core of the database described here. The aim of the first chapter is, therefore, to show this collection in the broader context of the society’s activities, how it came into place as well as its journey to the two distinct Estonian archives.

The second chapter will address the difficulties and opportunities archival databases can hold. Taking my own experience as a reference point, I describe three problems I identified with the current situation of the manuscript collection and illustrate the corresponding measurements that I took for this Project. The three issues at hand are 1) accessibility, 2) contextualisation and 3) searchability. While all these aspects are highly interdependent and could be broadly defined under the umbrella term of “accessibility”, I focus on each element separately and under the light of this specific case. The first subchapter about accessibility briefly discusses the discipline of Archival Studies and tradition archives’ function as memory institutions. I also elucidate, the postmodern critique of inherent power relations in archives and apply this to the complex dynamic between Baltic-German and Estonian heritage. The second subchapter on contextualisation continues to include postmodern critique by reflecting the specific

consequences of assumed objectivity in archives in light of working with folklore and cultural heritage materials. Additionally, I describe the separation of the manuscript collection into two different archives and address the resulting difficulties for the contextualisation of these materials. The third subchapter on searchability is less concerned with the vast theory on search optimization but rather deals with the decision to work with Omeka and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative and the methodological measurements taken for this Project. This database, with the arrangement of metadata as well as the options for interconnections between items, forms the main element of this Master's Project. The second element is the website which represents the user observable interface containing the content information. This written component forms the last element.

After focusing on the theoretical and methodological features of my decision-making process, I go on to illustrate and reflect in the third chapter on the practical and technical elements of this Project. I outline the journey from my first encounter with the original Acquisition-Catalogue of the manuscript collection to assembling the final elements of the website. Additionally, I will discuss the practical and technical issues faced during the process in relation to the development and limitations of my own skills.

With this Project I do not attempt to present all-encompassing solutions for all archives. Open access software and standardization projects attempt to make easily constructible as well as uniform digital archives possible. However, I understand each archive and collection to have its own difficulties and needs. My goal is thus to make use of the broad theory and available technology to present one example of how archival materials can be set into context, linked with each other, and made digitally explorable. Furthermore, it was with the intent to keep the foundation of this project within a feasible scope that I chose to focus solely on the manuscript collection of the Learned Estonian Society.

I. The Learned Estonian Society and its Collections

The Learned Estonian Society (LES) was founded in 1838 by estophile Baltic-Germans and educated Estonians. Within the spirit of Enlightenment and the ideas of German Romanticism, the objective of the society was to collect and research a wide variety of aspects concerning the Estonian people and the land they inhabit. Throughout the following century the society developed into a well-established and internationally renowned scientific community with a broad network of correspondents. Although the society was forcefully dissolved in 1950, it managed to re-emerge in 1988 and is still in operation at present. Until the first independence of Estonia, the LES was the biggest collector of Estonian heritage objects, administering a museum for archaeological findings, ethnographic items, and a prestigious coin collection as well as managing a library for Estonian books and books about Estonia.

But speaking of The Learned Estonian Society as a single entity is overly simplified. The activities of the society heavily depended on its active members. Through the different generations of intellectuals, the directories and structure of the society changed multiple times. Working with its materials thus requires considering the broader social and political context. The first 112 years of the society from 1838 to 1950 were truly turbulent times. During the establishment of the society, the Baltic-German upper strata had a solid foundation of social and political influence under the Russian Empire. This position faltered during the second half of the 19th century when the Estonian National Awakening on one side and politics of Russification on the other side put pressure on the Baltic-German population. After the massive political changes at the beginning of the 20th century, the young Estonian intelligentsia gained strength and influence within the society. For the first time, in 1929, Estonian members formed the majority within the society. Under the Academy of Science, the research activities of the society flourished. But with World War II and the occupation of the Republic of Estonia restrictions were put on national scientific work which ultimately resulted in the society's dissolution (see Hackmann, 2005; Taal, 2018).

The impact of these political and social changes on the general structure of the society have been described by contemporary scholars (see Hackmann, 2005; Taal, 2018), but little attention has been paid to their effect on interpersonal interactions. However, I pose the hypothesis that the changing public atmosphere must have had an impact on the

activities of the individual members and their interaction with each other first. Only through negotiations of their different interests was the general directory of the society decided upon. Looking at members' activities and interactions could therefore give broader insights into how tensions between different social, academic, and ethnic backgrounds were resolved. In the beginning of my Master Studies I was interested in analysing these aspects and specifically the role of folklore and ethnography as research topics in the formation of individual and group identity under massive social change.

Unfortunately, I soon discovered that research on the Learned Estonian Society is hindered by the dissemination of information on the society itself as well as their collections. While there is one comprehensive monograph on the society in Estonian (Taal, 2018), there are only few other texts available, especially for non-Estonian speakers (Hackmann, 2005; C. Hasselblatt, 2006, 2011; Scholz, 1990; Taal, 2006). Non-Estonian research work on the collections is even more scarce (Kiudsoo, 2006; Liibek, 2010; Taal, 2013). The main sources of information are still the society's own publication series⁸. Although I was familiar with the original structure of the LES collections, it took me the full duration of my Master Studies to gain an overview of the collections' location today.⁹ This was only possible with the help of my supervisors who were able to navigate through the Estonian literature as well as institutional websites. In some cases, the collections could only be located through direct communication with the staff members on site. One aspect of this Master's Project is therefore to present the findings of this research on the website and facilitate future research by providing an introductory bibliography. Furthermore, I selected the manuscript collection of the LES to provide an example of how a collective database for all the LES materials could support research on the society itself as well as the interpretation of individual items. The manuscript collection is especially suitable for this purpose because it shows, on a small scale, some of the issues that would be accelerated when dealing with the larger network of LES collection items.

The manuscript collection of the LES originally formed part of the society's library. The collected materials were mostly handwritten essays, notes, reports, letters, and unpublished manuscripts, predominantly by members, and covered a wide variety of topics relevant to the society - some of the materials would be later published in full or

⁸ A list of the society's publications can be found on the website (<https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/die-gesellschaft>).

⁹ This overview can be found on the website (<https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/die-sammlungen>) as well as in form of a graph under [Appendix 1](#).

parts in the LES own publication series. Some documents would also enter the society's care from non-members through donations or bequests. All items upon accession were separated into Estonian Language Materials and Others, with the latter category mostly consisting of German materials. To oversee the collection, the items were written down and described in an Acquisition-Catalogue in sequence of their accession. This catalogue was most likely maintained by the different librarians of the society from the early 1840s till 1910. The manuscript materials were probably re-catalogued in the 1920s but there is no clear information on this process. I am also not aware of the current existence or location of a LES manuscript catalogue after 1910.

In the 1910s, major discrepancies between the Estonian and Baltic-German members emerged, which were followed by a complete hiatus of the society during World War I. Only in 1920 the full activities of the society were re-established. Due to a change of contents in the LES yearbooks, no more administrative developments of the society, which could give insight into possible remodulations, were published. In the last published report from January 1922, it is mentioned that there are aspirations to combine the LES library with the library of the University of Tartu. Additionally, it is mentioned that the LES library's catalogue is currently unavailable. It is, however, unclear whether these activities and problems also included the manuscript collection. In the same report it is mentioned that a renewed, systematically arranged catalogue replaced the former accession catalogue for the LES museum collections (A. Hasselblatt, 1921). It could therefore be possible that something similar was done for the manuscript collection. The next information on the manuscript collection is from 1927 when some items were separated from the collection and given to the newly founded Estonian Folklore Archives (Loorits, 1930). I will give a more detailed description of this separation in chapter [II.2. Contextualisation](#). The rest of the materials remained with the Learned Estonian Society until its disbandment in 1950 when they were given to the Manuscripts Department of the State Literary Museum (Hinrikus, 2004, p. 49). After the Re-Independence of Estonia this department was renamed Estonian Cultural History Archives under the Estonian Literary Museum (Olesk, 2004).

Therefore, the manuscript collection is nowadays located in the Estonian Folklore Archives (ERA¹⁰) and the Estonian Cultural History Archives (EKLA¹¹) of the Estonian

¹⁰ Eesti Rahvaluule Arhiiv.

¹¹ Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv.

Literary Museum. While the separated materials in ERA were kept in their original order with the reference numbers from the Acquisition-Catalogue, the materials in EKLA were at some point reordered according to format in three different series (M.A., M.B., and M.C.). Additionally, they were assigned new reference numbers. These new reference numbers were noted in the Acquisition-Catalogue, but the older catalogue numbers were not noted in the EKLA index. Because of these two different archival systems, it is difficult to place all items collectively in the broader context of their accession and provenance. Additionally, some information from the Acquisition-Catalogue of materials, e.g. coming from the same bequest or the rough time of accession, has been lost in the current index in EKLA. For this Project I therefore chose to build the database upon the Acquisition-Catalogue numbers and set them in relation to their current reference numbers and location in the two archives.

II. Archival Databases: Difficulties and Opportunities

II.1. Accessibility

Starting my Master Studies at the University of Tartu, I did not have such an extended knowledge of the society's activities and collections. At the University of Augsburg, where I wrote my bachelor thesis about the Learned Estonian Society, I was only able to consult the society's publications available online. I therefore wanted to take advantage of my presence in Tartu to find out more about the undigitized archival materials. Studying Folkloristics and Applied Heritage Studies, my initial idea was to just select some folklore material collected by the LES and construct a Master's Thesis around it. But the reality was far more complex and the journey for me to access the materials, gain an overview, and select what I would like to be working with was much more complicated than originally anticipated. The complications I encountered were not due to any malicious intention to keep me away, but rather caused by what Bendix (2015) terms propriety as well as my inability to interact with the different interfaces situated between me and the materials I was looking for. Following Hedstrom (2002), I interpret *interfaces* here broadly as mediums that regulate the flow of information and access, therefore including not only technological tools but also physical structures and the archivists themselves.

I set the intention to visit the Estonian Folklore Archives in early autumn 2018. Coming from quite a naive standpoint as a young researcher and with limited experience in working with archives in Germany, I had very strong expectations of how an archive was supposed to work. This included administrative forms to fill out, awfully quiet reading rooms, restrictions on writing utensils and staff members, who meticulously watch over my behaviour to assure the safety of the precious materials. All my assumptions were based on notions of order and bureaucracy as well as a strong archival habitus that dictates appropriate behaviour. At the same time, I was aware that due to me coming from a different cultural background and not being able to speak the native language, I might be oblivious to exactly these societal and behavioural codes. This uncertainty was emphasised by the lack of online information for non-Estonian speakers of how access to the archives is regulated and what materials are situated in their collections. Currently, the Estonian Literary Museum provides on its website very limited content information for its non-Estonian users. Although an English and Russian site can

be selected, they only provide a translated info section. Additionally, the online repository Kivike¹², which provides a search interface for the digitalised materials of all museum departments, only operates in Estonian. Even though non-Estonian speakers might be interested in the multilingual archival materials, they need to navigate the Estonian interface and enter search queries in Estonian. The access to digitised materials is mostly restricted to holders of an Estonian ID-card. While Kulasalu (2015) stated plans for an English and Russian interface for Kivike, there has been no observable development so far.¹³

For my first visit to the archives in October 2018, I was very thankful that my now supervisor Ergo-Hart Västriik, who formerly had been head of the Estonian Folklore Archives for 10 years, agreed to accompany me. This certainly helped reduce my anxiety connected to entering such unfamiliar territory. He showed me how to navigate through the relatively complicated historic building of the Estonian Literary Museum and presented to me the handwritten index containing the information on the LES materials. Since he is so familiar with the archive and the staff members, he mediated all interactions. He greeted the receptionists and archivists, communicated to them in Estonian my interest and the purpose of this visit and located the correct index from the shelves without the need for help from an archivist. This showed me the openness and friendliness of the archival staff and what an overall pleasant and warm experience a visit to the archive can be. Nevertheless, it did not give me insight into what behaviour was acceptable from my side and how such a visit would be navigated without the help of such an experienced scholar and native speaker. While some of these hurdles I experienced in freely accessing these public archives might be unique to my own personality and background, I think it is connected to the more universal experiences of international researchers. Not everyone will have the chance to receive assistance from an experienced researcher or even have the privilege of studying in such proximity to their materials of interest. In these instances, the scholars rely even more on the communication of how accessing materials is organised and how contact, technically and language-wise, can be established. While the property status of records belonging to public archives might suggest accessibility, according to Bendix “the cultural practices

¹² Kivike stands for “Kirjandusmuuseumi Virtuaalne Kelder” and is accessible via kivike.kimus.ee.

¹³ Multilingual digital interfaces and multilingual metadata provision pose considerable challenges to archival databases. It would have exceeded the scope of this Project to cover this problem and its consequences in detail.

within archives confine, restrain, and steer practice” (2015, p. 162). Archives should therefore not rely on their public status alone to communicate accessibility.

Additionally, the archival propriety is often directly connected to the archive’s past and the purpose of its establishment (Bendix, 2015, p. 147). In the case of the Estonian Folklore Archive, which I will cover in more detail in the [next chapter](#), its establishment and purpose were strongly connected to a nationalist ideology. Its existence alone constituted a rich cultural heritage of the Estonian people in direct separation from other cultural influences. While some Baltic-Germans and members of the LES could be seen as early predecessors of folklorists and ethnologists, the Estonian Folklore Archives are built upon the principles of important Estonian folklorists such as Jakob Hurt and Oskar Loorits (see Kuutma & Jaago, 2005; Metslaid, 2018). The emphasis they put on community involvement and networks of informants are prevalent aspects of the current archives as well. It shows the importance the archives put on being open and in constant communication with the local Estonian public.¹⁴

However, a request like mine to look at German materials appeared to be rare and unexpected for the archivists I interacted with after my initial visit. During one occasion I was even asked by an archivist why I would be interested in the German materials, when the Estonian records are so much richer and more deserving of such a Project. This interaction portrays how the scholarly practices of the past still influence archival directories today. More importantly, it also points to power structures resulting from these practices. Although questions of power are directly linked to the selection, description, and most relevant for this project, digitization of archival records, Hedstrom criticises how seldomly they are addressed and reflected upon (see 2002, p. 34). It is certainly impossible to collect, store and preserve everything of our past. The decision of what is and is not worthy to be situated in an archive lies, therefore, in the hands of specific custodians. These individuals are not neutral, objective observers but assign value to materials based on the cultural, societal, and political structures they are part of. Archivists through their decisions influence the access to certain materials and thus function as an interface which regulates the flow of information and materials (see Hedstrom, 2002, p. 26). While this postmodern critique on the objectivity-centric

¹⁴ The ERA organised, for example, via its collection module “Kratt” (<http://kratt.folklore.ee/avaleht>) a survey of Estonians’ practices of how to stay healthy during the corona crisis (<https://www.kirmus.ee/et/uudised/eesti-kirjandusmuuseum-kogub-infot-inimeste-tervisekaitumise-kohta-koroonakriisi-ajal>) (last accessed:07.08.2020).

Jenkinsonian approach found general acceptance among archival theory, Hedstrom still criticises the lack of reflexivity when it comes to archival practices. She argues that scholarly discourse and institutional policies are not enough to justify the selection process of archival records for future generations. There is a great need for a reflexive confrontation of not only the theory surrounding issues of authority and hierarchies of value but also the implementation of archival practices themselves. This does include communicating uncertainties, struggles, and contradictions (Hedstrom, 2002, p. 37).

These notions are especially relevant for tradition archives in the broader field of memory institutions. The SIEF Working Group on Archives introduces their work on tradition archives as followed: “[a]rchives of ethnology, folklore and in related fields [...] serve as a crucial part of the world’s social memory and cultural heritage” (SIEF Working Group on Archives, n.d.). This connection to memory is emphasized in digital contexts but also criticised for an assumed materiality of memory and its locality in specific institutions (Stainforth, 2016, p. 325). While I do see institutions like archives, museums and libraries as being connected to memory, I primarily encounter the term *memory institutions* in academic literature as a given concept without the actual relation between the two combined terms being reflected (see e.g. Moss, 2018; O’Carrol, 2018). While not directly looking at the term *memory institutions*, there has been a survey on how the concept of “collective memory” entered the archival science (Jacobsen et al., 2013). Though they did identify different argumentative threads, they overall characterised the archival literature on this topic as “insular and self-referential” (Jacobsen et al., 2013, p. 243) and advocated for more cooperation with other Memory Studies’ disciplines. There is no ready-made dictionary definition or easy mental image such as a storehouse that comes close to the complex interrelation of memory, history and institutions that preserve relics of the past. Since I nevertheless want to bring the aspect of constructing memory into the discussion of making archival materials digitally available, I need to give a short summary of what I mean when using the concept of memory institution. However, the field of memory studies is vast and interdisciplinary, and I am not a trained expert in it. I therefore rely mostly on Assmann’s (2011) theory of functional and storage memory and Tamm’s summary of Juri Lotman’s semiotic theory of history and cultural memory (Tamm, 2019).

Both these theories have in common that they see memory like culture as a dynamic process that is inherently connected to agents as individuals or groups. Memory is

therefore not a mere object or tangible material but an underlying process to the aggregation of outputs by simultaneously being influenced by the output it generates. As a process, memory consists of different elements that, though in reality being co-dependent, can be separated for methodological purposes. Assmann hereby distinguishes between functional or inhabited memory and storage or uninhabited memory, while Lotman differentiates between three elements: the communicative, creative, and mnemonic function of memory. The most important aspect to take from these complex theories is that there is an active component to memory, which is situated in communicative, generative, transmissional, ritualistic and performative aspects, and a passive component. The latter is more concerned with the preservation of knowledge which in our western society is most dominantly done in written form. Here is where institutions like museums, libraries and archives come into play because they predominantly store these passive components of memory. However, these institutions do not hold *The Memory* of a society but only snapshots of former memories because, once textualized, these passive components of memory become static and fixed in time and space. Some of these fixed elements are still cross-referenced and in use by the active memory while others are rather decontextualized from their former meaning and form a “reservoir of unused possibilities, alternatives, contradictions, criticism, and unremembered incidents” (Assmann, 2011, p. 130). In this context, tradition archives get to play an important role because of their “emphasis on the documentation of informal expression and everyday life, often of non-elite groups” (O’Carrol, 2018, p. 14). Therefore, tradition archives, more often than ‘mainstream’ institutions, hold documents with alternative or contradictory aspects to the active memory surrounding them. Only through access and constant re-evaluation can these documents be used to give us insights into our former memories or to see whether they affect our current active memory. It is, however, important to understand that these textualized components of memory lose meaning when not set in relation to the communities and cultures they were created in.

The discussion of access to archival materials is therefore often put in connection to the representation of specific groups. Carter (2006) i.e. points towards a systematic silencing of marginalised groups through their exclusion from archives. While the LES materials and specifically the German records do not necessarily belong to the most dominant types of records within the two archives, it would be a questionable effort to speak of Baltic-Germans as a marginalised community. Such a statement could easily

overshadow and oversimplify the complex relations between Baltic-Germans and Estonians within the society as well as the broader historical circumstances. As pointed out in the [first chapter](#), until the beginning of the 20th century the Baltic-Germans were a minority in Estonia that “exert[ed] an influence that outweighs their numbers” (Carter, 2006, p. 217). Although they nowadays do not hold any influence anymore, they also do not show any specific connection to or interest in these archival materials. In this specific context community access is therefore not a relevant claim.

But why would I then advocate for the accessibility of these materials? For me, the relevance of the Learned Estonian Society’s collections lies in what they can tell us about the former memories of our scholarly predecessors. I will go into more detail of my personal research interests in the [next chapter](#). Beforehand I want to point towards the role of history as a subcategory of memory in the specific context of Estonia. Tamm (2008) explains how cultural memory forms the framework for the construction of narrative templates which are used as building blocks to write history. In Estonia these narrative templates are strongly connected to the concept of independence and “‘The Great Battle of Freedom’, where Estonian history is characterized by centuries of struggle for liberty and against the Germans” (Tamm, 2008, p. 505). While scholars like Tamm do work with a more complex understanding of the German and Estonian cultural interrelation, I personally was confronted with expressions like “700 years of serfdom” in conversations with Estonians on the topic of my nationality. This shows that more research and attention on this topic would benefit a more reflexive and contemporary understanding of Estonia’s past. In my opinion the materials of the Learned Estonian Society, where questions of ethnicity and nationality are omnipresent, could be an interesting point of departure to address the development of these narrative templates.

