

DIGICLIC

Information about enriched digitization,
software for Libraries, Archives
and Museums and international standards.

A photograph showing a person's hand holding a smartphone. The screen of the phone, as well as a laptop in the background and a tablet in the foreground, all display the same digital archive interface. The interface features a header with the 'ARCHIVO MUNICIPAL DE CASTELLÓN' logo, a main title '[Processó de sant Miquel, patró de la Policia Local de Castelló] (1969)', and various metadata fields like 'Secció', 'Títol', 'Autor', 'Publicació', etc. A black mouse is visible on the laptop's trackpad, and a pair of sunglasses rests on the desk next to the tablet.

Adapted to all devices
The Municipal Archive of Castellón

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OPAC: Adapt or stagnate

Access to information by digital or electronic means has undergone a radical change; if during the first years of information technology and especially regarding the Internet everything was accessed through the screens of personal computers, in the last decade this has been replaced by mobile devices: telephones, tablets, etc..

Statistics show that computer sales have stagnated, even in some cases falling back in recent years, while the number of mobile devices has increased by one or two orders of magnitude. Moreover, statistics also show that library users in the youngest sections of the population are also those who use these mobile devices almost exclusively.

DIGIBÍS is equipped
with a design adapted
to the archives and
libraries implemented
with their applications

Libraries cannot be exempt from this trend, but the majority of the most widespread OPAC lack a design that in proper Spanish is called adaptive. This is not a whim, often the information provided by biographical records is difficult to adapt to mobile devices.

The Archive and Newspaper Library of Castellón

DIGIBÍS has developed an adaptive website for the Castellón Archive and Newspaper Library project, so that users who access this digital resource from a mobile device can view the information in a totally intelligible way.

The Castellón Archive and Newspaper Library was presented on 16 April with more than 50,000 daily newspapers with their corresponding bibliographic descriptions and records for collections and locations, that is to say, copies.

This is a difficult development because the detail of the records can be very detailed, but DIGIBÍS has given the best of its technology so that these detailed descriptions can be displayed correctly on any device, whether fixed or mobile.

DIGIBÍS invites those interested in bibliographical information to visit the Castellón Municipal Archive on their mobile phone to check what has been shown in this editorial. ■

3rd International EuropeanaTech Conference

The 3rd International EuropeanaTech Conference took place in Rotterdam the 15th and 16th May. EuropeanaTech is the community of experts, developers and researchers in the R&D sector of Europeana Network. The EuropeanaTech conferences are a place of communication and discussion for experts from all over the world on the most innovative aspects of information systems. The meeting was held at the SS Rotterdam Hotel, a liner that sailed the Rotterdam-New York route, permanently moored at one of the docks in the port of Rotterdam. DIGIBÍS was represented at EuropeanaTech by Francisca Hernández, the company's consultant.

The conference was attended by 255 people, mostly from the Netherlands (141). Other well represented countries were Germany (25), the United Kingdom (20) and Belgium (14). Eight people participated from Spain, which places it at an average level. Similarly, the majority of speakers or panelists were from the Netherlands (26), followed by Germany (15), the United Kingdom (12) and the United States (9). Regarding the distribution by gender, 59% of the participants were men and 41% were women, while the speakers and panelists were 70% men and 30% women.

Prior session

The conference was preceded by a prior session, on the 14th, during which the participants were distributed in two satellite meetings on the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF, or "triple i f") and Wikidata. IIIF is a framework for work, recommendations and practices for the coding of metadata and images in a Web environment, consisting of data servers and applications that make use of images and metadata.

Examples of high search capacity were shown, with different possibilities of reusing the images. Especially striking were the compositions with sections of high-resolution documents or the vi-



sualization of the same object in different layers made up of scans with different technical characteristics. The Wikidata session explored the possibilities of this knowledge base for multilingual semantic enrichment and linking.

The Conference's thematic threads

The Conference revolved around different thematic threads. The first thread was the data and metadata aggregation model and the advantages and disadvantages of the centralization or decentralization of workflows, data and technical processes. This thread is in line with Europeana's aim to reduce the costs and complexity of metadata aggregation and to explore technological possibilities other than the OAI-PMH protocol.

Of particular significance were the presentations by Valentine Charles "Aggravated by Aggregation" and Enno Meijers "A distributed Network of digital heritage information", who presented

the work carried out by the Dutch Digital Heritage Network (DEN) to build a distributed digital heritage system based on Linked Open Data technology, EDM and Schema.org.