With my Project I therefore intend to provide an additional point of access for the materials of the Learned Estonian Society that might inspire future international and interdisciplinary research. By providing an online platform, I want to establish the possibility for remote access and open the collection for a less locally bound public. Through content pages, I still specify the physical location of the materials and give insight into how contact with the different institutions can be established. To acknowledge my own role as interface, I openly communicate the extent of this Project with the user and introduce myself as the primary agent for the description and presentation of these materials, stating my motivation, background and interests.

II.2. Contextualization

After overcoming the aforementioned hurdles to get to the folklore materials of the LES within the ERA, the next step was to figure out what to do with them. In this chapter I therefore want to bring the context of this archivalia into focus. I am aware of the problems regarding false objectivity and inclusiveness associated with context, that were outlined by Bauman and Briggs (1990, p. 68). Consequently, I understand context as an agent-driven process of negotiation rather than a natural setting. At the same time, I intend to draw on Merriam-Webster's second definition of *context* being "the interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs" ("Context," n.d.), emphasizing the interrelational aspect and connectivity of the archival materials.

When I first looked at the handwritten index of the LES materials in ERA, I was a somewhat disappointed. From my prior work on the society, I knew that they had collected a wide and extensive range of materials. They were interested in all different aspects of what we contemporarily understand as folklore – not only songs, tales, and other forms of narratives but also customs, ways of living and materials of the everyday life of the peasant population. But the LES collection within ERA only consists of 91 items of which 60 items are within the Estonian section, titled and described mostly in Estonian, and 31 items within the German section. While some of them were interesting, they seemed to have been put together relatively random. I could not find a common basis or interconnection within these materials that would bring me closer to my own interests regarding the members of the society. By going through this index together with my supervisor, we also noticed that the numbers of the items were not continuous. The reference numbers jumped from 17 to 20 then 60 and 94, leaving me with the question: what was in between and what happened to these items? With the help of Ergo-Hart Västriik, who asked around the archival personnel, we switched from one room to the other and were presented by the archivists of the Estonian Cultural History Archives (EKLA) with the original Acquisition-Catalogue of the manuscript collection of the Learned Estonian Society. Only at this point I became aware of the connection between the LES material within ERA and EKLA that I thoroughly explained in the first chapter. The importance of the Acquisition-Catalogue as the linking chain between the two archival systems became clear as it holds information about the materials

interconnections that cannot be found in either of the two indexes currently in use.¹⁵ Unfortunately, my initial questions regarding the time of the separation of the collection and by whom or under what archival guidelines this decision was made, could not be answered by the archivists during this initial encounter. The general sentiment I perceived was that it had seemingly always been this way. I was able to understand the process and reasoning behind this separation, only through repeated questioning, the experience from my internship at EKLA, and my own research.

The separation of the materials does indeed go back to the foundation of the Estonian Folklore Archives and its initiator Oskar Loorits. He was, like many other prominent folklorists around him, influenced by the Finnish School and the geographic-historical method. Following these principles, the main idea for the ERA stems from a desire to establish one central national institution for the folklore materials of the Estonian people and provide a foundation for comparative research (Västrik, 2005, p. 206). Loorits, therefore, makes use of a definition of folklore, that presents it as a “testimony of national culture [...] to legitimate the present act with a historical precedence” (Anttonen, 2005, p. 55). As such the archives formed an important national treasure, protecting and proclaiming the legitimacy of the Estonian nation through an appeal to the past that was preserved in the oral tradition of the peasant population. All private collections that fitted this specific understanding of folklore were brought together under ERA. For the LES collection this meant a separation of some of their materials, which were assigned enough value to be placed in this national institution. 23 years later, the rest of the materials were given to EKLA and rearranged according to format. In ERA all of the private collections were kept in their original structure and made accessible through content indexes and extensive card catalogues, sorting the materials by topographic distribution, collector or informant as well as folklore genres. Loorits’ idea to not only use headwords but to have full copies of folklore elements within the card systems shows the emphasis on the content and detachment from its prior context (Västrik, 2005, p. 207).

However, this detachment and separation is problematic as the members of the Learned Estonian Society had a relatively different understanding of folklore and another motivation for their practices. Especially the early generations were influenced by the survival ideas of Herder and the Grimms and motivated to collect the rare relics and

¹⁵ An example for information that can only be found in the Acquisition-Catalogue can be found under [Appendix 2](#).

antiquities of a people which, threatened by modernity and industrialisation, might face extinction rather than independence (Anttonen, 2005, pp. 49, 54–55). Consequently, when the LES materials entered the Estonian Folklore Archives, they had already been de- and recontextualized (at least) twice. In this regard Anttonen points out that “[a]rchived materials – or any other ethnographic materials, for that matter – are never transparent in their ways of mediating and representing the cultural contexts from which they were extracted” (2005, p. 53). Therefore, it is the responsibility of the archive to make these processes of different contextualizations visible and not keep them hidden under a veil of assumed objectivity. This notion has found enormous importance in the archival discipline through the postmodern critique, which attacked the prior understanding of archives being neutral and objective, often coined the Jenkinsonian approach (see Lane & Hill, 2010).

Coming back to my own interest in working with the LES materials, I personally had a completely different concept of folklore in mind, which was influenced by the developments of Folkloristics in the approximated 100 years after Loorits and his fellow scholars. Through Dundes’ expansion of the concept of folk to represent any group with a common characteristic, I was not limited to only look at European peasantry but rather saw the society itself as an interesting factor for the self-identity of its members. Additionally, I was aware of the importance of combining micro-level analysis of contexts with a wider social and cultural reality as it gained attention through performance studies (Bronner, 2016, pp. 9–10). But most important to me was Bronner’s theory of folkloristic analysis in his text “Toward a Definition of Folklore in Practice” (2016). He suggests approaching folklore not as a pre-set list of materials that are or are not suitable for the term but rather as a method of analysis. Bronner advocates for an evaluation of “cultural phenomena as they emerge or as they have been documented in the past in order to test whether they fall within the scope of a definition and can be useful to analyze cognitive, behavioral, and social processes” (2016, p. 12). This approach minimizes the importance of face-to-face communication and opens up a wide variety of different mediums for folkloristic analysis. While Bronner uses this understanding mostly for the analysis of born-digital folklore, I suggest that it is also beneficial for historical analysis. Contrary to the digital environment, the context for a historical analysis is not readily available but needs to be reconstructed through a variety of materials and documents. While I do not know (yet) whether traces of Bronner’s final definition of folklore as

“traditional knowledge put into, and drawing from, practice” (2016, p. 15) can be found within the materials of the LES, it is important to discuss my point of interest and motivation to understand how I chose to present the materials online.

Additionally, this approach leads me to the second aspect of contextualization which is based in connectivity and might shed light on why the number of materials located in ERA were disappointing to me. As I am interested in the society itself as a source of folklore, it would be necessary for me to look at all of their materials to decide which are the most telling in regards to how members interacted with the collectibles, how they gained knowledge and communicated it, how their background affected their collecting practices and what their actions signalled to other members of the society. For such questions, 90 (randomly) selected folklore manuscripts are not enough. In fact, even the chosen focus on the manuscript collection is only one step towards the aspired goal rather than the final product. The main problem is hereby the distribution of the materials in over five (eight including the different departments of the Estonian Literary Museum) institutions¹⁶, each having their individual and independent systems. The amount of material connected to the society is within the realm of what is considered *Small Medium Data* in the Digital Humanities. This describes a quantity of materials that cannot be analysed with techniques of *Big Data*, which rely heavily on numbers and reduce statistical errors through the magnitude of data provided, but which is also not small enough to be analysed by an individual through common close reading techniques. Tangherlini (2013) therefore advocates for a combined approach of classic Humanities methods and computational techniques through a macroscopic lens. The macroscope describes the ability to establish wide networks and interconnections of materials through computational means without losing the possibility to zoom in and analyse individual materials within this bigger picture. But what does this mean for the archive?

This is where the great advantage of digital archive over analogue archives become clear: the possibility to showcase networks, links, and interconnection of materials without having to reassign physical storage. Hedstrom, hereby, points out a common problem when it comes to digital archival representation: because archives do not take advantage of this possibility within the digital environment, “users have to invest time and effort to determine where materials are physically held” (2002, p. 41). This also

¹⁶ See [Appendix 1](#).

applies to the current online platform Kivike, which forms a digital representation of the analogue repositories. While an intra-archival search query between ERA and EKLA would be technically possible with Kivike, it is currently nearly impossible for the LES materials because only very few items have a digital metadata representation.¹⁷ Additionally, the archives do not give any reference to further materials in other institutions. In some cases, connections between written materials and physical objects are, therefore, completely lost.¹⁸

Thus, the goal for my website is to provide an overarching system for both archives that presents the materials independent from their physical location with a greater focus on the individuals. Nevertheless, the connection to the physical location of the items is still presented and links to Kivike are provided if possible. Additionally, I am informing the user of the dimensions of the whole collection of the LES and their current location.

While the analogue and digital archives might be different in their possibilities to present and connect materials, the core aspects of an archive apply to both in the same way. Bendix defines an archive through two main criteria: the first being a form of organization or systematization of the materials and secondly having a person tend to these materials (2015, p. 150). This human notion is also present in the famous etymological definition by Derrida that points to the Greek origin of *arkhe* being connected to not only the magistrate residence, the *arkheion*, but also the magistrate, *archon*, himself who holds the decision making power (Derrida, 1995). The physical building, therefore, does not define the archive, and the computational backbone of the digital archive should not vail the necessity of human input. Consequently, I am transparent about the Project's process and my own interests, background, and influence on the materials on the website.

II.3. Searchability

At this point I had found my way into the archives and had a closer look at the materials I was interested in. Unfortunately, the current framework of the two archives did not yet allow the research I envisioned, and so the idea was born to step away from a theoretical approach and build a database that would facilitate my own and other's future research.

¹⁷ EKLA: Out of 4327 items in the current handwritten index, 799 items are in Kivike. ERA: Out of 91 items in the current handwritten index, 33 items are in Kivike (last accessed: 05.08.2020).

¹⁸ An example of such a connection between a textual and material object being lost can be found under [Appendix 3](#).

The exact steps I took to reach this goal will be covered in the [next chapter](#). Here, I want to explain the iceberg underneath the surface of the website and therefore describe the metadata schemas I employed to make the LES materials searchable as well as the different options to sort and display the relations between the items.

Looking for literature on the topic of databases and searchability can be really overwhelming. There is a lot of information coming from several different disciplines: The Library and Information Science and, linked with it, Archival Studies but also Digital Humanities and, of course, Computer Science itself. When I first had the idea to build a database, it was very difficult to navigate my way through all of these sources. My approach to this topic was, therefore, to take university courses on this topic and, even more importantly, try out open access platforms to gain experience with databases. Only later in the process, when I better understood what I was looking for, did I find relevant literature specifically coming from the archival and cultural heritage sector that gave me the necessary background information and theoretical support to the practical experience I acquired (see Harvilahti et al., 2018; Hooland & Verborgh, 2014; Ruthven & Chowdhury, 2015).

Starting with the fundamentals, I want to briefly cover what metadata and databases are because these constitute the core elements of how objects (such as archival items) become computationally searchable. Metadata, in contrast to information, is very structured, often consisting of short elements that describe a resource. While narrative-centric descriptions are easily understandable for human readers, who can understand the implied context and relations, a computer can only identify these texts as lines of strings. Consequently, on a computational level, item descriptors such as dates, places, names, and titles need to be sorted in separate metadata elements. Additionally, the metadata for each item needs to be structured uniformly for computational retrieval and interoperability between platforms. A database or data model stores this metadata as well as the necessary schemas to understand its semantic meaning and provides the structure to insert, modify, delete and retrieve data through different access points.

According to van Hooland and Verborgh (2014, pp. 11–52), there are four different types of data models that give structure to metadata: tabular formats, relational databases, meta-markup languages and the Resource Description Framework (RDF). Tabular formats are the most familiar data models. They allow an intuitive handling of metadata through tables with columns and rows in common programs like e.g. Excel spreadsheets.

Relational databases are the standard model to manage complex data sets by sorting data in different entities which are described by attributes and relate to each other by ID-keys. This data model has the advantage to have a very controlled data entry which prevents human errors and duplicates. However, its individual and complex structure, which is serialized only in binary code, makes it very difficult to share and transfer these data sets. Meta-markup languages like XML and JSON offer a very flexible and portable structure based on a hierarchical system. Aside of a data-centric approach to this model, there is also a narrative-centric approach used, for example by the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI), to annotate structure to otherwise unstructured text documents. The last data model RDF uses triples to not only store metadata itself but also its intrinsic semantic relation to each other. While RDF is a promising new field, it is not yet as established and widespread as relational databases or meta-markup languages.

When I started the journey of this Project, I was only familiar with the first two models. Since I took a course on the fundamentals of relational databases during my Master Studies, I have some limited experience with building such a database as well as navigating through it with the Search Query Language (SQL). Therefore, I had a lot of ideas on how to structure the complex LES data and even some confidence in converting these ideas into an actual database. However, I soon realised that I was lacking the necessary skills to build an interface that would make it possible for the public to access the materials in the database. I consequently had to decide whether it was more important to have complete freedom in the set-up of the database or to have people actually interact with a less flexible database. As evident from this written component so far, it was very important to me to communicate my work and findings with the public. I thus looked for an open access software that would allow me to build a relational database that is also connected to a user interface.

During this search, I came across Omeka, which is an open source software specifically designed for memory institutions. Its goal is to make collections digitally accessible in a very user-friendly and easy manner. Omeka was first launched in 2008 by the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media. Since then there were a lot of different collaborations with other institutions who contributed to the project. Currently, Omeka offers three different options to create a database. Omeka Classic is the representation of the initial Omeka idea and build around a relational database model. Omeka.net, in contrast to Omeka Classic, offers most of the given features without the necessity to host

on a separate server. This is especially helpful for smaller institutions or associations that do not have the financial or technological infrastructure to host and maintain their own websites. In 2012 Omeka S was added for the administration of networks and is especially suitable for larger institutions. It also has a greater emphasis on being embedded in the semantic web and utilises RDF (*Omeka - Project*, n.d.). For my Project I started out with an Omeka.net account, which gave me the possibility to try out the different functions. Luckily, thanks to the help of my supervisor Aija Sakova, we were able to arrange with the Estonian Literary Museum to host my Project on their server. I therefore switched from Omeka.net to Omeka Classic. The main reason for not looking into Omeka S was my inexperience with RDF. In retrospect, with the knowledge I acquired throughout my Project, I would like to give the network possibilities of RDF and Omeka S more attention.

What did the use of Omeka Classic mean for my metadata and its retrieval by the user? Omeka is supporting the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI). This is a widely adopted standardization initiative that provides metadata element titles and descriptions. These are intended to be general enough to be implemented with as many digital objects as possible but also be flexible enough to account for the different attributes of these heterogenous materials. Adopting this practice makes the semantic meaning of metadata more interoperable and shareable between institutions (DCMI: About DCMI, n.d.; see also Hooland & Verborgh, 2014; Sugimoto et al., 2015). I therefore designed a metadata schema for my already collected LES metadata to follow the Dublin Core metadata elements whenever possible. This metadata schema, as well as a similar schema for the persons entries, can also be found in [Appendix 4](#). The complete process of how I got from my transcription data to the necessary CSV-files for the Omeka database is described in the [next chapter](#).

While I tried to be as consistent as possible and to follow best practice standards, I want to be clear that this metadata is not completely objective. I am working with metadata retrieved from the Acquisition-Catalogue of the manuscripts of the Learned Estonian Society rather than every individual item in both archives. While accessing the Acquisition-Catalogue for metadata does have practical advantages, it also needs to be looked at with a critical eye. Like I mentioned in the chapter before, the Acquisition-Catalogue holds information set in the specific context of the time it was written in. I therefore rely on the impressions and perspectives of the different librarians who worked

on the catalogue and on what they considered to be useful descriptors for the different items. Furthermore, I want to be clear that I do not ascribe any authenticity or authority to this “original” information and order. Quite the contrary, I do see issues inherent to the Acquisition-Catalogue. First, the different librarians did not work uniformly: with every change in handwriting, the structure and data given can change. Second, the sole categorisation in Estonian and non-Estonian as well as the chronologic order of acquisition is not necessarily the most convenient arrangement to work with the different materials. Nevertheless, the Acquisition-Catalogue is the one common denominator which sets the LES materials from both archives in relation to each other and was thus for me the most logical and practical starting point to build a database.

The main problem regarding searchability that I encountered with Kivike and also other search engines is that one needs to know exactly what to look for to be able to search for the right terms and retrieve the data associated with it. For search queries where a title or an author is known, this does not necessarily pose any issue. But for the materials of the LES I assume that only few people know the exact title or name of the materials they are interested in. I consequently wanted the website to not only be searchable but instead explorable. While it is of course still necessary that elements can be searched directly, I opted for a display system that can give different insights into the data. This was possible with the AvantSearch plugin. With this additional feature I created two custom tables, one providing more insight into the structure of the materials within the Acquisition-Catalogue and the other one focusing more on the current location of the materials. Somebody interested in materials that came to the LES in earlier years can choose the Acquisition-Catalogue display and sort by *Quelle* (Source) to see early acquisition items. Somebody interested in materials, that might be already digitised by the archives can select the Current Location display and see which items do have links to Kivike. Examples of these display options can be found in [Appendix 5](#).

The last feature I wanted to add to make the materials more explorative was a tag word system (Schlagwörter-System). This plays into the idea of controlled vocabularies, thesauri and other subject classification systems applied by libraries and archives (see Hooland & Verborgh, 2014; Ryan & Mac Cárthaigh, 2018; Shiri, 2015). However, in the framework of this Project, these ideas could only be explored on a limited scale. I set up a small controlled vocabulary for my tag system, which was based on the scope of the research interests described in the original statute of the LES. These include categories

like History, *Volkskunde* (Folk Studies), Language, Literature and *Landeskunde* (Regional Studies) as well as Organisational Aspects. A table for these categories in German and in English can be found under [Appendix 6](#).

I assigned a category to every item for it to be discoverable by a general interest in these fields. Additionally, I created subcategories based on common themes and topics that appeared in more than three items. Unfortunately, it is not always apparent from the title alone which category would fit the best. This tag system should therefore be seen as a prototype that shows the possibilities for having a category system that is directly relevant to the materials it describes. It can definitely be expanded upon by including the expertise knowledge of scholars from other fields. Additionally, it would be a great advantage for the machine readability of these items to have the tag words taken from already existing controlled vocabularies or subject heading indexes. Nevertheless, with this tag word system as well as the different display options the user can try out different functions to explore the manuscript materials of the LES. Whether someone is only interested in dictionaries or in persons and what they have created, this Project allows users to adapt the search display to best suit their interests.

III. Reflection on Project Process

III.1. Step 1: Transcription of the Acquisition-Catalogue

In the prior chapter [II.1. Accessibility](#), I already covered the very first steps towards this project in explaining how I gained access to the archival material of the Learned Estonian Society. Therefore, I want to pick up the process from there and further explain my interaction with the Acquisition-Catalogue, which, as explained in chapter [II.3. Searchability](#), forms the foundation of this database. In June 2019 I visited EKLA to scan the Acquisition-Catalogue because I spent the semester break in Germany and needed remote access to start the transcription process. From June to September I then transcribed 40 pages of the catalogue which contained 587 titles from the German section representing the acquired manuscripts until the year 1900. These titles were converted into 837 rows within an Excel spreadsheet, with each of the rows containing data on the current and former reference number as well as author, title, format, dates, and places. The difference in numbers can be explained through Acquisition-Catalogue titles having multiple current references as well as my initial idea to include a piece level description for the folklore materials. In [Step 3](#) I will explain why I ultimately abandoned this idea.

I was merely able to continue transcribing during the summer because it turned out to be a very time-consuming and meticulous process. This is mainly due to the nature of the catalogue, which was written by multiple people who did not only have individual handwritings but also used an old German scripture called *Kurrentschrift*.¹⁹ While I took a course on this scripture during my Bachelor studies, this was the first time I had the opportunity to intensively work with this writing system and transcribe it. Only through my repeated practice was I able to improve my skills. In February 2020 I therefore, again, went through my data and corrected the mistakes I had made early in the process. In some cases, the handwriting was unfortunately so indecipherable that some uncertainty about its content remains. These instances are marked on the website within the titles through squared brackets.

After the summer of 2019 when I noticed that I could not hold up the workload necessary to describe the rest of the catalogue aside from my regular studies, I considered a couple of different options: The first idea was to use what I had already transcribed to

¹⁹ Examples of the handwritings can be found in [Appendix 7](#).

build an Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) model with the Transkribus software and employ this model on the remaining pages to create a computer-automated transcription. Unfortunately, the different handwritings and the time investment of building such a model made this endeavour impossible. The second idea was to create a citizen science project through the Zooniverse “Build a Project” application. During the winter semester 2019, within the framework of my course “Introduction to Digital Humanities”, I even managed to set up such an interface. With a direct link²⁰ to my citizen science project, everyone interested could help transcribe the individual titles and set them in relation to their former and current reference numbers. Even though the page is still running, it would have needed much more advertisement as well as time to process these publicly generated data inputs. Nevertheless, with the help of some of my friends, I managed to collect 44 user submissions, and one object even got completed²¹. Developing the interface further to a point where it could support my Master’s Project was, unfortunately, unfeasible. Since both ideas did not work out, I decided to further concentrate on the database itself and only work with my manual transcriptions.

In retrospect I would have adapted my transcription process to include an adapted title as an additional element. While for transcription methods and for linguistic purposes it is very important to stay as close to the original as possible, this practice is unpractical for search functions. Adapting spelling, punctuation and at times even grammatical structures to conform to contemporary standards would not only facilitate readability but also make searches for specific buzzwords much easier. For future projects I would therefore consider having an “original title” as well as an adapted “title” metadata element.

III.2. Step 2: Internship at the Estonian Cultural History Archives

During the winter semester 2019, from the 16th of September to the 16th of December, I completed an internship at the Estonian Cultural History Archives (EKLA). The goal of this internship was for me to gain a better overview of the manuscript collection of the LES in general as well as to work with the archival materials directly and to improve my understanding of the description practices for archival units within EKLA. My task was therefore to systematize and describe German materials of the Learned Estonian Society

²⁰ Link to the Citizen Science Project: www.zooniverse.org/projects/lelizzy/die-gelehrte-estnische-gesellschaft.

²¹ An object is completed when five different people went through the complete workflow connected to a single picture.

that were located in EKLA's repository but not yet indexed. In total I managed to describe and add 56 items to the handwritten index and the digital repository Ellen. Ellen²² is the researcher equivalent to Kivike and is used by EKLA's archivists to insert new items. These are then mirrored by Kivike. Aside from 15 bounded manuscripts, most of the items turned out to belong to the *Urkundensammlung* (certificates collection) of the LES, for which further information can be found on the website²³.

During my internship, the issue of language barriers was very noticeable. I was only able to obtain such an opportunity because of my German language skills. I was working with German archival materials and was able to communicate with my internship supervisor Leili Punga in German. A similar internship for other international students based on English would have been nearly impossible. Additionally, my internship was the first of its kind at EKLA and therefore did require some negotiation. Without the help and support of my supervisors Ergo-Hart Västriik and Aija Sakova, it would not have been possible to discuss and arrange all the paperwork in Estonian. Although most of my internship was conducted in German, I was very glad about my basic Estonian language skills. As explained in chapter [II.1. Accessibility](#) the digital repository Kivike as well as Ellen operate in Estonian. While I entered the item titles in their original German form, I had to navigate the Estonian interface and add content and technical keywords in Estonian. Furthermore, while the general communication with my supervisor in German worked reasonably, a language barrier remained for more thorough explanations of practices, reasonings or background information. I thus acquired most of my understanding of the description and indexing practices through first trying it out and then correcting my mistakes.

Despite these language issues I learned a lot of valuable lessons that I was able to apply to my Project. First, it was a great opportunity to work with the archival materials directly and independently. This helped me gain insight into the different conditions, structures and formats of the items and I was able to draw conclusions for the rest of the collection. Prior to the internship I had only few possibilities to look at individual items in closer detail. Additionally, it gave me an opportunity to improve my skills in reading *Kurrentschrift* and more specifically identify signatures. Second, the internship provided

²² Ellen can be accessed via: <http://galerii.kirmus.ee:8888/ellen/avalik.do>.

²³ The certificate collection is described on the page "Die Sammlungen" (<https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/die-sammlungen>).

me with an understanding of how the materials are stored, preserved, and described for proper retrieval from the repository. However, the sequence of how items were currently entered into the handwritten index was at times unclear to me. The original separation of the collection according to format (M.A., M.B., M.C.) was not continued. Instead new entries were only labelled “M.”. At a time, I received three to four bounded manuscripts from the repository and was advised to group the independent items together by how they best fit into the preservation folders. Only when it came to the certificate collection the original sequence was followed. Though this sequence was followed the original reference numbers, which marked them as part of a former individual collection, were only added to the index as a note with pencil. Additionally, it remained unclear to me why the certificate collection items were only added by *Mappe* (folder or volume). These *Mappen* were put together by the LES to store the individual certificates. During the time of the Society’s archiving system, each certificate was described individually and marked with a single reference number. An example of such description can be found under [Appendix 8](#). Within EKLA I was advised to describe the whole *Mappe* as one item and therefore assign all the containing certificates a single reference number. I can only assume this was done because of practical reasons or time constraints.

This practice, however, led me to the third and probably most valuable lesson that I gained from this internship. Especially the process of inserting these certificate collection *Mappen* as single entries in Ellen, showed me some of the metadata shortcomings of the archives digital interface that I intended to avoid for my own database. For better visualization, I added as an example how the *Mappe* from [Appendix 8](#) was entered in Ellen under [Appendix 9](#). In the archive’s database many metadata descriptors (e.g. name, places, keywords) of individual certificates were put together under one metadata element. Through the alphabetical sorting of these descriptors the retrieval of information from the physical item became less user-friendly. A researcher interested in a specific person or topic might find this item by the given descriptors but needs to go through the whole *Mappe* to determine which certificate corresponds to the given metadata. Furthermore, the provided keyword lists were set up without these types of materials in mind. Even though I was allowed to enter keywords that I perceived to be better applicable to the content, I soon realised these would have been too specific for a successful user retrieval of items.

This experience showed me how important it is to have descriptors that are entered uniformly and that a keyword system needs to be directly relevant for the categorisation of the materials at hand. A lack of standards, technical restrictions and consistency can cause significant problems within metadata elements. Although during my internship I tried to be as consistent as possible in my own data entry, there are most certainly differences to how other archivists enter their data. Unfortunately, such unstructured data entries are generally prone to human error. While these are issues the archives might want to reconsider, they helped me gain practical experience in working with metadata and formulate the metadata schema and keyword system I explained in chapter [II.3. Searchability](#). Additionally, my internship showed me how the understanding of archival materials could be improved by explaining their prior context and how they relate to each other.

III.3. Step 3: From an Excel Spreadsheet to a Database

In the previous chapters, I already indicated that the metadata I ended up using for the database was not set in stone from the beginning but evolved throughout the process. My archival experience was not the first time I was working with (meta)data and databases. During the spring semester 2019, when I had only a vague idea of what my Project could be, I took the course “Introduction to Databases” from University of Tartu’s Institute of Computer Science. Within this course I learned about the fundamentals of relational databases and SQL. Based on this education, I set up the first draft for my Project’s database with five entities (Collections, Items, Pieces, Persons and Places) and corresponding attributes. The full outline of this draft is attached under [Appendix 10](#).

Since I was still unsure of whether this structure will remain or change, I opted to work with a tabular data model in form of an Excel spreadsheet instead. This offered me the advantage of flexible adding and removing of columns as well as of a more familiar and intuitive handling of the data. Nevertheless, I tried to convert my ideas for entities and attributes into tables and columns. I therefore prepared a main table with columns that described:

1. The location of the item within the current archives. ([Appendix 11a](#))
2. The location of the item within the Acquisition-Catalogue. ([Appendix 11b](#))
3. Content description on item level taken from the Acquisition-Catalogue. ([Appendix 11c](#))

4. Additional descriptors on item level. ([Appendix 11d](#))
5. Additional descriptors taken from the physical objects. ([Appendix 11e](#))
6. Content description on piece level taken from the physical objects ([Appendix 11f](#))
7. Additional descriptors on piece level. ([Appendix 11g](#))

Additionally, I set up a separate Persons table with further metadata about the collectors. This second table was automatically referenced within the main table through the collector's ID (see [Appendix 11h](#)). This allowed me to collect information on persons without the need to repeat this data every time the same person was connected to an item.

For most of my transcription process and my internship, I worked with this structure. But I noticed that not all these metadata elements are ideal. Focusing first on the items from ERA, I found it quite hard to fill out the additional descriptor elements on piece level because this information was often not readily observable within the physical objects. On the other side, additional reference numbers that could be found on these items or even within the Acquisition-Catalogue itself, seemed to be rather confusing than helpful for potential users. In general it was quite challenging that items were not described uniformly which made it impossible to provide the same metadata for all items. Especially the piece-level description could have only be done for the folklore items because these were upon my request scanned and added to Kivike. To offer the same description for the items in EKLA would have been logistically unfeasible.

But I also encountered some problems on item level. The additional descriptors, which were supposed to give some more general idea of what the content of the item relates to, were very subjective. I noticed that I did not have any consistency in the terms I used. Only through my internship experience I came up with the tag word system I described in chapter [II.3. Searchability](#). Additionally, I made changes to item level metadata elements that seemed to be very clear in the beginning. One example for such changes was to split up the "Date" element into three individual sections:

1. "DateCreated" for dates that I could identify describing the creation of this item,
2. "Temporal" for timespans covered within the title and thus relevant for the content,
3. and "Date" for the year in which the items entered the LES custody, which were added in later parts of the catalogue.

Another example for such changes, would be the added metadata element “Format”. This information was first part of the “Title” element. Unfortunately, I could only provide the data as transcribed from the catalogue, which makes it very inconsistent and not suitable for computational search queries. Nevertheless, I found it easier for human readers to identify as format information if separated into its own element. All final metadata elements for the transcription spreadsheet, with some examples of data entries, can be found under [Appendix 12](#).

When I started working with Omeka Classic, I had to adjust my metadata again. While some of my metadata elements were directly corresponding to the DCMI elements, others had to be joined or added separately. Instead of altering the columns directly, I decided to keep my spreadsheet as a representation of my transcription and just transferred the needed elements into a separate table. I also added information from other sources, mainly Kivike, online biographic lexica and the Society’s member lists, and prepared the table for the CSV export. These CSV table elements correspond with the DCMI elements presented under [Appendix 4](#), but examples of the full set up can also be found under [Appendix 13](#). Instead of copying and pasting individual data from one table to another, I used in some cases very simple Excel functions, which can be found under [Appendix 14](#).

The last major changes, I had to make to the transcription data, was to bring the information from the piece level description of folklore elements back into a single row. This action reduced my item count from the 837 items after transcription to the current 717 items. When I still envisioned to create my own SQL database, I intended to have folklore pieces listed individually, and therefore directly searchable, without them losing their hierarchical link to the item level. In the Excel spreadsheet, I therefore originally assigned a single row for each folklore piece. In these rows the item level metadata was copied, but I added the title of the corresponding piece, its page numbers and the language(s) it is written in. Unfortunately, with Omeka I could not represent the hierarchical difference between item and piece level. Therefore, I had to combine the individual assigned piece level metadata and put it in the single metadata element Table of Contents. An example of this change, from piece level to Table of Contents, can be found under [Appendix 15](#).

III.4. Step 4: Setting up the Website

In chapter [II.3. Searchability](#), I already explained why I decided to work with Omeka Classic. To be able to run Omeka Classic locally on my Windows computer, I first needed to install XAMPP which is a free open source, cross platform web server. For this installation process, I received help from Ilona Kolossova who is Junior Software Developer at the Estonian Literary Museum. Through this software package, I was able to prepare the website and database functions on my own laptop before transferring it to the Estonian Literary Museum's public server, where it is currently being hosted and maintained.

After the installation in late February 2020, I started to explore Omeka's functions to find the best solutions for my ideas. I first set up the collections and added a few items through the manual input. Then I downloaded and installed plugins to facilitate data input, customize the interface and adapt the website's layout. Simple Pages, CSV-Import, Locale Switcher and Dublin Core Extended were the first plugins I installed. While all of these are important for the general display of the website, I found the Locale Switcher especially helpful because it provides currently around 82% of the website's user interface in German (Transifex, n.d.). With the abovementioned citizen science project, I was bothered by my own custom text elements in German being embedded in the fixed programme text elements in English. For the current website most of the fixed interface is also in German.

Testing the CSV-Import plugin, helped me understand how I would need to adapt the data coming from my Excel spreadsheet. However, I did hold back the complete upload because it is easier to edit the CSV files than already uploaded items. For most of the time during the preparation process of the website, I therefore worked with 48 items in the Manuscript Collection and 26 items in the Persons Register. It was very important to me to show the relations between items and their creators and thus added also more complex plugins. I first considered the Item Relations plugin to connect materials with each other, but this plugin was too time intensive and its user display was not ideal for my purpose. The AvantRelationship, on the other hand, automatically sets an implicit relationship between a metadata element of one item and the Title element of another item when these have the exact same content. This plugin would also provide explicit and more complex relationships that would be interesting to explore if more collections of the LES are added to the database. Additionally, the display of these relationships would be even more

impressive with a diverse set of materials and interrelations. An example of an AvantRelationship display, taken from this Project, is added under [Appendix 16](#).

AvantSearch is probably the most complicated plugin I am working with. While the plugin offers great advantages for search options and displays, it also interferes with other functions and overrides some of the default link options. Unfortunately, I only noticed this issue relatively late in June 2020 when the actual goal was to finish the content pages and insert the remaining data. Instead I was occupied with describing the errors, I could identify, and sending out this information to people who could potentially help me. This problem description can be found under [Appendix 17](#). Unfortunately, neither the IT-specialists from the Estonian Literary Museum, nor the creator of the plugin himself or two computer science specialists with PHP experience were able to solve the identified issues. From the conversation with these experts, I gathered that the linking problems would be technically solvable, but it would require a team with at least a front-end and back-end developer as well as significantly more time. Consequently, I tried to work around the issues as much as possible because the explore features of this plugin, as explained in chapter [II.3. Searchability](#) are very important for this Project. One solution was therefore to substitute in some cases the tag word page of the default search with the Subject Index View of AvantSearch (see [Appendix 18](#)). This was only possible because the Subject metadata element currently holds the same information as the tag words. Admittedly, these band aids are not ideal. If the database gets to be expanded by more collections, these issues should be addressed.

Another point for customization with Omeka, is the option to select themes. These can, like plugins, be installed separately and are in parts created and made available by other Omeka users. First, I opted for the theme Seasons because I liked the layout of the individual items. In the process of figuring out the AvantSearch problems, I realised that this theme had not been updated for some time and therefore changed to the theme Berlin. This theme also worked well with my text-based materials. In general, many of the themes and features offered by Omeka are better suited for projects that work with direct media such as pictures or scans. Since this is not intended for my Project, the display was not always ideal. However, I would require more programming skills to adapt these themes and to customize them according to my own needs and ideas.

The very last steps of setting up the website included inserting the content information of the Simple Pages as well as uploading the majority of items. At last, the rights over the

website and database were discussed and agreed upon in an official contract between the Estonian Literary Museum and myself.

For the future I still face promoting the website and reaching my target group. Thankfully, I already have an agreement with the Journal *Methis* from the Estonian Literary Museum as well as the current Learned Estonian Society to publish an article about my Project. Additionally, I will participate in the *Young Folklorists Conference* in December 2020 to present my Project. In spring 2021, I also intend to participate in the *Dietrich A. Loeber Preis*, which is an academic award competition. To further inform the academic community in Germany about my Project, I will reach out to the *Baltische Historische Kommission* in Göttingen, the *Nord-Ost-Institut* in Hamburg and the *Herder-Institut* in Marburg.

Outlook

In conclusion this Project offers an explorative online database and website for the manuscript collection of the Learned Estonian Society called “Sammlungen der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft” (via <https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/>). The database currently contains 717 manuscript items which are linked to 214 individuals. The metadata was taken from the Acquisition-Catalogue of manuscripts of the Learned Estonian Society (LES), and the digitalised items represent materials currently located in the Estonian Folklore Archives (ERA) and the Estonian Cultural History Archives (EKLA), which are both departments of the Estonian Literary Museum.

Through an autoethnographic lens I reflected on my own experiences in the Estonian archives and implemented the problems I encountered and the lessons I learned into my own Project. By explaining theories of propriety and interfaces, I show how important it is to openly communicate the possibilities of access as well as the reasoning behind the selection of materials. In the case of tradition archives, these notions are especially relevant because, as memory institutions, they can actively influence how the past is perceived and narrated. Applying the ideas of transparency also to the context of these archival materials I describe how the practices and ideologies of past scholars and archivists left an imprint on the manuscript collection.

Context in the sense of connectivity also requires special attention when working with the LES collections because of their broad dissemination into different archival systems. To work against this problem, I lay out the advantages of digital archives in contrast to their analogue counterparts. These lie predominantly in the possibilities to set items in different relations to each other without the need to change their physical location in the archives. This also influences how search options are provided because users might approach the collections from different points of interest and without knowledge of the archival distribution in different repositories.

For search queries to be possible in the first case, it is important to work with already existing programs and standardizations to ensure the transferability of data. Metadata schemas, which provide clear guidelines of what kind of data is given in the different elements and how it is structured, ensure uniformity and computational readability. For this Project I worked with Omeka Classic and the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) to set up a database that is explorable and extendable.

To be completely transparent about my own interests and background as well as the scope of this Project, I included the content pages “Das Projekt” and “Das Team” on the website. Additional information on how to establish access to the materials is communicated through the page titled “F&A”. Contact information for the currently involved archives is also given on the page titled “Das Team”. Furthermore, this page links to the websites of other institutions connected to LES materials. The content pages titled “Die Gesellschaft” and “Die Sammlungen” provide introductory information on the society and its collections as well as bibliographies for further research.

Through the process of this Project, I was able to develop my own skills immensely. I am not only much more proficient in reading German *Kurrentschrift*, but I also gained experience with archival systems and the underlying structures of metadata that make the retrieval and access to archival items possible. I also improved my technological skills by working with Omeka and its different tools. Nevertheless, I was also astonished by the enormous workload that goes into digital archives. Not only is the preparation and transfer of data time-consuming, the planning, organising, and constructing of the interfaces requires many different considerations and hard decisions.

While I hope to provide a helpful access point to the Learned Estonian Society, this Project could only cover a small portion of the Society’s vast collections. By expanding the scope of the database and its content, this website could reach its full potential. This would include the addition of the remaining manuscript materials as well as other collections. These could encompass the rest of the LES materials in EKLA, like the certificate collection as well as the books and maps in the Archival Library of the Estonian Literary Museum. Aside from the textual collections, research could also benefit from including the material objects collected by the Society. Of course, these additions also hold their own difficulties and would require the involvement of different disciplinary experts.

Another interesting approach would be to include the Society’s publication series not only as links but as individual research articles, which are directly connected to the archival and museal collections they were based on. This could give a clearer picture of the Society’s practices. All these additions could make the database even more explorable from a variety of angles and thereby attract attention from researchers of different disciplinary fields. However, international research in particular would benefit from a high-scale digitization initiative, to not only be able to locate the materials in the archives

but also to access them directly. The digitized materials could even be used for research approaches based on distant reading methods common for the Digital Humanities. Topic modelling, for example, could instigate an intrinsic grouping of materials instead of the current reliance on external classification systems whereas methods of stylometry could help identify unknown authors of letters and manuscripts.

I am convinced that the Learned Estonian Society can pose a fascinating research topic. Admittedly, many of the methods applied by these past scholars are questionable, if not outright problematic, in contemporary practices. Their imprint on the materials, if recognised as such, does give us insight into the development of our scholarly disciplines and lets us reflect on how our own methods affect the materials we produce. Throughout the 19th and early 20th century, tensions between different Baltic-German and Estonian approaches to collecting practices were particularly present in the LES. Nevertheless, the society came to fruitful publication and collection results despite of (or exactly because of) these tensions and the diversity of its members. It managed to adapt and stay relevant throughout intense political and social change. If extrapolated, these ideas of cooperation, challenged by diversity, are also behind many contemporary endeavours to form communities in our globalised world. The newly established folklorist in me therefore comes back to Bronner's understanding of folklore in practice: Was there an active perception of community identity among the diverse members of the Learned Estonian Society? If so, how was such a shared attribute communicated and perpetuated?