A second group of presentations was composed of analysis and experiences on the usability of applications and data. Usability and the participation of different user groups is one of Europeana's objectives for the coming years. The presentation by Rob Sanderson of the Paul Getty Trust on LOUD (Linked Open Usable Data) and the Linked Art project should be especially mentioned. Emilie Gordenker's presentation on the application of IIIF for the technical and artistic analysis of masterpieces by Dutch painters was impressive.

The third thematic thread focused on the possibilities for collaboration offered by Wikidata, Wikipedia and DBpedia. In this case the underlying idea corresponds to the objective of Europeana of being present on the websites where

users are and in the ways of semantically enriching Europeana's metadata with multilingual data. Disseminating Wikidata's capabilities among content providers will make it easier for them to perform these enrichment tasks through their own means and to provide Europeana with the already enriched metadata.

Innovative projects and new protocol

Different innovative projects were presented for the application of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning to extract content and metadata, the automatic labelling of photographs or to teach machines how to perform optical character recognition on handwritten texts. Europeana has set itself the goal of incorporating full-text search into its platform and making Europeana Newspapers the next thematic collection to be launched in 2018. We will highlight the Transkribus and eTranslation projects of the European Union for multilingual machine translation and, especially, the intervention of Tristan Roddis, who showed some of the successes and failures in the automatic extraction of terms and the visual search for content.

A separate chapter should be set aside for the communication of Herbert van de Sompel, one of the creators of the OAI-PMH protocol, who has embarked on a new protocol for the Web: Memento. He explained the state of progress of this protocol which aims to organise the contents of websites and HTTP requests and responses to travel on the Web over time. According to this protocol it will be possible to request the historical documents that have been included in the same URL from a Website, or the documents that having different URLs have been part of a Website over time.

All papers are available at [EuropeanaTech 2018- Gorgeous Data, Glorious Technology: In review.](#) ■

Europeana Business Plan 2018: democratizing culture



Europeana's business plan for 2018 was published on 20 February. It highlights the objectives to be achieved for this year, which are dedicated to European Cultural Heritage. The fundamental idea behind this plan is to place Europe's cultural heritage where people want it or need it: in social media, in education, in research or in new applications.

In order to strengthen the idea of a common and shared Europe among the citizens, two major participative campaigns are organised: **Europeana Migration** and **Europeana 1914-1918** collections, the latter to commemorate the centenary of the First World War. New thematic collections, such as Europeana Newspaper, will also be launched.

In the development of the Digital Library itself, the objective is to improve data ingest services and financial costs associated with a new internal workflow and a new publishing system, METIS, which will be operational in the second quarter of 2018. By 2018, Europeana has set a target of eliminating half of the 14 million records that do not meet the minimum quality requirements.

In research and development, Europeana will focus on implementing practices that are emer-

ging from the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF, "triple i f") community, increasing the visibility of data to search engines, enriching and linking data to improve their positioning, and broadening the search to include the full text. Europeana will continue to analyse new technologies for metadata harvesting on the Web, such as IIIF, to propose an alternative to OAI-PMH.

Being present where people seek, use, or need digital cultural heritage is a goal that we believe will have a great influence on the future; this is helped by the various Wikimedia projects, including Wikipedia and Wikidata.

It should also be noted that Europeana will create two working groups, the Europeana Teacher Developer Group and the Europeana Teacher User Group to develop applications and learning scenarios using the content of Europeana; and that with EUROCLIO (European Association of History Educators, created by the Council of Europe to build bridges between education professionals) and Historiana, a history content portal coordinated by EUROCLIO, a set of guides for teachers will be created. ■

Course-workshop of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation at the AEF

A course/workshop on “Digitization and metadata for foundations” was given by the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation, at the headquarters of the Spanish Association of Foundations (AEF), on 14 March 2018.

The course was presented by José Andrés García, director of Training, Studies and Sector Groups of the AEF, and Carmen Hernando de Larramendi, vice-president of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation (FIL).

Carmen Hernando de Larramendi recalled in her presentation the objectives and context in which her father created DIGIBÍS in the 1990s, a technology company of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation. At that time, the World Wide Web and new technologies for the preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage were still in their infancy.

The speakers at the workshop were Xavier Agenjo Bullón, Project Director of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation, and Patricia Juez García, Project Technician of the same Foundation.

The most appropriate way for foundations to apply the most consolidated tools to their collec-

tions was discussed; to this end, a global vision was drawn up of the digitization process enriched with metadata, applied to elements of the cultural heritage of archives, museums, libraries and documentation centres, and of the transformation of these elements into digital objects in accordance with Spanish and international regulations. Likewise, the procedure for the incorporation of these digital objects into large digital libraries, such as Europeana, Hispana and the Digital Public Library of America, was reviewed through the OAI-PMH protocol and the Dublin Core and Europeana Data Models schemes, the latter used by Europeana and the DPLA. All these features were shown with real examples developed by DIGIBÍS.

The Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS) metadata system was also discussed, the knowledge and rigorous application of which is essential for the correct composition of digital objects and for the efficient exchange of data, as well as its use, in combination with ALTO files, in order to obtain digital objects with optical character recognition. ■



Linked data in the Virtual Library of Castilla y León

The **Digital Library of Castilla y León**, implemented in DIGIBIB, has developed a new project in the Linked Open Data environment. This is the Castilla y León Collection: Linked Data (**Castilla y León: Datos Enlazados**), a microsite that harvests authority records of almost 8000 authors from Castilla-León and all the municipalities of this Autonomous Community, 2,248.

All authority records have been processed with reconciliation and semantic enrichment techniques, as discussed in the previous issue of DIGICLIC.

As mentioned, DIGIBÍS has developed a methodology that allows linking authority records with Linked Open Data value vocabularies in a semi-automatic way. It is evident, as can be seen from the records shown, that this is the cataloguer's paradise. Linking authority records to the VIAF is an example of good data linking practice, but if you add links to the authority records of the Biblioteca Nacional de España, the Library of Congress, the Bibliothèque Nationale de France or the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, among other institutions, and links to the Wikipedia descriptions, in all the official languages of Spain, of Wikidata and DBpedia, this provides users with a large number of possibilities from complementary browsing to a description given in the world's largest catalogues, such as WorldCat, or in sectoral catalogues such as the Système Universitaire de Documentation (SUDOC).

As far as municipalities are concerned, they are enriched with links to Google Maps, Google Knowledge

Graph, OpenStreet and GeoNames, as well as with national jurisdictional resources, such as the INE (Population of the Continuous Municipal Register by Population Unit), the Registry of Local Entities (REL), the List of Municipalities, Provinces and their Codes and the Nomenclator of Municipalities and Population Entities of the National Geographic Information Centre of the National Geographic Institute. Regarding these national data sets, it must be said that what is missing is that they are not adapted to the Linked Open Data technology that, in any case, the Spanish Government has to promote.



On this page, authority record of Miguel Delibes. On the other page, Simancas tab; both with LOD links.

All municipal and provincial registers also include a descriptive summary extracted from the Wikipedias in Spanish and English.

Uneconomical tasks transformed into enriching tasks

This automatic procedure is, as mentioned above, a paradise for cataloguers and personnel management departments, as these are tasks that are completely uneconomical to perform manually. No library can afford the human resource cost of creating such desirable authority records, only

semi-automated controlled processes can enable libraries to cope with them.

Aware of this, DIGIBÍS has developed a methodology to semantically enrich the registers of authority with different vocabularies of values. This innovative methodology has earned AENOR certification in R&D&I and its corresponding Motivated Report from the State Secretariat for Research, Development and Innovation of the Ministry of Economy and Business. DIGIBÍS has already received nine certifications over consecutive years, which we have been reporting on at DIGICLIC.

In 2017, DIGIBÍS presented the "Collection and reconciliation of open data" project, with the acronym RECONCIHUB. The project corresponds to the work carried out in 2016 and is the detailed description of procedures, tasks, achievements and costs associated with semantic reconciliation and enrichment.

To save the users time

It is especially important to point out that, following DIGIBÍS' R&D&I philosophy, this methodology, as we have already said, has been applied to the two projects that can be consulted on the Linked Data microsite of the Digital Library of Castilla y León.

As you can see from the illustrations, from two authority records in MARC 21 format you get a high quality information that, and this is the most important thing, benefits the user when consulting a digital or virtual library, complying with the fourth law of the mathematician and librarian Ranganathan: to save the users time. ■



Virtual archive of the municipality of Castellón

On 16 April 2018, Castellón Town Council presented its new digital archive, the **Castellón Municipal Archive**. The event was headed up by the councillor for Culture, Verónica Ruiz, the councillor for Modernisation and Transparency, Ignasi García, and the municipal archivist, Elena Sánchez.

The digital archive is included in the Castellón Municipal Historical Archive, which manages and preserves the documentation generated by the Town Council since the 13th century and also holds an important newspaper, bibliographic and graphic collection.

The digital archive contains 98 periodical publications of the newspaper library (with more than 50,000 issues) and 380 photographs and illustrations.