Granted, these are very specific questions to pose, but aside from my own interest the research possibilities to analyse the LES and its collecting activities are extensive and multi-layered. I anticipate for myself and others to use this Project to continue to do research on the Learned Estonian Society and, by doing so, on the historic circumstance of our disciplinary predecessors.

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Käesolev magistriprojekt koosneb Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi käsikirjakogude otsitavast andmebaasist ja veebilehest nimetusega „Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi kogud“ (sks = Sammlungen der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft) ja on leitav aadressil <https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/>. Kokku on andmebaasis praegu leitavad 717 objekti andmed, mis on pärit käsikirjakogu saksakeelsest osast. Need objektid on metaandmete kaudu seotud kokku 214 isikuga. Kasutatud metaandmed pärinevad seltsi käsikirjakogu registriraamatust, mida selts pidas ajavahemikus 1840–1910. Täna paiknevad kirjeldatud arhiivimaterjalid Eesti Kirjandusmuuseumi kahes eri arhiivis: Eesti Rahvaluule Arhiivis ja Eesti Kultuuriloolises Arhiivis. Projekti käigus loodud andmebaasi teeb otsitavaks mitte ainult isikuregister, vaid ka erinevad lisatud otsinguvõimlaused ning ajaloolistele andmetele tuginedes loodud märksõnaregistri olemasolu.

Magistriprojekti eesmärk ongi muu hulgas ka Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi ning tema ajalooliste kogude rahvusvaheline tutvustamine ning seltsi puudutava esialgse bibliograafia laiemale avalikkusele kättesaadavaks tegemine. Kirjalik veebiplatvormi ning andmebaasi ning nende loomeprotsessi puudutav teoreetiline ja metodoloogiline osa kuulub magistriprojekti juurde.

Töö esimene peatükk tutvustab Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi käsikirjakogu üldiselt. Oluline on siinjuures rõhutada, et seltsi liikmete erinevad arusaamad ja aja jooksul muutunud arhiivipraktikad on oluliselt mõjutanud kogusid ja nende kujunemist. Poliitilised ja sotsiaalsed murrangud seltsi esimese perioodi ajal 1838–1950 mõjutasid ka käsikirjakogu ja selle struktuuri ning hilisemat jagunemist mitme arhiivisüsteemi vahel.

Töö teine peatükk vaatlleb lähemalt kolme probleemi, mis ilmnesisid magistriprojekti ettevalmistamise käigus. Esimene neist puudutab materjalide kättesaadavust ja ligipääsetavust, mida raskendab ÕESI puhul ka arhiivimaterjalide mitmekeelsus. Kuna probleemi ei saa päriselt lahendada, siis tuleks tulevikus seda enam pöörata tähelepanu avatud suhtlemisviisidele ja kogude läbipaistvusele. Käesoleva projekti käigus valminud saksakeelne plattvorm loob juurdepääsu eestikeelsetele arhiivisüsteemidele ning võimaldab mitte-eestikeelsel kasutajal neile lii pääseda.

Teisele ehk kontekstualiseerimisega seotud probleemile on lähenetud kahest vaatepunktist. Esmalt sai uurimistöö käigus selgeks, et käsikirjade ajaloolisel kontekstil on suur roll materjalide olemuse mõistmisel ja mõtestamisel. Teisalt ilmnis, et tänu ÕESI

kogude viie erineva institutsiooni (kaheksa erineva, kui arvestada Eesti Kirjandusmuuseumi arhiive ja raamatukogu eri osistena) vahel ära jagamisega on sageli väga keeruline näha ja mõista seoseid eri arhiivobjektide vahel. Käesolev projekt tee esimene katse kogusid omavahel paremini siduda ja ajaloolisi seoseid nähtavaks teha.

Kolmas teises peatükis käsitletud probleem on seotud otsitavusega ja puudutab peamiselt projekti tehnilisi lahendusi. Andmebaasi veebiplatvormi loomiseks on kasutatud avatud juurdepääsuga Omeka Classic programmi. Kõik loodud metaandmed lähtuvad Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) normist, et saavutada andmete maksimaalne masinloetavus. Töös on avatud ka andmebaasi otsingusüsteemi probleeme ja võimalikke lahendusi.

Magistritöö kolmas peatükk keskendub projektiprotsessile endale, mis algas seltsi ajaloolise registrikataloogi transkribeerimise ning Exceli tabeli vormis andmepanga loomisega. Sellele järgnes praktika Eesti Kirjandusmuuseumi Eesti Kultuuriloolises Arhiivis, et saada parem ülevaade ÕESI arhiividest ning õppida arhiivitöö põhimõtteid üldisemalt. Lõpetuseks kirjeldatakse töös ka seda, kuidas metaandemid oli vaja sobitada Omeka ja DCMI nõudmistega ning kuidas andmetest asi veebiplatvorm.

Uurimus annab aimu ka sellest, kuidas projekti käigus väljatöötatud platvormi saaks kasutada ulatuslikumate Õpetatud Eesti Seltsi kogude võrgustiku loomiseks. Sel eesmärgil pakutakse välja erinevaid platvormi laiendamise võimalusi, kuid juhitakse tähelepanu ka võimalikele edaspidistele seltsi ja tema kogusid puudutavatele uurimisperspektiividele.

Dieses Masterprojekt umfasst eine explorative Datenbank und Webseite für die Manuskriptensammlung der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft (eng = Learned Estonian Society; est = Õpetatud Eesti Selts) namens „Sammlungen der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft“ erreichbar unter <https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/>. Von der Manuskriptensammlung stehen momentan 717 Objekte aus dem deutschen Abschnitt dieser Sammlung zur Verfügung. Diese Objekte sind mit insgesamt 214 Personen über die Metadaten verknüpft. Die verwendeten Metadaten wurden dem Acquisitions-Catalog der Manuskripte entnommen, welcher von ca. 1840 bis 1910 von der Gesellschaft geführt wurde. Heute befinden sich die darin beschriebenen Archivmaterialien in zwei Abteilungen des Estnischen Literaturmuseum: dem Estnischen Folklore Archiv und dem Estnischen Kulturhistorischen Archiv. Explorativ wird diese Datenbank, nicht nur durch die Personenverknüpfungen, sondern auch durch zwei verschiedene Suchanzeigen-Layouts und einem Schlagwörter-System, das auf der historischen Ausrichtung der Gesellschaft beruht. Ziel dieses Projektes ist es außerdem die Gelehrte Estnische Gesellschaft (GEG) und ihre Sammlungen der deutschen Öffentlichkeit vorzustellen und eine Einstiegsbibliografie zur Verfügung zu stellen. Eine weitere Komponente des Projektes ist die hier vorzufindende schriftliche Auseinandersetzung mit den theoretischen und methodischen Überlegungen hinter der Webseite, Datenbank und allgemeinen Projektprozess.

Das erste Kapitel stellt dabei die Manuskriptensammlung im allgemeinen Kontext der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft und ihren Sammlungen vor. Hierbei war es besonders wichtig hervorzuheben, dass sich die Praktiken und Perspektiven der Gesellschaftsmitglieder durchaus unterschieden und sich über die Jahrzehnte veränderten. Die politischen und sozialen Umbrüche während dem ersten Bestehen der GEG von 1838 bis 1950 hatten zudem Auswirkungen auf die Verteilung und Organisation der Manuskriptensammlung in den zwei unterschiedlichen Archivsystemen.

Das zweite Kapitel betrachtet drei Probleme, die sich während der Vorbereitungen zu diesem Projekt herausgestellt haben. Das erste betrifft die Zugänglichkeit der Materialien. Diese ist im Fall der GEG insbesondere durch die Mehrsprachigkeit der Archivalien geprägt. Da dieses Problem nicht direkt zu lösen ist, wird verstärkt auf eine offene Kommunikation und Transparenz gesetzt. Zudem wird durch dieses Projekt eine

deutschsprachige Plattform für den erleichterten Einstieg und Umgang mit den estnischen Systemen zur Verfügung gestellt.

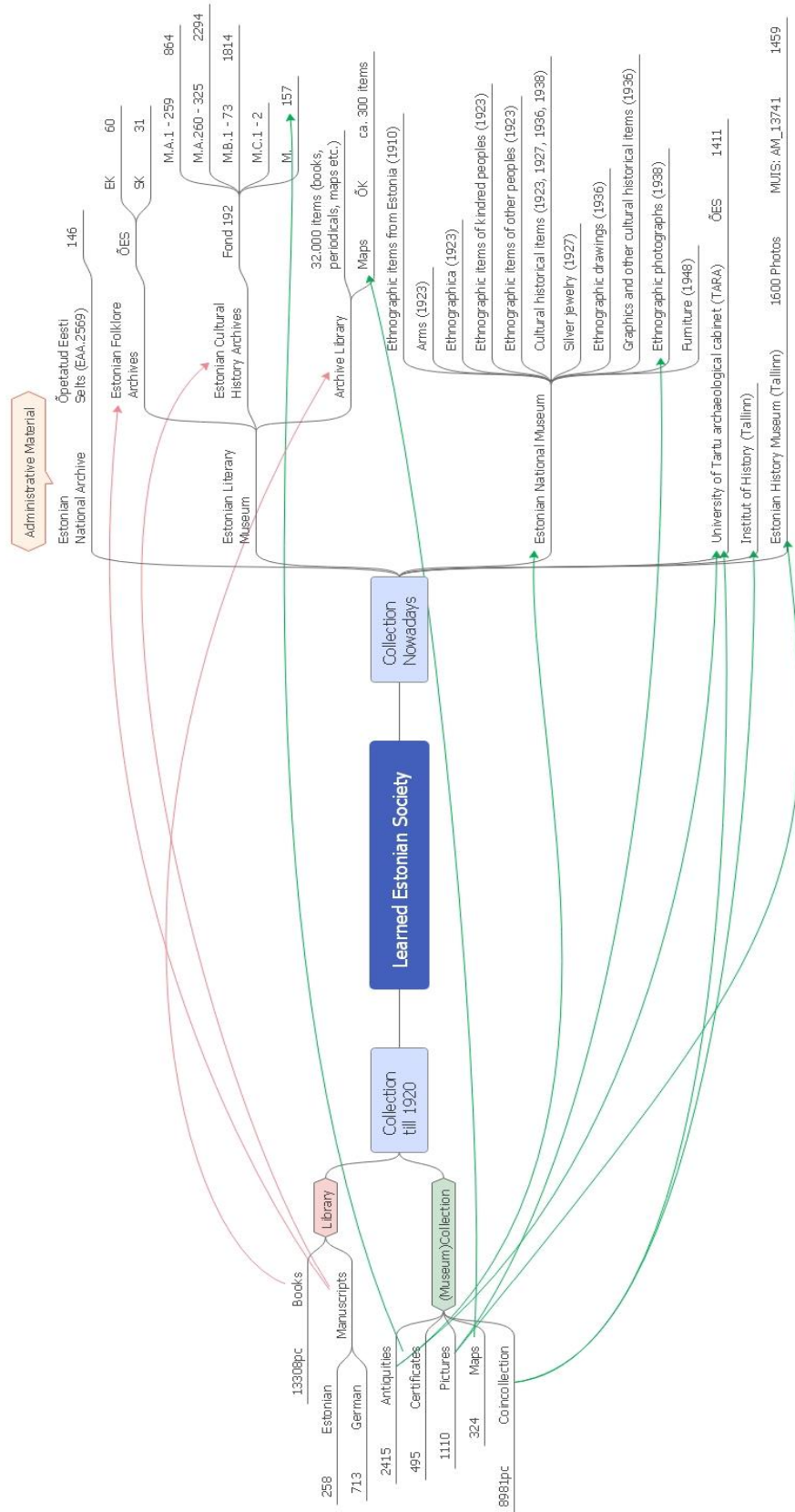
Das zweite Problem der Kontextualisierung wird aus zwei verschiedenen Richtungen angegangen. Zum einen wurde herausgearbeitet, dass der historische Kontext der Manuskripte eine wichtige Rolle für die Interpretation von und Arbeit mit diesen Materialien spielt. Zum anderen ist es durch die Verteilung der GEG Sammlungen auf insgesamt fünf Institutionen (acht mit Abteilungen) oftmals schwer über die unterschiedlichen Verwaltungssysteme die Verbindungen zwischen einzelnen Objekten nachzuvollziehen. Hierfür soll das hier präsentierte Projekt den ersten Schritt zu einer besseren Vernetzung beitragen.

Das letzte Problem der Suchbarkeit bezieht sich hauptsächlich auf die technischen Methoden dieses Projekts. Hierbei wurde das open-access Programm Omeka Classic für die Erstellung der Datenbank und Webseite verwendet. Außerdem orientieren sich die aufgestellten Metadatenschemen an der Dublin Core Metadaten Initiative (DCMI), um die Objektmetadaten möglichst einheitlich und für Computer lesbar aufzubereiten. Zudem werden die Überlegungen hinter den explorativen Elementen der Datenbank erläutert.

Das dritte Kapitel setzt sich reflektiv mit dem Projektprozess auseinander. Dieser begann zunächst mit der Transkription des Acquisitions-Catalog und dem Erstellen einer tubulären Datenbank in Form einer Excel-Arbeitsmappe. Um einen besseren Eindruck von den Archivalien der GEG und einen allgemeinen Einblick in die Archivtätigkeit zu bekomme, folgte ein Praktikum im Estnischen Kulturhistorischen Archiv. Anschließend wird beschrieben, wie die Metadaten angepasst wurden, so dass diese Omeka und der DCMI entsprechen. Zuletzt wird auf das Erstellen der eigentlichen Webseite eingegangen.

Abschließend wird aufgezeigt, wie die hier erarbeitete Plattform genutzt werden kann, um ein weitläufigeres Netzwerk der Sammlungen der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft aufzubauen. Hierzu werden verschiedene Herangehensweisen für Erweiterungen vorgeschlagen sowie über mögliche Forschungsansätze in Bezug auf die Gesellschaft und ihren Sammlungen reflektiert.

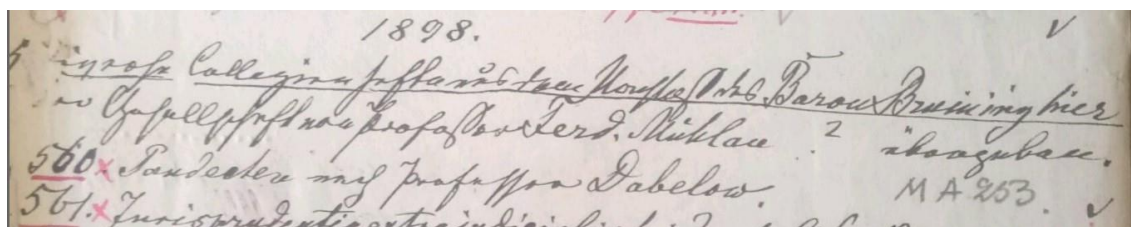
1. Graph of the LES Collections Then and Now:



2. Example: Information only given in the Acquisition-Catalogue

When I speak of lost information that is only given in the Acquisition-Catalogue I mostly refer to information about the accession process that is noted in the catalogue but not instantly observable on the documents themselves. This includes mainly information about persons through which these materials reached the society. One example is a note in the Acquisition-Catalogue stating that the following items entered the society from the bequest of Baron Bruining through the hands of different people.

The note: “Collegienhefte aus dem Nachlass des Baron Bruining hier der Gesellschaft von Professor Ferd. Mühlau ? übergeben.“



Afterwards items 560.AC.R. through 571.AC.R. are listed. In EKLA these items are no longer grouped together and there is currently no indication that the individuals involved in the accession of the materials were marked down in connection with these materials.

560.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.253

566.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.255

561.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.138

567.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.261:1

562.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.240

568.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.261:2

563.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.140

569.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.261:3

564.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.241

570.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.261:4

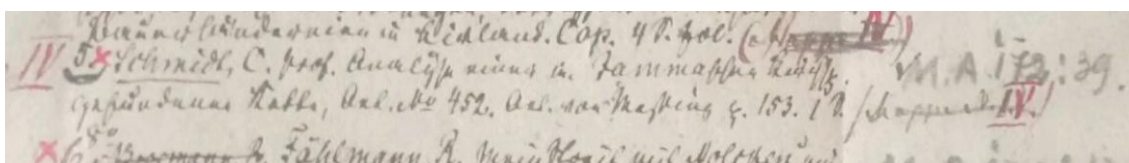
565.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.242

571.AC.R = EKLA Fond 192, M.A.261:3

3. Example: Lost Connection between Textual and Material Object

A lost connection between a textual and a material object is mainly the case with archaeological findings and antiquities. Some documents in the manuscript collection describe excursions and excavations of such findings. It is most likely, that the physical objects of these endeavors also reached the society. The most prominent example of an textual element that refers to a physical object is an analysis (5.AC.R) of a necklace found on Ösel (Saaremaa). In the Acquisition-Catalogue the reference “Ant. No. 452” is added to the title. While it seems quite likely that this reference refers to the Antiquities collection of the society and within to Number 452, it is unclear whether the original catalogue of this collection is still available and in which of the institutions the object is currently located.

EKLA Fond 192, M.A.172:39 (5.AC.R): <https://galerii.kirmus.ee/GEG/items/show/11>



4. Metadata Schemas:

Metadata schema for manuscript items:

DCMI (Extended)	Element (German)	Description	
Title	Titel	Title taken from the Acquisition-Catalogue (AC).	Data taken from the Acquisition-Catalogue.
Creator	Urheber	Author/Creator taken from the AC (if known) otherwise "Unbekannt" (Unknown) is given. If the name given in the AC is identified, the full name is added. Last Name, First Name(s) i.e.: Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von (if unclear names are put in []).	
Source	Quelle	The AC-Number (1.AC.R./ 1.AC.E.): R = Rest; E = Estonian. The number needs to be in front so it can be sorted numerical and not alphabetical.	
Date Created	Erstellungsdatum	Date (YYYY-MM-DD) when the document was created (if known). Especially used in the case of letters or reports.	
Date	Datum	Time (YYYY; ca YYYY) when the document has entered the LES (noted in the AC for entries after ca. 1878).	
Contributor	Mitarbeiter	Persons, who have contributed to the document: translator, created copy, from the bequest of. (Name structure see Creator.)	
Format	Format	Information about format and size taken from the AC.	
Temporal Coverage	Zeitlicher Umfang	Time, which is covered within the content of the document (if known from the title).	
Spatial Coverage	Räumlicher Umfang	Places, which are covered in the content of the document (if known from the title). Written as given in the Title in German.	
Table of Contents	Inhaltsverzeichnis	Piece level descriptions for items from ERA: Piece title (Language Page Numbers). Note: Deutsch, Estnisch --> Parallel text; Deutsch (Estnisch) --> Mostly German with words and phrases in Estonian. This information is put together from the scans provided in Kivike.	
Description	Beschreibung	Clarification of Contributors roles; Information about relations to other materials; Information about the acquisition; Publications of this material (if noted in AC).	
Subject	Thema	Currently, general topic this material can be associated with taken from a controlled vocabulary of topics related to the statute of the LES. (Simple Vocab Plugin).	
	Schlagwörter	General topic this material can be associated with taken from a controlled vocabulary of topics related to the statute of the LES.	
Publisher	Verleger	In which archive this material is located: EKLA Fond 192 or ERA ÖES.	Data taken from the archives.
Relation	Beziehung	Current reference number from EKLA or ERA i.e. M.A.170.27 or S.K.519.	
Identifier	Identifikator	Identification code (URI) taken from Kivike (if available).	
Alternative Title	Alternativtitel	Title given in Kivike if different from the one in the AC.	
	URL	Link to Kivike (if available) generated through the identification code. (https://kivike.kirmus.ee/PID)	

Has Part	Bestandteile	In case several AC-Numbers are put under one EKLA-Number or one AC-Number is separated into several EKLA-numbers, here the other connected numbers are listed.	Relations to other materials.
Is Part of	Bestandteil von	In the above described cases, the overarching number connecting several materials is mentioned here.	
Has Version	Version	In case of ERA Copies --> Here the reference number of EKLA is given.	
Is Version of	Version von	In case of ERA Copies --> Here the reference number of ERA is given.	

Metadata schema for Person entries:

Element (Eng)	Element (Deu)	Description
Title (DCMI)	Titel (DCMI)	Name of the Person: Last Name, First Name(s) Add. (Same as Creator for items.)
Member	Mitglied	Yes / No (Simple Vocab Plugin).
Member since	Mitglied seit	If known in format YYYY. If marked by * it signals that it is the first year the name appears in a list. (Missing member registers for 1863-1873 and after XXXX).
Position	Position	Options: Ehrenmitglied (Honoured Member), Correspondierendes Mitglied (Corresponding Member), Präsident (President) YYYY-YYYY, Sekretär (Secretary) (YYYY-YYYY), Conservator (Responsible for the Museum Collections) (YYYY-YYYY), Bibliothekar (Librarian) (YYYY-YYYY), Schatzmeister (Treasurer) (YYYY-YYYY).
Job description	Berufsbeschreibung	If known from the AC or one of the member registers.
Reference	Verweis	Link to BBLD, if not applicable to "Eesti biograafiline andmebaas ISIK" or the GND.

5. Search Display Options:

Acquisition-Catalogue Display:

Q No search filters

Acquisitions-Catalog Layout

Sorted by Source

1 von 6 >

QUELLE	TITEL	URHEBER	FORMAT	THEMA
1 AC.R.	Über die estnischen Aufsätze im Lindfortschen Kalender. Reval 1838.	Knüpffer, Georg Magnus	handschr. Orig. 2 1/2 B.	Literatur Sprache, Estnisch
2 AC.R.	Nachrichten, die ehemalige Universitäten in Livland, nämlich Dorpat u. in Pernau. Nach einer Handschrift dörrtschen Bürgermeisters Klein. 1822. Ferrieri 1858.	Ferrieri, C.	120 S. 4°.	Geschichte Geschichte, Schulwesen
3 AC.R.	Chronologische Tabellen zur livländischen Geschichte. Heft c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, von 1568 bis 1758.	Körber, Eduard Philipp	Fol.	Geschichte
4 AC.R.	Sammlung der Gesetze, P. II. S. 1237. Chronologisch geordnete Aufzählung der bisher stattgehabten hochobrigkeitlichen Anordnungen betreffend die Taxation der Bauerländereien in Livland.	Buddenbrock, Gustav Johann von	Cop. 4S. Fol.	Geschichte Geschichte, Recht Organisatorisches, Kataloge
5 AC.R.	Analyse einer im Jammaschen Kirschspiel gefundenen Kette. Ant. N° 452. Aus. Von Messing. [?] 153.	Schmidt, Carl Ernst Heinrich	1S. 8°.	Landeskunde Landeskunde, Allertümer
6 AC.R.	Mein Streit mit Nolcken und Liphart. (1845?)	Fählmann, Friedrich Robert	16S. 4°. Orig.	Organisatorisches
7 AC.R.	Supplemente zur Prediger Matrikulia Series der Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche zu Pia auf Oesel. B. Verzeichnis der Prediger, die in der Fellinschen Landgerichts[prosen] vorkommen. C. Verzeichnis der Probste in Livland. D. Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche in Riga. C. Abge[?schels] Verzeichnis der [Ciressgide].	Körber, Eduard Philipp	4S. 4°. 4S. Fol. 8S. fol. 6S. Fol. 10S. Fol.	Geschichte Geschichte, Religion Geschichte, Chroniken
8 AC.R.	Herr Pastor Ahrens und die estnische Gesellschaft.	Fählmann, Friedrich Robert	8S. 4°. Orig.	Organisatorisches, Organisatorisches

Current Location Display:

Q No search filters

Aktueller Standort Layout

Sorted by Source

1 von 6 >

QUELLE	TITEL	BEZIEHUNG	VERLEGER	THEMA	URL
1 AC.R.	Über die estnischen Aufsätze im Lindfortschen Kalender. Reval 1838.	M.A.171:26	EKLA Fond 192	Literatur Sprache, Estnisch	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18233-50388-32181
2 AC.R.	Nachrichten, die ehemalige Universitäten in Livland, nämlich Dorpat u. in Pernau. Nach einer Handschrift dörrtschen Bürgermeisters Klein. 1822. Ferrieri 1858.	M.B.6:2	EKLA Fond 192	Geschichte Geschichte, Schulwesen	
3 AC.R.	Chronologische Tabellen zur livländischen Geschichte. Heft c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k, von 1568 bis 1758.	M.B.1:14	EKLA Fond 192	Geschichte	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-12075-52103-61376
4 AC.R.	Sammlung der Gesetze, P. II. S. 1237. Chronologisch geordnete Aufzählung der bisher stattgehabten hochobrigkeitlichen Anordnungen betreffend die Taxation der Bauerländereien in Livland.	M.B.6:12	EKLA Fond 192	Geschichte Geschichte, Recht Organisatorisches, Kataloge	
5 AC.R.	Analyse einer im Jammaschen Kirschspiel gefundenen Kette. Ant. N° 452. Aus. Von Messing. [?] 153.	M.A.172:39	EKLA Fond 192	Landeskunde Landeskunde, Allertümer	http://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18298-55753-79736
6 AC.R.	Mein Streit mit Nolcken und Liphart. (1845?)	M.A.170:13	EKLA Fond 192	Organisatorisches	http://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18218-47257-23012
7 AC.R.	Supplemente zur Prediger Matrikulia Series der Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche zu Pia auf Oesel. B. Verzeichnis der Prediger, die in der Fellinschen Landgerichts[prosen] vorkommen. C. Verzeichnis der Probste in Livland. D. Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche in Riga. C. Abge[?schels] Verzeichnis der [Ciressgide].	M.B.1:18	EKLA Fond 192	Geschichte Geschichte, Religion Geschichte, Chroniken	
8 AC.R.	Herr Pastor Ahrens und die estnische Gesellschaft.			Organisatorisches,	

6. Controlled Vocabulary for Tag Words:

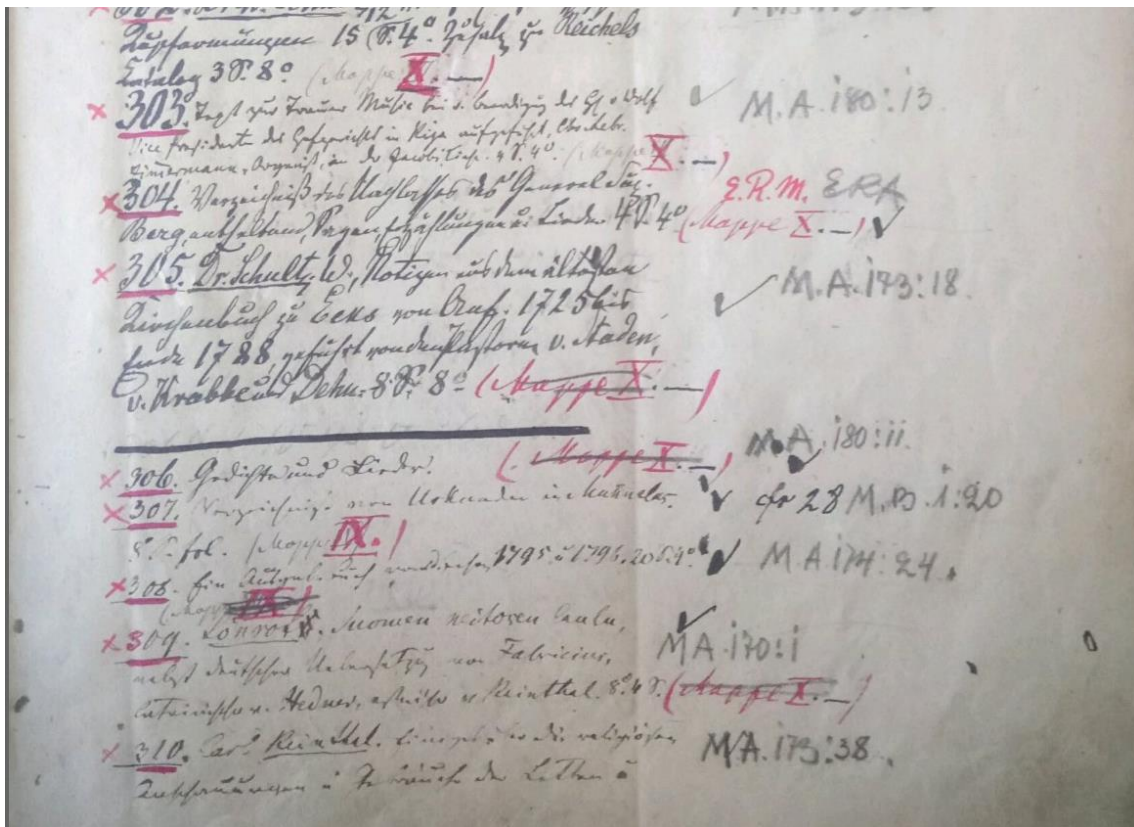
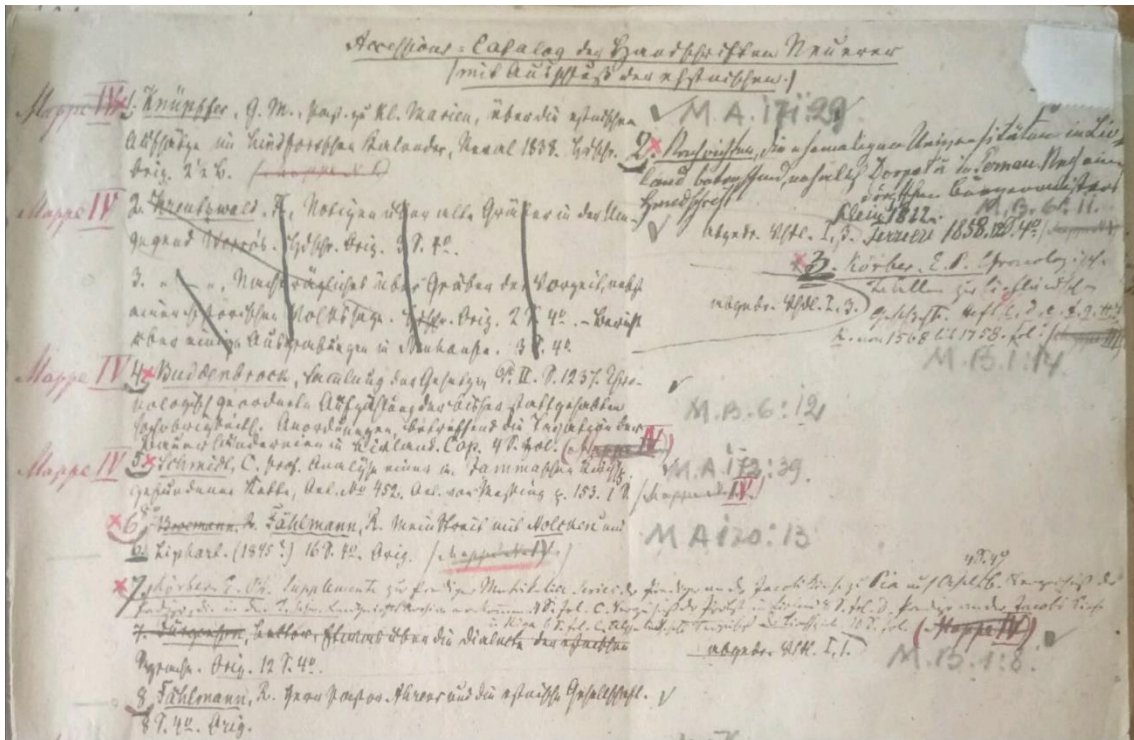
German:

Die GEG "[...] hat zum Zweck, die Kenntniß der Vorzeit und Gegenwart des Esthnischen Volkes, seiner Sprache und Litteratur so wie des von ihm bewohnten Landes zu fördern."	
Oberbegriff	Unterkategorien
Geschichte	Recht; Festlichkeiten; Schulwesen; Religion; Gebäude; Urkunden; Chroniken; Freimaurer; Städte; Musik; Medizin; Ökonomie
Volkskunde	Sagen; Erzählungen; Bräuche; Glaube; Lieder; Charakteristiken; Ethnographie; Kalevipoeg
Sprache	Lexikon; Dialekte; Grammatik; Orthographie; Estnisch; Finno-Ugrisch; Etymologie; Schwedisch; Russisch
Literatur	Konzepte; Rezension; Kalender; Gedichte; Theater; Aufsätze; Erzählungen; Reisebericht
Landeskunde	Archäologie; Altertümer; Münzen; Genealogie; Geographie
Organisatorisches	Briefe; Berichte; Kataloge; Nachruf; Nachlass; Vorträge; Kollegienhefte

English:

The LES "[...] has the purpose to promote the knowledge of the past and present of the Estonian people, their language and literature , as well as the land they inhabit."	
Category	Subcategory
History	Law; Festivities; Schools system; Religion; Buildings; Certificates; Chronicles; Freemasons; Cities; Music; Medicine; Economy
Folk Studies	Saga; Stories; Customs; Believe; Songs; Characteristics; Ethnography; Kalevipoeg
Language	Dictionary; Dialects; Grammar; Orthography; Estonian; Finno-Ugric; Etymology; Swedish; Russian
Literature	Concepts; Review; Calendar; Poems; Theatre; Essays; Stories; Travel Report
Regional Studies	Archäology; Antiquities; Geography; Coins; Geneology; Geography
Organisational Aspects	Letters; Reports; Catalogues; Obituary; Bequest; Presentation; College-Booklet

7. Acquisition-Catalogue Handwriting Samples:



8. Example: Certificate Catalogue Entry

EAA.2569.1.49 "Standkatalog des Museums der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft" (p.113-116) „Mappe VII Papierurkunden des 16ten Jahrhunderts in einzelnen Blättern.“

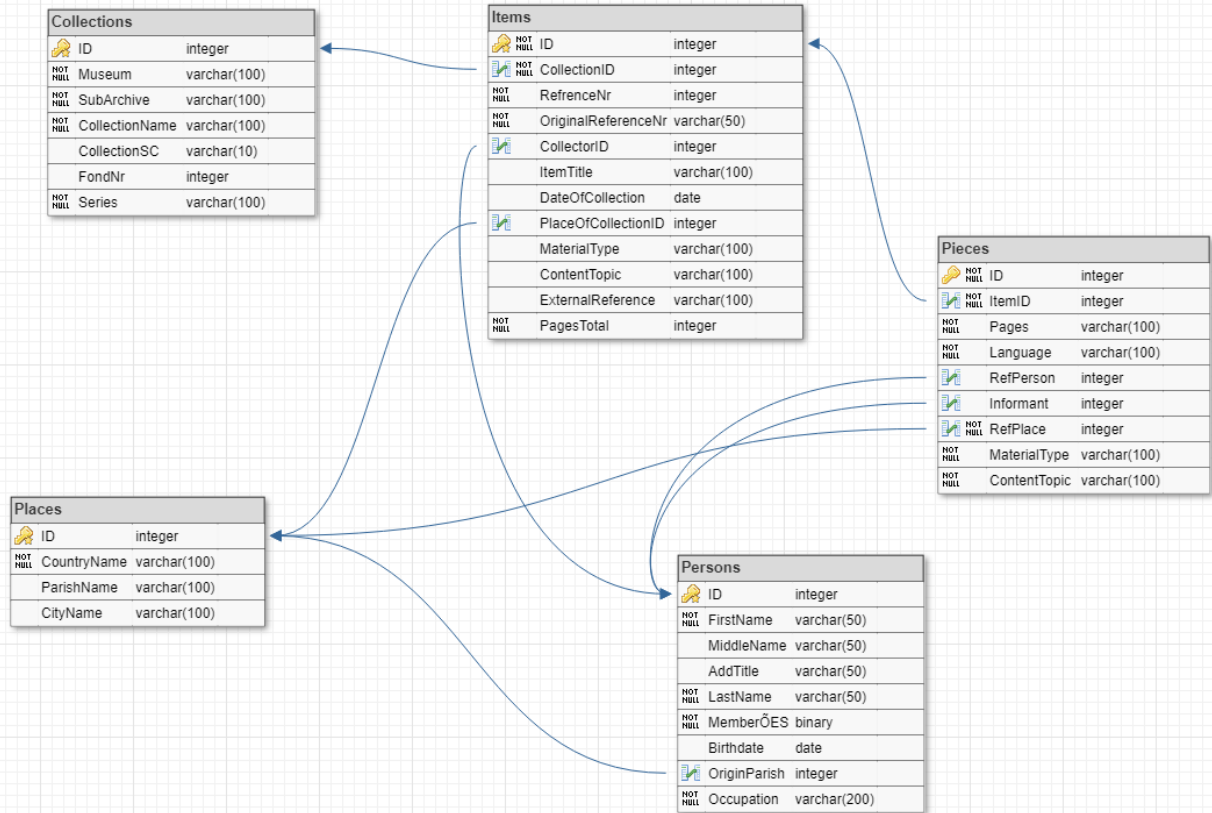
Blatt	Blatt	Blatt	Jahr	Ort	Inhalt	Blatt	Blatt	Blatt
					Mappe VII. Papierurkunden des 16ten Jhd.			
378	1	1563-1725			Zusammenstellung in einzelnen Blättern.			
		1563 I 8			Verordnung über die Aufhebung der alten Rechte in Kopen und Uebertragung von J. H. Schultze			
		1574 II 19			I. Magnus, König v. Schw. verleiht den Bürgern von Arendal eig. Hof- und Markt in verläßl. Handlungen über Markt und Bode.			
		1576 III 28			II. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1577 III 29			III. Magnus, König v. Schw. verleiht den Bürgern von Arendal eig. Hof- und Markt in verläßl. Handlungen über Markt und Bode.			
		1578 III 30			IV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1579 III 31			V. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1580 III 32			VI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1581 III 33			VII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1582 III 34			VIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1583 III 35			IX. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1584 III 36			X. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1585 III 37			XI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1586 III 38			XII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1587 III 39			XIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1588 III 40			XIV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1589 III 41			XV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1590 III 42			XVI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1591 III 43			XVII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1592 III 44			XVIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1593 III 45			XIX. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1594 III 46			XX. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1595 III 47			XXI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1596 III 48			XXII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1597 III 49			XXIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1598 III 50			XXIV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1599 III 51			XXV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1600 III 52			XXVI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1601 III 53			XXVII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1602 III 54			XXVIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1603 III 55			XXIX. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1604 III 56			XXX. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1605 III 57			XXXI. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1606 III 58			XXXII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1607 III 59			XXXIII. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			
		1608 III 60			XXXIV. Christian II. bestätigt die Privilegien der Provinz.			