Implemented in DIGIBIB

The Castellón Municipal Archive is implemented in the DIGIBIB library management system. As for the *software*, the project stands out for being the first instance of DIGIBIB to have a responsive or adaptive design, which means that the content of the website flows and adapts to different screen sizes, whether they are desktops, tablets, telephones or laptops:

- the menu items and the selection of languages, which until now were separate buttons, are brought together in the typical three-striped button that we can deploy when you tap it from a mobile device, either Android or iOS.
- similarly, the facets that appear, after a search, on the left of the screen in the interface of a desktop computer, are displayed, if accessed from a mobile device, by clicking on a clearly defined drop-down icon.
- page elements, such as carousel and presentation text, are readjusted and redistributed depending on the size of the access device

screen and the properties of the element itself.

- search results can be displayed on a computer in a mosaic view or as a list, a possibility that is reduced to a mosaic view on mobile devices for better visibility and usability.

The adaptive design meets all the functionalities of DIGIBIB

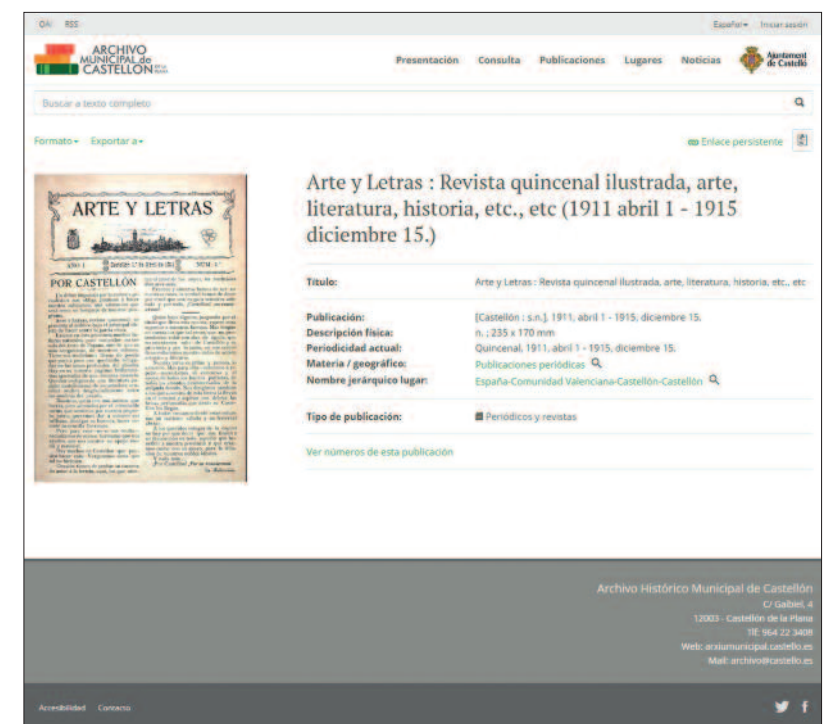
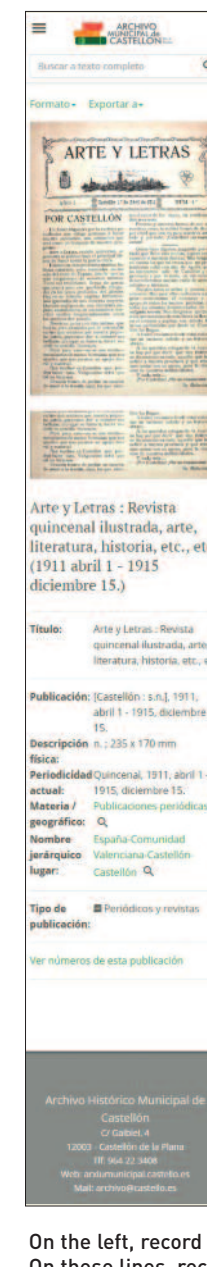
Although, as we have seen, the adaptive design has its requirements, it must be said that it still complies with all the devices, as is to be expected, with the complete functionalities of DIGIBIB; this is why, and because it is an instance of this application, as we have already said, it supports the ESE and EDM formats and incorporates an OAI-

PMH repository, an essential condition for all the digital documents of the Castellón Municipal Archive to be added -automatically- by **Hispana**, the national aggregator of digital resources of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, by **Europeana**, the European digital library, and by the great **WorldCat** catalogue. Thanks to the multilingual interface of DIGIBIB, the Archive can be consulted in Valencian and Spanish.

To conclude, we would like to share the words of the newspaper Levante about this Digital Archive: "This is one of the financially sustainable investments that consisted of providing [the Archive] a system that would allow them to manage its collections, manage the physical and digital collection in a fully integrated manner without the need for external applications, and allow the management of standardized metadata from bibliographic records, copies, authorities and objects.