9. Example: Ellen Entry

Fond	192: Õpetatud Eesti Selts
Sari	M /
Mapp:sü	343: 1
Nr	0
Pealkiri	Papierurkunden des 16. Jahrhunderts adressaat : Fürstenberg, Wilhelm v. adressaat : Johann Tuwe adressaat : Kurck, Gustav autor : Bobergen, F. W. autor : Buddenbrock, T. F. autor : Ceumern, Casper v. autor : Emmerling, Arnold autor : Engelbrecht Mannerburg autor : Galen, Heinrich v. autor : Gardie, Johan De la autor : Juetey, Nicolaus Lahsen autor : Lemik [?], Matthias autor : Plettenber, Walter autor : Schultz, W. märksõna : ajalugu märksõna : kirikulugu märksõna : Liivi sõda märksõna : Saksa ordu märksõna : sõjaajalugu pealkiri : 55 Urkunden betreffend die Geschichte Oesels. [l.1-15] pealkiri : Papierurkunden des 16. Jahrhunderts pealkiri : Urkunden betreffend eines Grenzstein zwischen den Höfen Sotaga, Kukkulin, Sadjerw, und Fetenhof. [l. 45-50] tema kohta : Koknese (Kokenhusen) tema kohta : Kuressaare (Arensburg) tema kohta : Leipzig tema kohta : Muhu (Moon) tema kohta : Riia (Riga) tema kohta : Saaremaa (Oesel) tema kohta : Tallinn (Reval) üleskirjutaja : Körber, Eduard Philipp üleskirjutaja : Körber, Paul [Senior ?]
Sisuline märksõna	
Tehniline märksõna	dokument kogumik tunnistus
Abisõna	käsitsi
Keel	sks.k lad.k
Datum	1528 - 1669, 1837-1855
Maht	80

10. Relational Database Draft:

dbdesigner.net



11. Tabular Database Draft:

Main Table:

a)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	ID	Museum	SubArchive	CollectionName	CollectionSC	FondNr	Series	ReferenceNr1	ReferenceNr2	KivikeLink
2	59	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	171	26	Link

b)

	K	L	M	N	O
1	EstorRest	OriginalReference	AdditionalReferenceInfo	Abgedruckt	OIndexPage
2	R		1	Mappe IV	1

c)

	P	Q	R	S	T
1	ColectorID	CollectorName	ItemTitle	DateOfCol	PlaceOfCol
2		8 Knüpffer	G.M. saß. Zu kl. Marien, über die estnische Aufsätze im lindforschen Kalender, Reval 1838. ??		
3	#NV		ehemalige Universitäten in Livland, Dorpat u. Pernau	1822?	

d)

	U	V
1	MaterialType	ContentTopic
2		

e)

	W	X	Y
1	OlderExternalReference	NewerExternalReverence	Pages Total
2			

f)

	Z	AA	AB
1	PieceTitle	Pages	Language
2			

g)

	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH
1	InformantID	InformantName	RefPersonID	RefPersonName	RefPlaceID	RefPlaceName
2						

Persons Table:

h)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	ID	FirstName	MiddleName	AddTitle	LastName	Birthdate	OriginPlaceID	MemberÖES	add.Info
2	1	Carl	Friedrich, Wilhelm		Russwurm				
3	2	H.			Neus				
4	3	J.			Lagos				Geschworenen Landmesser der Messcommission

12. Finished Transcription spreadsheet:

a)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	ID	Museum	SubArchive	CollectionName	CollectionSC	FondNr	Series	ReferenceNr1	ReferenceNr2	Reference	KivikeLink
2	59	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	171		26 M.A.171:26	Link
3	60	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.B.	6		2 M.B.6:2	
4	61	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.B.	1		14 M.B.1:14	Link
5	62	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.B.	6		12 M.B.6:12	
6	63	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	172		39 M.A.172:39	Link
7	64	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	170		13 M.A.170:13	Link
8	65	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.B.	1		18 M.B.1:18	
9	66									:	
10	67									:	
11	68	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.B.	1		9 M.B.1:9	Link
12	69	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	170		27 M.A.170:27	Link
13	70	EKLA	Käsikirjade kogu	Õpetatud Eesti Selts		192	M.A.	180		6 M.A.180:6	

L	M	N	O	P	Q
EorR	OriginalReference	OriginalNumber	AdditionalReferenceInfo	Published	OIndexPage
R		1 1.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		2 2.AC.R			1
R		3 3.AC.R			1
R		4 4.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		5 5.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		6 6.AC.R			1
R		7 7.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		8 8.AC.R			1
R		9 9.AC.R	Mappe IV; AVK. K.	Vhdl. I.3.	1
R		10 10.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		11 11.AC.R	Mappe IV		1
R		12 12.AC.R	Mappe IV		1

b)

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
1	AuthorID	AuthorName	ItemTitle	Format	DateCreated	Temporal	Date	Secretary	Contributor	Place
2	8	Knüpffer	Über die estnischen Aufsätze im Lindfortschen Kalender, Reval 1838.	handschr. Orig. 2 1/2 B.	1838			1. Schrift		
3	138	Ferrieri	Nachrichten, die ehemalige Universitäten in Livland, nämlich Dorpat u. in Pernau. Nach einer Handschrift dörptschen Bürgermeisters Klein. 1822. Ferrieri 1858.	120 S. 4°	1858	1822		1. Schrift	Klein	
4	9	Körber	Chronologische Tabellen zur livländischen Geschichte. Heft c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k. von 1568 bis 1758.	Fol.		1568-1758		1. Schrift		
5	10	Buddenbrock	Sammlung der Gesetze, P. II. S. 1237. Chronologisch geordnete Aufzählung der bisher stattgehabten hochobrigkeitlichen Anordnungen betreffend die Taxation der Bauerländereien in Livland.	Cop. 4S. Fol.				1. Schrift		
6	11	Schmidt	Analyse einer im Jammaschen Kirschspiel gefundenen Kette, Ant. N° 452. Aus. Von Messing [?] 153.	1S. 8°.				1. Schrift		
7	12	Fählmann	Mein Streit mit Nolcken und Liphart.	16S. 4°. Orig.	1845?			1. Schrift		
8	9	Körber	Supplemente zur Prediger Matrikulia Series der Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche zu Pia auf Oesel. B. Verzeichnis der Prediger, die in der [Fellinschen] Landgerichts[prosen] vorkommen. C. Verzeichnis der Probste in Livland. D. Prediger an der Jacobi Kirche in Riga. C. Abge[?schels] Verzeichnis der [Ciressgide].	4S. 4°; 4S. Fol.; 8S. fol.; 6S. Fol.; 10S. Fol.				1. Schrift		
9	12	Fählmann	Herr Pastor Ahrens und die estnische Gesellschaft.	8S. 4°. Orig.				1. Schrift		
10	13	Liphart	Mittheilung über Ausgrabungsversuche in Neuhausen.	1/2 h. Orig.				1. Schrift		
11	9	Körber	Matrikul der dörptschen Stadt u. Landprediger	Seite mit einem Bogen.	1844			1. Schrift		
12	14	Sachsendahl	Einiges über die Ruhr und Cholera auf den Dorpatschen Kreises im J. 1853.	15S. 4°. Orig.				1. Schrift		
13	6	Schultz-Bertram	Festzug am Vorabend der Vermählung der Fräul. Jenny Girard und dem Gen. Major Schratek. 1851. Küster über die Tormasche National-Musikschule	25S. 8°. Cop.	1851			1. Schrift		

c)

	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI
1	OlderExternalReference	NewerExternalReverence	PagesTotal	PieceTitle	Pages	Language
2	Act. N. 17., Mappe IV			RL (rootsi) Die Verkaufte	4	Deutsch
3				476 Die altestnischen Wassergottheiten und deren Verehrung		
4				Notizen aus Ösel	2	
5				Bruchstücke des Oeselschen Nationalhelden Tõll	6	
6		M.A. 64.		48 Vorbericht	3-11	Deutsch
7		M.A. 64.		48 Warnung vor einer Volks-Bethörung	12-20	Deutsch
8		M.A. 64.		48 Die Wolmerische Abschrift	21-25	Estnisch
9		M.A. 64.		48	26-33	Estnisch
10		M.A. 64.		48	39-48	Estnisch
11	Ms. Act. No. 94., Mappe VI			2		Deutsch
12	Msc. Act. No. 9., 6 Mappe VI			2		Deutsch
13	Ms. Act. No. 101., Mappe VI			20 Vorwort	3-4	Deutsch

AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO
InformantID	InformantName	RefPersonID	RefPersonName	RefPlaceID	RefPlaceName
			Probst Fick		Schweden
					Muhu, Saare
					Torgel

d)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	ID	FirstName	MiddleName	Ak Titel	Adels Tite	LastName	Place	MemberOfES	Ethnicity(Ta	add.Info	
2	1	Carl	Friedrich Wilhelm			Russwurm		x CM		Schulinspector in Hapsal.	1
3	2	Alexander	Heinrich			Neus		x EM		dim. Schulinspector in Reval.	2
4	3	J.				Lagos		x		Revisor in Reval.	3
5	4	Johann	Heinrich			Rosenplänter		x EM		Pastor in Pernau.	4
6	5	Friedrich	Reinhold			Kreutzwald		x EM	Estonian	Arzt in Werro.	5
7	6	Georg	Julius		von	Schultz-Bertram		x		in St. Petersburg.	6
8	7	Johann	Samuel Friedrich			Boubrig		x		Pastor zu Dorpat.	7
9	8	Georg	Magnus			Knüpfper		x EM		Pastor in Kl.-Marien.	8
10	9	Eduard	Philipp			Körber		x EM		Pastor in Wendau.	9
11	10	[Gustav]	[Johann]		von	Buddenbrock					10
12	11	Carl	Ernst Heinrich	Prof. Dr.		Schmidt		x EM		Professor der Chemie.	11
13	12	Friedrich	Robert	Dr.		Fählmann		x	Estonian	Arzt in Dorpat.	12
14	13	Guido	Reinhold		von	Liphart		x		auf Neuhausen.	13
15	14	Emil				Sachsendlahl	In St. Petersburg	x		Arzt in Dorpat.	14
16	15	A.				Jakobsohn				Küster	15
17	16	Nikolai	David Hermann			Mühlberg		x	Estonian	Lehrer in St. Petersburg.	16
18	17	Friedrich	Karl Hermann	Prof. Dr.		Kruse		x EM		Professor in Leipzig.	17
19	18	[Karl]	[Christian]			Ulmann					18
20	19	Alexander	Friedrich	Prof. Dr.	von	Hueck		x		Professor in Dorpat	19
21	20	Otto	Wilhelm			Masing, O.					20
22	21				von	Wulfsdorff				Keine Angabe in den Listen. --> A	21
23	22	J.	L.		von	Parrot					22
24	23	Ferdinand	Friedrich			Meyer		x EM		Pastor zu Karolen. Pastor in Jewe	23
25	24	Rudolf	Gustav			Hollmann		x		Pastor in Rauga.	24
26	25	Woldemar	Ernst Wilhelm	Dr.		Schultz, W.		x		In Dorpat.	25
27	26	Johann	Friedrich			Heller		x		Propst in Rappin.	26
28	27	C.	R.			Holst					27
29	28					Koibe				Pastor zu Barto.	28
30	29	Heinrich	Georg	Dr.	von	Jannau		x EM		Cons.-Rath Pastor in Lais.	29
31	30	[Wilhelm]	[Karl Johann Julius]			Hillner				Pastor zu Popen.	30
32	31	Dietrich	Heinrich			Jürgenson		x	Estonian	Seminar-Insp. in Dorpat.	31
33	32	U.				Kava				Pastor.	32
34	33	Carl	Gottlieb		von	Reinthal		x EM		Rendant in Dorpat.	33
35	34	Ferdinand	Johann			Wiedemann		x EM			34
36	35	Wilhelm				Schott		x EM		Professor in Berlin.	35
37	36	A.				N[oschel]					36
38	37	Gustav	Moritz			Santo		x		Oberlehrer in Dorpat.	37
39	38	Jegor	Julius		von	Sivers		x		In Planhof.	38
40	39	Elias				Lönnrot		x EM		Professor in Helsingfors.	39

K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
	Ethnisches Register	BBLD	Member since		Omeka #	Titel	Quelle
1	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1840			57 Russwurm, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm	1. PV.
2	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1853			Neus, Alexander Heinrich	2. PV.
3			1851	Schriften der Gelehr		24 Lagos, J.	3. PV.
4		https://bbid.de/0000000	1843			Rosenplänter, Johann Heinrich	4. PV.
5	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1839			58 Kreuzwald, Friedrich Reinhold	5. PV.
6	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter		105 Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von	6. PV.
7		https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter		106 Boubrig, Johann Samuel Friedrich	7. PV.
8		https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter		107 Knüpffer, Georg Magnus	8. PV.
9	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/GND134	1841			108 Körber, Eduard Philipp	9. PV.
10		https://bbid.de/0000000417139826				109 Buddenbrock, [Gustav] [Johann] von	10. PV.
11		https://bbid.de/000000044236550		Sitzungsbericht 1888		110 Schmidt, Carl Ernst Heinrich	11. PV.
12	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter/ Präsident		111 Fahlmann, Friedrich Robert	12. PV.
13			1839		https://www.geni.co/Necrolog_Das_inland_1843	112 Liphart, Guldo Reinhold von	13. PV.
14		https://bbid.de/GND115	1842	Sekretär/ Konservatc		112 Sachsendahl, Emil	14. PV.
15						Jakobsohn, A.	15. PV.
16	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://biblioserver/isik/index	1839	Sekretär Stellv.		113 Mühlberg, Nikolai David Hermann	16. PV.
17		https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter		114 Kruse, Friedrich Karl Hermann	17. PV.
18		https://bbid.de/000000010357557				115 Ulmann, [Karl] [Christian]	18. PV.
19	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1838	Stifter/ Präsident		116 Hueck, Alexander Friedrich von	19. PV.
20	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/000000031610056				117 Masing, O., Otto Wilhelm	20. PV.
21						Wulfsdorff, von	21. PV.
22						Parrot, J. L. von	22. PV.
23		https://bbid.de/GND119	1838	Stifter		Meyer, Ferdinand Friedrich	23. PV.
24	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/GND117	1838	Stifter		118 Hollmann, Rudolf Gustav	24. PV.
25	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1851			119 Schultz, W., Woldemar Ernst Wilhelm	25. PV.
26	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/GND119	1838	Stifter		120 Heller, Johann Friedrich	26. PV.
27						121 Holst, C. R.	27. PV.
28						122 Kolbe,	28. PV.
29		https://bbid.de/GND105	1838	Stifter		Jannau, Heinrich Georg von	29. PV.
30		https://bbid.de/000000013409500				123 Hillner, [Wilhelm] [Karl Johann Julius]	30. PV.
31			1838	Stifter/ Sekretär		124 Jürgenson, Dietrich Heinrich	31. PV.
32						125 Kava, U.	32. PV.
33	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/GND101	1838	Stifter/ Präsident		Reinthal, Carl Gottlieb von	33. PV.
34		https://bbid.de/000000109055022				Wiedemann, Ferdinand Johann	34. PV.
35	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://biblioserver/isik/index	1843			Schott, Wilhelm	35. PV.
36						N[osche], A.	36. PV.
37	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://biblioserver/isik/index	1846	Präsident		Santo, Gustav Moritz	37. PV.
38	http://www2.kirmus.ee	https://bbid.de/0000000	1854			Sivers, Jegor Julius von	38. PV.
39		http://d-nb.info/gnd/111	1844			Lönnrot, Elias	39. PV.

Elemente

Themen

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◀

13. CSV Export Preparation:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Titel	Urheber	Quelle	Erstellungsdatum	Datum	Mitarbeiter	Format	Zeitlicher_Umfang	Räumlicher_Umfang
2	Mein Streit mit Nolcken und Liphart. (1845?) Einiges über die Ruhr und Cholera auf den Dorpatschen Kreises im J. 1853.	Fählmann, Friedrich Robert	6.AC.R.		1842		16S. 4°. Orig.		
3	Festzug am Vorabend der Vermählung der Fräul. Jenny Girard und dem Gen. Major Schratek. 1851.	Sachsendahl, Emil Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von	AC.R.11 AC.R.12		1851		15S. 4°. Orig. 25S. 8°. Cop.	1853	Kreis Dorpat
4	Bericht über die Wirksamkeit gelht. Estn. Gesellsch. Für das Jahr 1841.	Mühlberg, Nikolai David Hermann	AC.R.19		1841		10S. 4°.		
5	Notizen von den Inseln Moon: Oesel gesammelt 1850/51. das Livländische Schulwesen nach den Berichten der local-Schulverwaltungen. Abs. 1848-50, 14S. fol. 1851, 16S. Fol. 1852. 8S. Fol. Von Ulmann; 1853, 16S. Fol. Von dems.; 1854, 14S. fol. Von dems.; 1855, 10S. Fol. Von dems. - Vorschrift der livl. Oberlandschulbehörde Riga d. 20 Dec. 1849. 6S. fol. 1856. 15S. fol. von Schulrath Pasto von [Klot?]	Lagos	AC.R.20	1850/51			7S. 4°.		Kreis Oesel, Kirchspiel Moon
6	Characteristik der Ehsten und Balten. Mit einem Blättchem, worauf die Notiz über die Prosa der Esten.	Ulmann, [Karl Christian] Hueck, Alexander Friedrich von	AC.R.22	1848-56			14S. Fol.; 16S. Fol; 8S. Fol.; 16S. Fol. 14S. Fol.; 10S. Fol. 6S. Fol.; 15S. Fol.		
7	Bemerkungen über den veränderten Plan der gelehrten estnischen Gesleschaft in Dorpat.	Kruse, Friedrich Karl Hermann Hueck, Alexander Friedrich von	AC.R.26		1838		Orig. 3 1/2 B. 4°.		
8	Über die Kunstfertigkeit und mechanische Talente der Esten. Die Abtei Valkenau.	Körber, Eduard Philipp Mühlberg, Nikolai David	AC.R.27 AC.R.30		1837		2S. 4°. Orig. Orig. 6S. 4°.		Kreis Dorpat, Kirchspiel Ecks, Staats
9	Recension über Lorenz aus Pernau. Estn. Übersetzung des Campeschen Robinson.	Hermann	AC.R.31				4S. 4°.		Pernau
10	Zur Häusergeschichte Dorpats.	Schultz, Woldemar Ernst Wilhe	AC.R.33				3S. 4°/ 8°.		Dorpat

	J	K
1	Beschreibung	Thema
2	Die Angabe zum Erstellungsdatum wurde aus den Infomationen des ECLA hinzugefügt.	
3		Geschichte, Krankheiten
4		Geschichte, Festlichkeiten
5		Organisatorisches
6	Eine Kopie dieses Dokumentes befindet sich zur Volkskunde	
7		Geschichte, Schulwesen
8		Volkskunde
9		Organisatorisches
10		Volkskunde
11	gut Falkenau	Geschichte, Religiöse Institutionen
12		Literatur
13		Geschichte

	L	M	N	O	P
1	Verleger	Beziehung	Identifikator	Alternativtitel	URL
2	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.170:13	EKLA-18218-47257-23012		https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18218-47257-23012
3	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.170:27	EKLA-18218-54756-10303	Einiges über die Ruhr u. Cholera auf den Krongütern des Dorpatsch. Kreises im Jahr 1853	http://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18218-54756-10303
4	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.180:6			
5	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.180:56			
6	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.172:11	EKLA-18233-56843-61306		https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18233-56843-61306
7	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.200			
8	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.172:48	EKLA-18298-59685-25014	Characteristik den Esthen und Leben	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18298-59685-25014
9	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.173:50	EKLA-19238-59051-23258		https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-19238-59051-23258
10	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.172:49	EKLA-18298-59822-52177	Leben Kunstfertigkeit und mechanische Talente der Esthen	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18298-59822-52177
11	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.174:18	EKLA-19241-49877-48892	Die Abtey Valckenau.	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-19241-49877-48892
12	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.173:40	EKLA-19238-54763-34666	[J. H. Campe "Robinsoni" retsensioon].	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-19238-54763-34666
13	EKLA Fond 192	M.A.173:16	EKLA-18302-45120-51059	Aufzeichnung der Liv.- un. Ehstländischen Münzen nach Arndt.	https://kivike.kirmus.ee/EKLA-18302-45120-51059

	S	T	U	V	W
1	Bestandteile	Bestandteil von	Version	Version von	Schlagwörter
2					
3					Geschichte, Geschichte; Krankheiten
4					Geschichte, Geschichte; Festlichkeiten
5					
6			S. K. Kopiad.20		
7					Geschichte, Geschichte; Schulwesen
8					
9					Organisatorisches
10					Volkskunde
11					Geschichte, Geschichte; Religiöse Institutionen
12	A-19238-54763-34666				Literatur
13	A-18302-45120-51059				Geschichte
14	A-18233-59220-49769				Geschichte, Geschichte; Münzen
15	A-18233-59339-68160				Geschichte, Geschichte; Münzen
16	A-18233-41235-65464				Sprache, Volkskunde

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Titel	Quelle	Mitglied der GEG	Mitglied seit	Position	Berufsbeschreibung	Verweis		
2	Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von	6.PV.	Ja	1839			https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
3	Boubrig, Johann Samuel Friedrich	7.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Sekretär (1842-1843)	Pastor zu Dorpat.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
4	Knüpfper, Georg Magnus	8.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Ehrenmitglied	Pastor in Kl.-Marien.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
5	Körber, Eduard Philipp	9.PV.	Ja	1841	Ehrenmitglied	Pastor in Wendau.	https://bbld.de/GND/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
6	Buddenbrock, [Gustav Johann] von	10.PV.	Nein				https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
7	Schmidt, Carl Ernst Heinrich	11.PV.	Ja		Ehrenmitglied	Professor der Chemie.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
8	Fählmann, Friedrich Robert	12.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Präsident (1843-1850)	Arzt in Dorpat.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
9	Sachsendlahl, Emil	14.PV.	Ja	1842	Sekretär (1843-1856), Konserv	Arzt in Dorpat.	https://bbld.de/GND/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
10	Mühlberg, Nikolai David Hermann	16.PV.	Ja	1839	Stellv. Sekretär (1841-42)	Lehrer in St. Petersburg.	http://www2.kirmu	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
11	Kruse, Friedrich Karl Hermann	17.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Ehrenmitglied	Professor in Leipzig.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
12	Ulmann, [Karl Christian]	18.PV.	Nein				https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
13	Hueck, Alexander Friedrich von	19.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Präsident (1841-1842)	Professor in Dorpat.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
14	Masing, Otto Wilhelm	20.PV.	Nein				https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
15	Hollmann, Rudolf Gustav	24.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter	Pastor in Rauga.	https://bbld.de/GND/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
16	Schultz, Woldemar Ernst Wilhelm	25.PV.	Ja	1851	Sekretär (1856-1859)		https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
17	Heller, Johann Friedrich	26.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter	Propst in Rappin.	https://bbld.de/GND/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
18	Holst, C. R.	27.PV.	Nein						
19	Kolbe	28.PV.	Nein			Pastor zu Barto.			
20	Hillner, [Wilhelm Karl Johann Julius]	30.PV.	Nein			Pastor zu Popen.	https://bbld.de/000/	<a href="http:	<a href="http:
21	Jürgenson, Dietrich Heinrich	31.PV.	Ja	1838	Stifter, Sekretär (1838-1841)	Seminar-Insp. in Dorpat.			
22	Kava, U.	32.PV.	Nein			Pastor.			
23	Ferrieri, [Carl] von	138.PV.	Ja	1862		Pensions-Inhaber bei Oberpahlen.			
24	Kohl, Johann Georg	200.PV.	Ja	*1873	Korrespondierendes Mitglied	Stadtbibliothekar in Bremen.	http://d-nb.info/gnd	<a href="http:	<a href="http:

14. Excel Spreadsheet Functions:

SUMME ✕ ✓ fx =SVERWEIS([@AuthorName],Persons!F:K,6,FALSCH)

R	S	T	U	V	W
AuthorID	AuthorName	ItemTitle	Format	DateCreated	Temporal
	1 Russwurm	ein estnisches Volkslied, deutsche [aus Ftabach] mitgeth. Von C. Russwurm.	3S. 4°. Orig.		
	=SVERWEIS([@AuthorName],Persons!F:K,6,FALSCH)	Neus	Die altestnischen Wassergottheiten und deren Verehrung. Sammlung und Forschung von H. Neus.	? 8 Bl. 4°.	
	3 Lagos	Notizen von den Inseln Moon: Oesel gesammelt 1850/51.	7S. 4°.	1850/51	
	3 Lagos	Notizen von den Inseln Moon: Oesel gesammelt 1850/51.	7S. 4°.	1850/51	

SUMME ✕ ✓ fx =[@[Series]]&" "&[@ReferenceNr1]&"."&[@ReferenceNr2]

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Series	ReferenceNr1	ReferenceNr2	Reference	KivikeLink	EorR	OriginalReference	OriginalNumber	AdditionalReference	
M.A.	171	26	M.A.171:26	Link	R		1	1.AC.R	Mappe IV
M.B.	6	2	[@ReferenceNr1]&"."&[@ReferenceNr2]		R		2	2.AC.R	
M.B.	1	14	M.B.1:14	Link	R		3	3.AC.R	
M.B.	6	12	M.B.6:12		R		4	4.AC.R	Mappe IV
M.A.	172	39	M.A.172:39	Link	R		5	5.AC.R	Mappe IV

SUMME ✕ ✓ fx =[@[OriginalReference]]&"."&"AC."&[@EorR]

L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
EorR	OriginalReference	OriginalNumber	AdditionalReferenceInfo	Published	OIndexPage	AuthorID	AuthorName
R		1	1.AC.R			1	8 Knüpffer
R		2	[@[OriginalReference]]&"."&"AC."&[@EorR]			1	138 Ferrieri
R		3	3.AC.R			1	9 Körber
R		4	4.AC.R			1	10 Buddenbrock
R		5	5.AC.R			1	11 Schmidt

SUMME		
Q		R
1	Titel	Quelle
2	Russwurm, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm	1.PV.
3	Neus, Alexander Heinrich	2.PV.
4	Lagos, J.	3.PV.
5	Rosenplänter, Johann Heinrich	4.PV.
6	=F6&,"&B6&" "&C6&" "&E6	5.PV.
7	Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von	6.PV.

SUMME		
Q		R
1	Titel	Quelle
2	Russwurm, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm	1.PV.
3	Neus, Alexander Heinrich	2.PV.
4	Lagos, J.	3.PV.
5	Rosenplänter, Johann Heinrich	4.PV.
6	Kreutzwald, Friedrich Reinhold	=K6&".PV."
7	Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von	6.PV.

15. Folklore Items Piece Level Reduction:

ERA ÖES, S.K.519: “Estnische Volkslieder“

PagesTotal	PieceTitle	Pages	Language
722	38 Vorwort	2	Deutsch
723	38 N°1. Lied eines Dorfpoeten.	3	Estnisch; Deutsch
724	38 N°2. Kukkuklied.	5	Estnisch; Deutsch
725	38 N°3. Waisenlied.	7	Estnisch; Deutsch
726	38 N°4. Ein Neck-und Tanzliedchen.	9	Estnisch; Deutsch
727	38 N°5. Necklied der Bursche an die Mädchen.	11	Estnisch; Deutsch
728	38 N°6. Tanzlied.	13	Estnisch; Deutsch
729	38 N°7. Klagelied. A) Klagelied einer verheiratheten Esthin. B) Ein Soldatenlied.	15	Estnisch; Deutsch
730	38 N°8. Lied eines Mädchens.	17	Estnisch; Deutsch
731	38 N°9. Wechselgesang zwischen Mutter und Tochter.	19	Estnisch; Deutsch
732	38 N°10. Ein altes Singspielchen.	21	Estnisch; Deutsch
733	38 N°11.	23	Estnisch
734	38 N°12. Geistliches Lied.	25	Estnisch; Deutsch
735	38 N°13. Tanzlied.	27	Estnisch; Deutsch
736	38 N°14.	29	Estnisch; Deutsch
737	38 N°15. Johannislieder u. Spiellieder. A)	31	Estnisch; Deutsch
738	38 N°15. B) Dasselbe Lied.	33	Estnisch
739	38 N°15. C) Dasselbe Lied.	35	Estnisch
740	38 N°15. D) Dasselbe Lied.	37	Estnisch

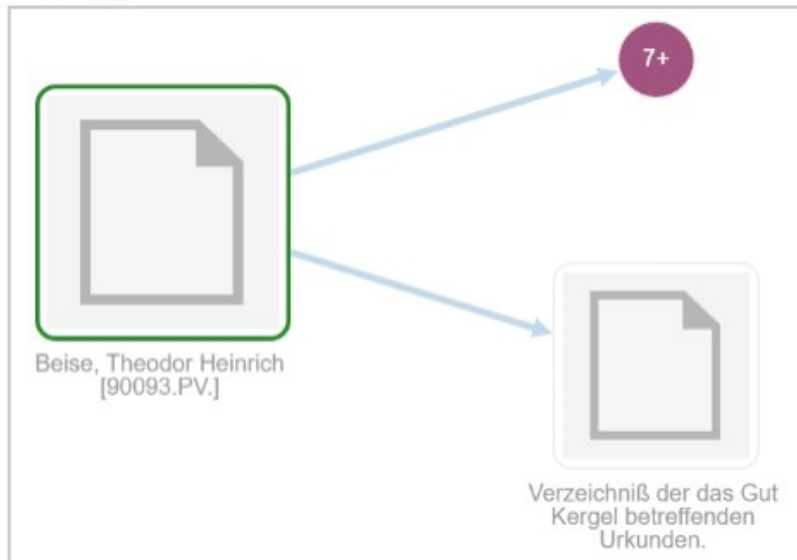
PagesTotal	PieceTitle
619	38 Vorwort (Deutsch S.2). N°1. Lied eines Dorfpoeten (Estnisch, Deutsch S.3). N°2. Kukkuklied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.5). N°3. Waisenlied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.7). N°4. Ein Neck-und Tanzliedchen (Estnisch, Deutsch S.9). N°5. Necklied der Bursche an die Mädchen (Estnisch, Deutsch S.11). N°6. Tanzlied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.13). N°7. Klagelied. A) Klagelied einer verheiratheten Esthin. B) Ein Soldatenlied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.15). N°8. Lied eines Mädchens (Estnisch, Deutsch S.17). N°9. Wechselgesang zwischen Mutter und Tochter (Estnisch, Deutsch S.19). N°10. Ein altes Singspielchen (Estnisch, Deutsch S.21). N°11 (Estnisch S.23). N°12. Geistliches Lied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.25). N°13. Tanzlied (Estnisch, Deutsch S.27). N°14 (Estnisch, Deutsch S.29). N°15. Johannislieder u. Spiellieder. A) (Estnisch, Deutsch S.31). N°15. B) Dasselbe Lied (Estnisch S.33). N°15. C) Dasselbe Lied (Estnisch S.35). N°15. D) Dasselbe Lied (Estnisch S.37).

16. AvantRelationship Display Example:

Beise, Theodor Heinrich (90093.PV)

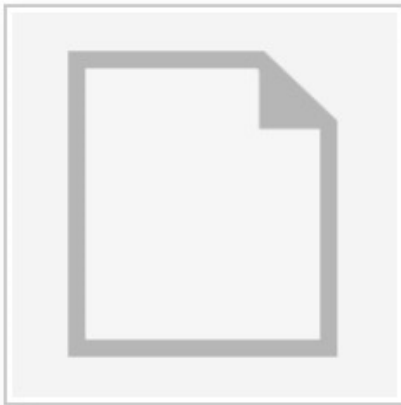
Relationships

[Enlarge](#)

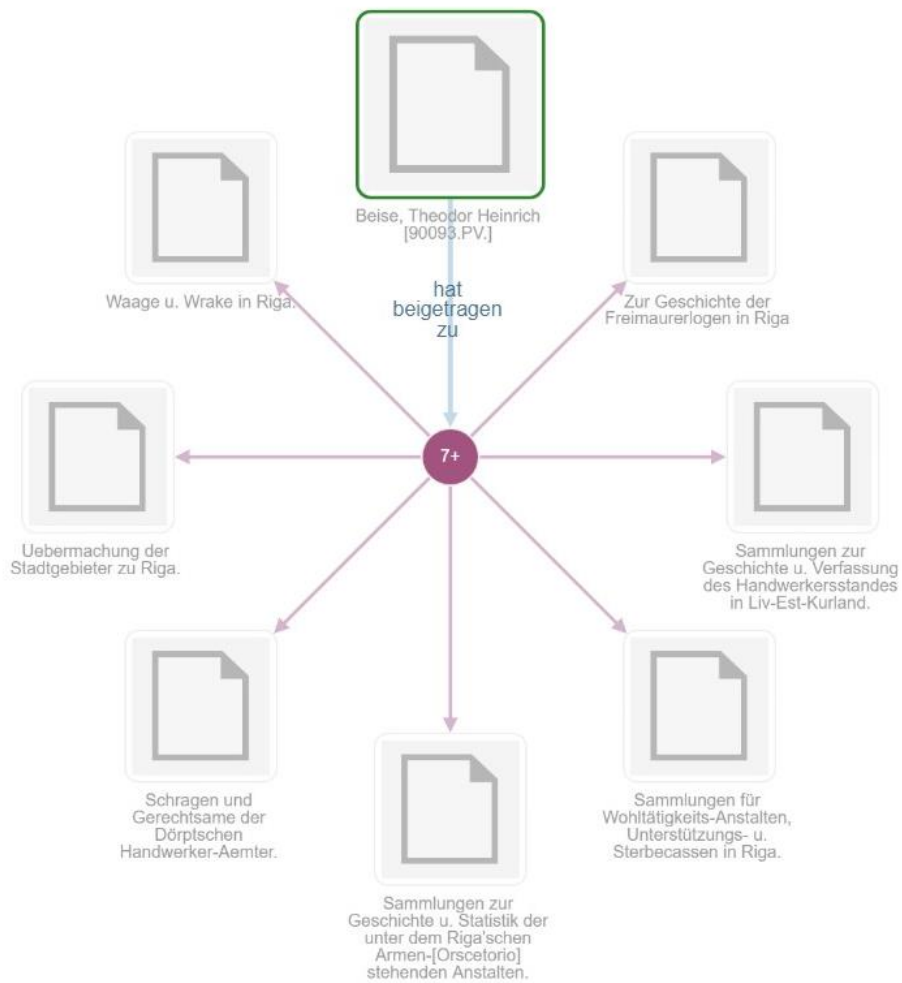
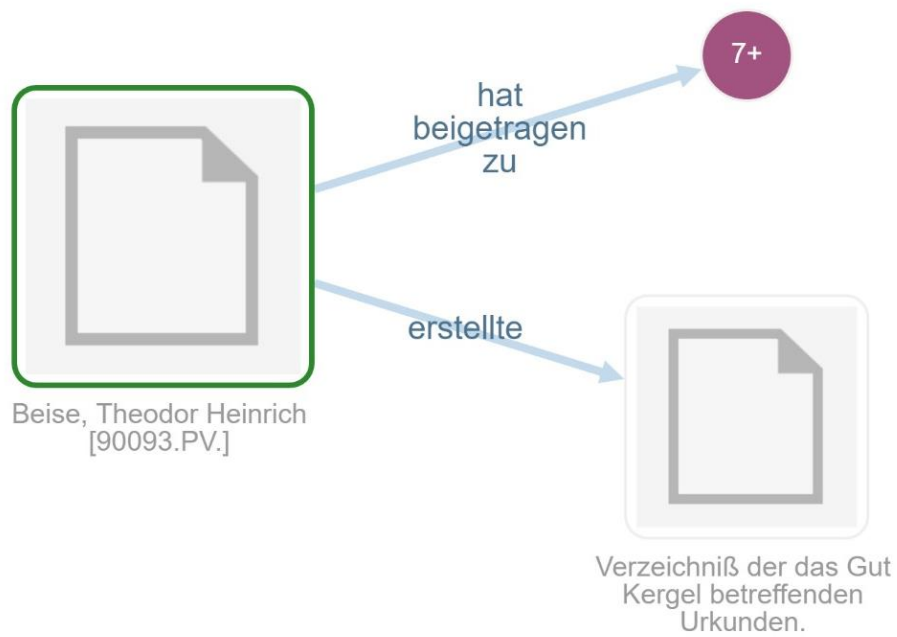


erstellte

Item 313.AC.R



Verzeichniß der das Gut
Kergel betreffenden
Urkunden.



17. AvantSearch Problem Description:

Omeka Classic v2.7.1.

AvantSearch plugin v2.1.0.

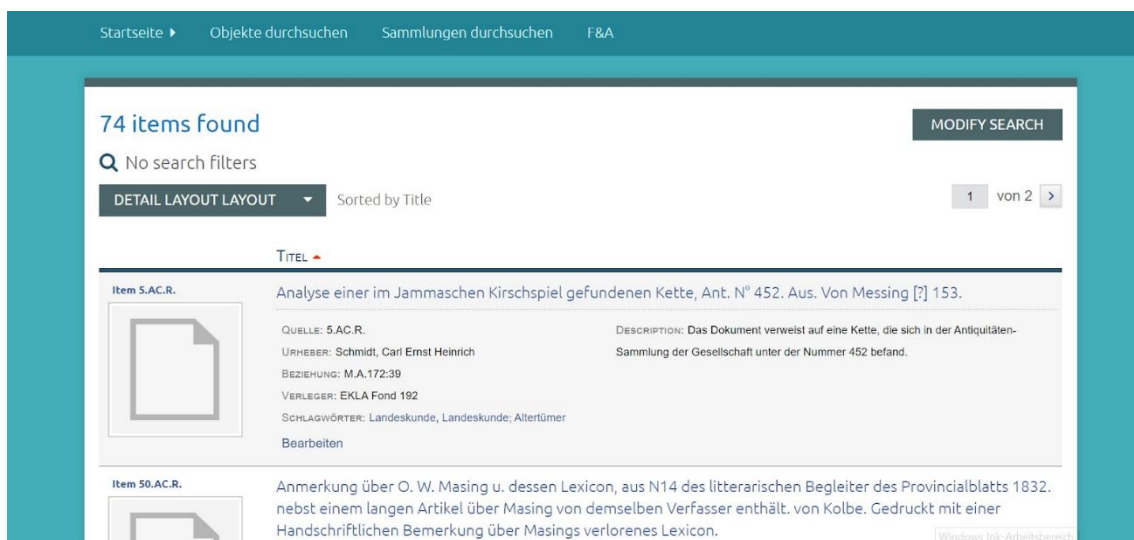
Omeka: AvantSearch Problems

Display Problems:

Default display of all items, when clicking on “Objekte durchsuchen” (Browse objects):



The item display with AvantSearch:



Advantages of AvantSearch:

- Table format displays information much clearer
- More information to the items is given (This can be adapted)

Disadvantages:

- Detail layout has by default an image display → This is not applicable for my items and therefore rather inconvenient
- Detail Layout can only be sorted by Title (I would prefer to have it sorted by Source)

My ideal display for clicking “Objekte durchsuchen”:

→ The Original Index Layout (that I set up with AvantSearch) sorted by Source (Quelle)

→ (Even better would be if Source would be sorted first numerical and then alphabetical [1.AC.R. - 400.AC.R.;1.PV.-50.PV.] This way the Manuscripts and Persons would be separated, but I don’t think this is an option)

I can deactivate the Detail Layout (default option) and have the Original Index Layout as the first display of the materials but it would always sort by title and not source:

Startseite ▶ Objekte durchsuchen Sammlungen durchsuchen F&A

74 items found MODIFY SEARCH

🔍 No search filters

ORIGINAL INDEX LAYOUT ▾ Sorted by Title 1 von 2 >

QUELLE	TITEL	URHEBER	FORMAT	THEMA
5.AC.R.	Analyse einer im Jammaschen Kirschspiel gefundenen Kette, Ant. N° 452. Aus. Von Messing [?] 153.	Schmidt, Carl Ernst Heinrich	1S. 8°.	Landeskunde Landeskunde, Altertümer
50.AC.R.	Anmerkung über O. W. Masing u. dessen Lexicon, aus N14 des litterarischen Begleiter des Provincialblatts 1832. nebst einem langen Artikel über Masing von demselben Verfasser enthält. von Kolbe. Gedruckt mit einer Handschriftlichen Bemerkung über Masings verlorenes Lexicon.	Kolbe	2S. 4°; 2S. 4°.	Sprache Sprache, Lexikon
61.AC.R.	Annotationen aus dem Livischen.	Jürgenson, Dietrich Heinrich		Sprache Sprache, Finno-Ugrisch
35.AC.R.	Beantwortung einiger von der gel. Estnischen Gesellschaft	Hollmann, Rudolf Gustav	Orig. 11S. 4°.	Sprache Sprache, Estnisch

The (almost) ideal display:

Startseite ▶ Objekte durchsuchen Sammlungen durchsuchen F&A

74 items found MODIFY SEARCH

🔍 No search filters

ORIGINAL INDEX LAYOUT ▾ Sorted by Source 1 von 2 >

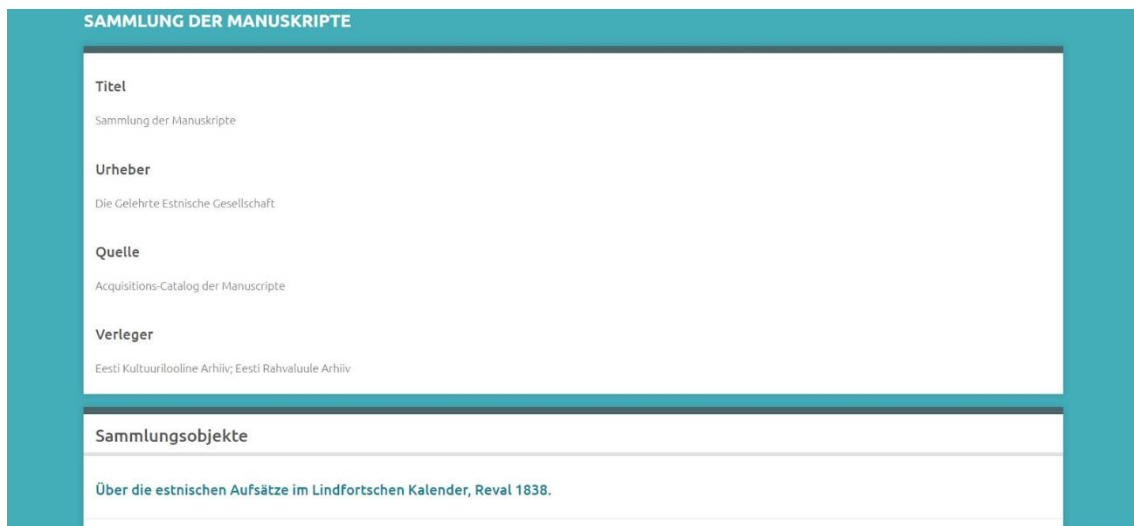
QUELLE	TITEL	URHEBER	FORMAT	THEMA
1.AC.R.	Über die estnischen Aufsätze im Lindforschen Kalender, Reval 1838.	Knüpper, Georg Magnus	handschr. Orig. 2 1/2 B.	Literatur Sprache, Estnisch
1.PV.	Russwurm, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm			
2.AC.R.	Nachrichten, die ehemalige Universitäten in Livland, nämlich Dorpat u. in Pernau. Nach einer Handschrift dörptschen Bürgermeisters Klein. 1822. Ferrieri 1858.	Ferrieri, C.	120 S. 4°.	Geschichte Geschichte, Schulwesen
3.PV.	Lagos, J.			
3.AC.R.	Chronologische Tabellen zur livländischen Geschichte. Heft c, d, e, f, g, h, j, k. von 1568 bis 1758.	Körper, Eduard Philipp	Fol.	Geschichte
4.AC.R.	Sammlung der Gesetze, P. II. S. 1237. Chronologisch geordnete	Buddenbrock, Gustav	Cop. 4S. Fol.	Geschichte

→ Maybe there is an option to change the underlying code to have the default sorting as Source and not Title?

Functions, that are interfered by AvantSearch:

The option “Sammlungen durchsuchen” (Browse collection) is almost completely overridden:

- Without AvantSearch this page normally directs the user to the two different collections “Personenverzeichnis” (Person register) and “Sammlung der Manuskripte” (Manuscript collection).
- This includes the Metadata directly connected to the collections as well as a list of items in this collection ordered by their entry.



SAMMLUNG DER MANUSKRIPTE

Titel
Sammlung der Manuskripte

Urheber
Die Gelehrte Estnische Gesellschaft

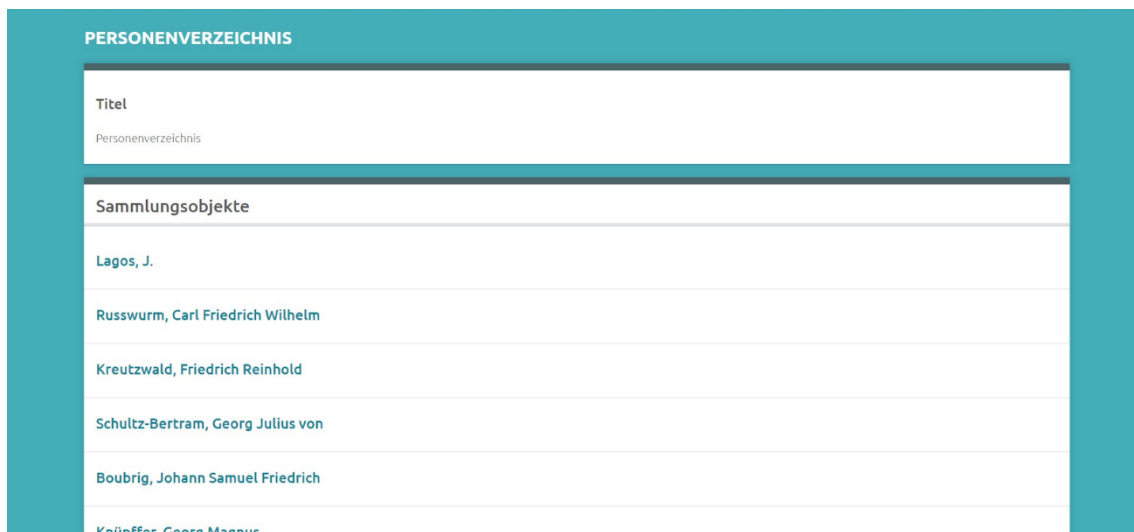
Quelle
Acquisitions-Catalog der Manuskripte

Verleger
Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv; Eesti Rahvalaule Arhiiv

Sammlungsobjekte

Über die estnischen Aufsätze im Lindfortschen Kalender, Reval 1838.

<http://localhost/GEGSammlung/collections/show/1>



PERSONENVERZEICHNIS

Titel
Personenverzeichnis

Sammlungsobjekte

Lagos, J.

Russwurm, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm

Kreutzwald, Friedrich Reinhold

Schultz-Bertram, Georg Julius von

Boubrig, Johann Samuel Friedrich

Knüffer, Geora Maanus

<http://localhost/GEGSammlung/collections/show/2>

- When AvantSearch is activated the page “Sammlungen durchsuchen” redirects to the default Detail Layout display of the “Objekte durchsuchen” page
- The pages for the two collections still exist but can only be accessed through a specific item, when one clicks their on the corresponding collection option:

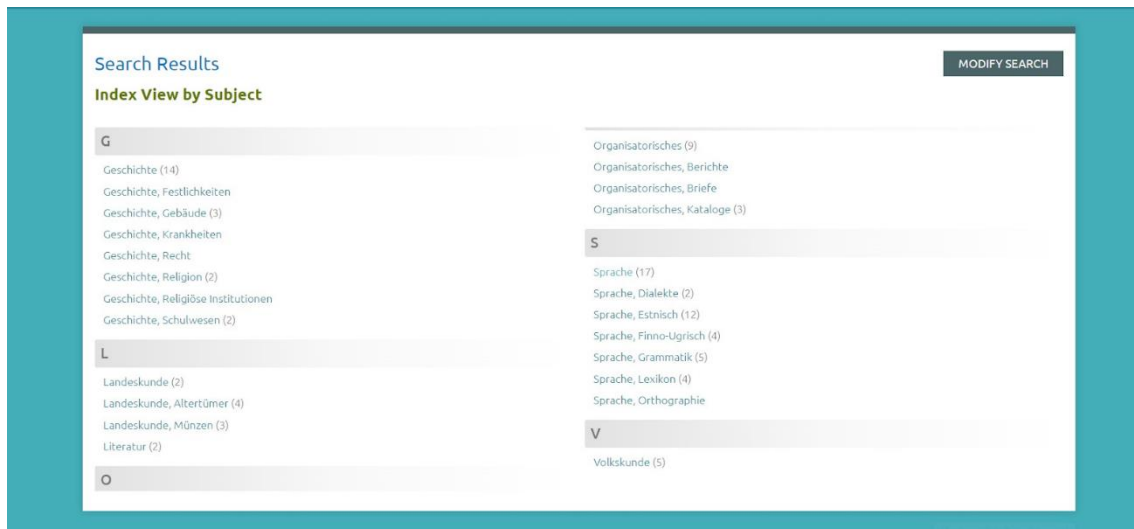
→ Since the pages still exist I am wondering whether it is possible within the source code to just change the linkage so that the “Browse collection” page redirects the user to these right pages

AvantSearch also interferes with the tag-word (Schlagwort) functions:

1. List of tag-words:
 - Without AvantSearch the Default “Objekte durchsuchen”-page (see Screenshot 1) has the option to search by tag-words which displays this page:
<http://localhost/GEGSammlung/items/tags>

- This page is completely unavailable with the AvantSearch plugin is activated
- I did establish a similar list through the “Image View” for the Subject column (This only presents the same content because currently Subject and Tag holds

the same data for each item and therefore I can have here the same list as for tags):



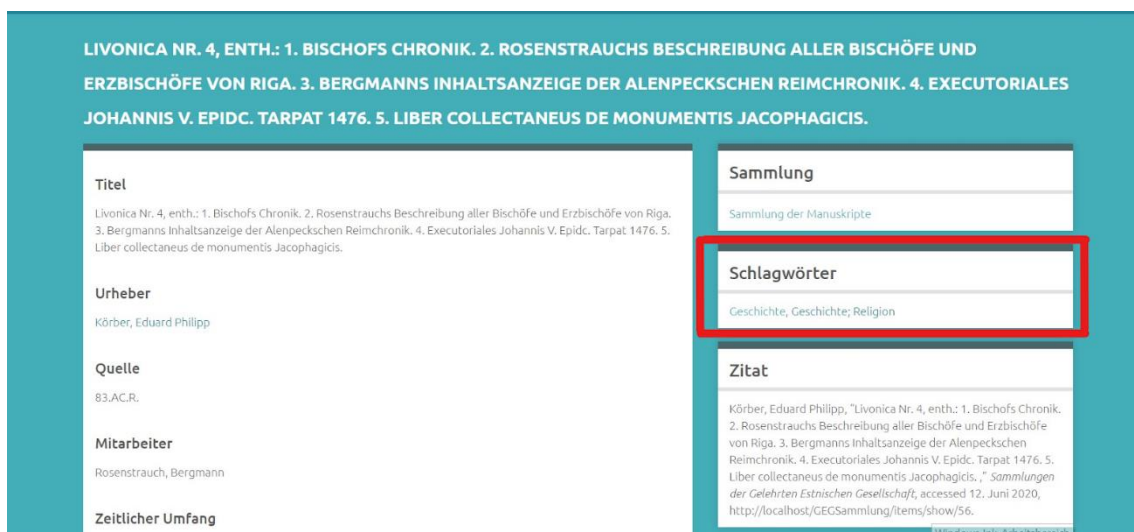
- Unfortunately, it is very difficult to get to this display → One has to go to Modify search and select “Image View” → For a regular user this might be too hidden even though the tag function is immensely important

→ Ideally, I would like to have a direct link to browse tags “Schlagwörter durchsuchen” right next to the other search options in the upper menu bar

→ Maybe there is the possibility to link the tag-word page from the default search page with a simple page?

2. Tag-word links:

- Without AvantSearch: While on a specific item, one can click on a tag-word associated with this item and the user gets directed to a list of objects sharing the same tag-word. (The actual purpose of a tag word)



Startseite ▶ Objekte durchsuchen Sammlungen durchsuchen F&A

OBJEKTE DURCHSUCHEN (14 TOTAL)

ALLE DURCHSUCHEN Nach Schlagwörtern durchsuchen Objekte suchen

Schlagwörter: Geschichte Sortieren nach: Titel Urheber hinzugefügt am ▼

Livonica Nr. 4, enth.: 1. Bischofs Chronik. 2. Rosenstrauchs Beschreibung aller Bischöfe und Erzbischöfe von Riga. 3. Bergmanns Inhaltsanzeige der Alenpeckschen Reimchronik. 4. Executoriales Johannis V. Epidc. Tarpat 1476. 5. Liber collectaneus de monumentis Jacophagicis.

Schlagwörter: Geschichte, Geschichte; Religion

Beschreibung des vormaligen Ordensschloßes Nieschloß.

Schlagwörter: Geschichte, Geschichte; Gebäude, Geschichte; Religion

Notizen von der im Bisthum Dorpat besitzlich gewesenen adligen Familie der v. Savijerw.

Schlagwörter: Geschichte

- This function is completely overridden through the AvantSearch plugin. When one clicks on a tag-word for a specific item now, the user gets redirected to the default search page for all objects instead of only those connected to this tag-word.

→ This makes it really difficult for the user to find items with similar content to their interests

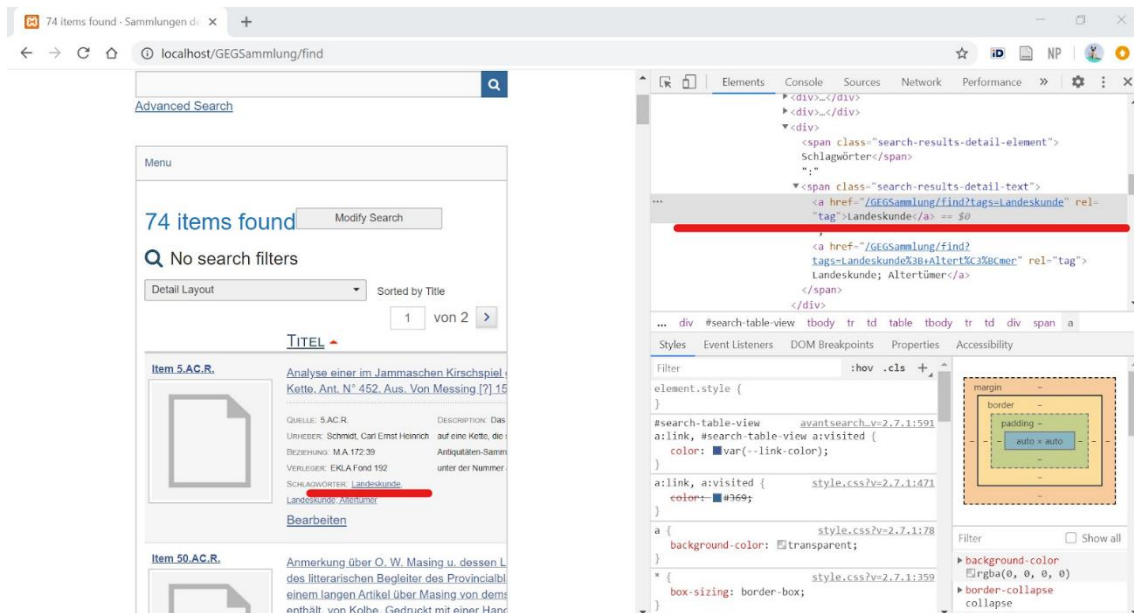
→ **This tag-word linking problem is in my opinion the most prevalent because it really defeats some of the options and usages of the website I envisioned and also talk about in my thesis. Unfortunately, this is the one problem where I am not sure how it could be fixed.**

→ I also tried out the AvantSearch in combination with different themes and also switched now from the “Seasons” theme to “Berlin” (it has a newer update). But this did not change anything for the problems explained above. I also tried AvantSearch in combination with different plugins activated and deactivated, but this apparently also does not have any effect.

Update:

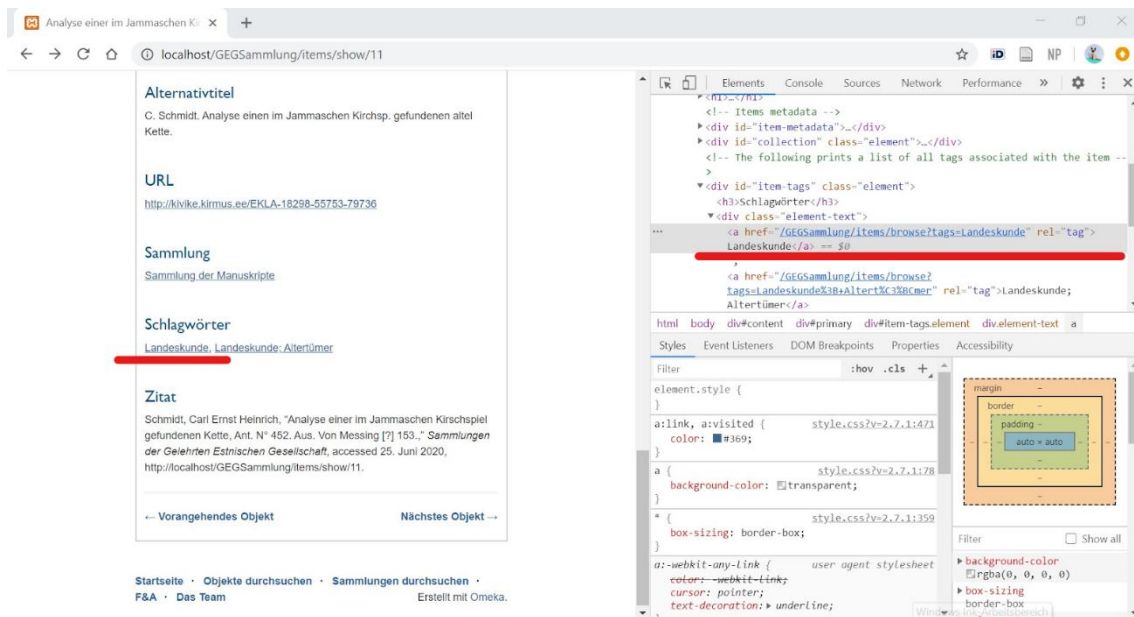
The one link to tags that does work through AvantSearch plugin is:

<http://localhost/GEGSammlung/find?tags=Landeskunde>



But with AvantSearch deactivated tags link through this URL:

<http://localhost/GEGSammlung/items/browse?tags=Landeskunde>



This description was sent to:

1. Ilona Kolossova (IT-Department, Estonian Literary Museum)
2. George Soules (Plugin Creator)
3. Justin Hara (PHP Experience)
4. Atta Ui Moshin (PHP Experience)

18. AvantSearch Tag Word Substitution:

Default tag word page:

Das Projekt	Die Gesellschaft	Die Sammlungen	Objekte durchsuchen	F&A	Das Team
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OBJEKTE DURCHSUCHEN

Alle durchsuchen **Nach Schlagwörtern durchsuchen** Objekte suchen

[Genealogie](#) [Geschichte](#) [Geschichte; Chroniken](#) [Geschichte; Festlichkeiten](#) [Geschichte; Freimaurer](#) [Geschichte; Gebäude](#) [Geschichte; Krankheiten](#) [Geschichte; Medizin](#) [Geschichte; Musik](#) [Geschichte; Recht](#) [Geschichte; Religion](#) [Geschichte; Religion; Organisatorisches](#) [Geschichte; Schulwesen](#) [Geschichte; Städte](#) [Geschichte; Urkunden](#) [Landeskunde](#) [Landeskunde; Altertümer](#) [Landeskunde; Altertümer](#) [Landeskunde; Archäologie](#) [Landeskunde; Genealogie](#) [Landeskunde; Landeskunde](#) [Landeskunde; Münzen](#) [Lieder](#) [Literatur](#) [Literatur; Aufsätze](#) [Literatur; Erzählung](#) [Literatur; Erzählungen](#) [Literatur; Gedichte](#) [Literatur; Kalender](#) [Literatur; Konzepte](#) [Literatur; Reisebericht](#) [Literatur; Rezension](#) [Literatur; Theater](#) [Literatur; Zeitungen](#) [Nachlass](#) [Organisatorisches](#) [Organisatorisches; Berichte](#) [Organisatorisches; Briefe](#) [Organisatorisches; Kataloge](#) [Organisatorisches; Nachlass](#) [Organisatorisches; Nachruf](#) [Organisatorisches; Vorträge](#) [Organisatorisches; Berichte](#) [Organisatorisches; Briefe](#) [Personen](#) [Recht](#) [Sprache](#) [Sprache; Asiatisch](#) [Sprache; Dialekte](#) [Sprache; Estnisch](#) [Sprache; Estnisch](#) [Sprache; Etymologie](#) [Sprache; Finno-Ugrisch](#) [Sprache; Grammatik](#) [Sprache; Lexikon](#) [Sprache; Orthographie](#) [Sprache; Prosodie](#) [Sprache; Russisch](#) [Sprache; Schwedisch](#) [Sprache; Grammatik](#) [Volkskunde](#) [Volkskunde; Bräuche](#) [Volkskunde; Charakteristiken](#) [Volkskunde; Erzählungen](#) [Volkskunde; Ethnographie](#) [Volkskunde; Glaube](#) [Volkskunde; Kalevipoeg](#) [Volkskunde; Lieder](#) [Volkskunde; Sagen](#) [Vorträge](#)

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Erstellt mit Omeka.

Subjext Index View substituting for the tag word page:

Search Results

Modify Search

Index View by Subject

G	O
Geschichte (21)	Organisatorisches (10)
Geschichte, Chroniken (2)	Organisatorisches, Berichte
Geschichte, Festlichkeiten	Organisatorisches, Briefe
Geschichte, Gebäude (4)	Organisatorisches, Kataloge (3)
Geschichte, Krankheiten	Organisatorisches, Nachruf
Geschichte, Recht	S
Geschichte, Religion (4)	Sprache (18)
Geschichte, Schulwesen (3)	Sprache, Dialekte (2)
L	Sprache, Estnisch (13)
Landeskunde (4)	Sprache, Finno-Ugrisch (4)
Landeskunde, Altertümer (4)	Sprache, Grammatik (5)
Landeskunde, Archäologie	Sprache, Lexikon (5)
Landeskunde, Genealogie (2)	Sprache, Orthographie
Landeskunde, Münzen (3)	V
Literatur (2)	Volkskunde (6)
Literatur, Kalender	Volkskunde, Lieder
Literatur, Rezension (2)	

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