This project also allows access to citizens through a modern website, with an improved search engine and an adaptable design that guarantees good performance on multi-resolution screens.

Finally, we should add that the more than 50,000 records in the Castellón Municipal Archive have already been **collected by Hispana** and OAIster, which means, in the latter case, that they have been **incorporated into WorldCat**. ■



On the left, record of a photograph on a desktop computer and on a tablet.
On these lines, record of a newspaper on a mobile phone and on the desktop computer.

The Polymath Virtual Library present in Wikidata

Present since May 2018 in the well-known digital encyclopaedia **Wikipedia**, the **Polymath Virtual Library of the Ignacio Larra-mendi Foundation**, implemented in version 10 of the DIGIBIB program of the DIGIBÍ company, also has a description in **Wikidata**, the free data-base, open and common to all **Wikimedia** projects.

Wikidata, a centralized warehouse of structured data

Wikidata works as a centralized warehouse of structured data that can be edited and used by both individuals and machines, which has made it an important source of Linked Open Data for many other databases, such as the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) or the.bne, a portal

Wikidata has been turned into an important source of Linked Open Data (LOD)

of linked open data from the Biblioteca Nacional de España which are, in turn, creators of open and linked authority data. Wikidata has been recently added to the "Linked Open Data Cloud".

Following Tim Berners-Lee's recommendations in his Linked Data-Design issues, both Wikidata and other authority databases such as VIAF, datos.bne.es, or the Virtual Polygraph Library, seek to link their descriptions to other sources through the Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs), just so that more can be discovered. And so there is an enormous increase in these reciprocal links between Wikidata and the authorities'

The collage illustrates the integration of the Polymath Virtual Library into the Wikidata ecosystem. It shows the library's Wikipedia entry, its structured Wikidata item with multilingual labels and statements, and the Wikidata homepage. A red circle highlights the 'edit data in Wikidata' button, indicating the library's active participation in the open data network.

files and vice versa, making the Linked Open Data network ever more extensive and dense.

The Polymath Virtual Library, almost a decade with LOD

The Polymath Virtual Library has been consuming and using Linked Open Data (LOD) in its authority records for almost a decade, assigning URI identifiers with HTTP protocol to them. Systematically, the records of people, entities, subjects and

The Virtual Polymath Library has been using Linked Open Data (LOD) for nearly a decade in their authority records

places are linked to other LOD resources on various bases: VIAF, data.bne, List of Subject Headings for public libraries in SKOS, Library of Congress Names, Bibliothèque Nationale de France (data.bnf.fr), Gemeinsame Normdatei (Deutschen Nationalbibliothek), International Standard Name Identifier, GeoNames, etc. All these features have been adapted by DIGIBÍ.

Thanks to its presence in Wikidata, the description of the Polymath Virtual Library can be used in all the Wikipedias in their different languages, and its URI can be incorporated into all the above-mentioned authority files. A new hub within the network of LOD. ■

Above the increasingly dense LOD cloud, you can see the Wikipedia entry of the Polymath Virtual Library and the editable Wikidata page. We also see the Wikidata home page and the Wikimedia home page with all the projects it develops.

With DIGIBIB, records automatically go into WorldCat

Bearing in mind that one of the greatest difficulties for the Spanish digital heritage is visibility, we can understand the importance of projects such as **Hispana** and **Europeana**, as they have taken a giant step forward in making digital content accessible to everyone through their respective digital platforms.

DIGIBÍS, aware of the importance of the visibility and accessibility of digitized information, decided from the very beginning to incorporate **OAI-PMH** technology into all its IT solutions: **DIGIBIB**, **DIGIARCH**, **DIGIMÚS** and **DIGIHUB**. **HISPANA** itself, also a development of **DIGIBÍS**, not only has the harvesting tool, but also automatically transfers all the information harvested to an OAI repository, which gives **Europeana** a fantastic possibility to add Spanish funds in a totally transparent way.

One of the best features of OAIster is that it automatically transfers digital items to WorldCat

If you are in OAIster...

Well, with the same technology, it is possible that digital materials from a virtual or digital library may be harvested by the University of Michigan-born **OAIster** Aggregation Service, which was acquired by **OCLC** in the first decade of the 21st century. Today OAIster has over 30 million digital objects harvested from thousands of OAI-PMH repositories. If you look in the directory of digitization projects harvested by OAIster you will find that there are a large number of Spanish OAI-PMH repositories, most of which are implemented in the **DIGIBIB** software, developed entirely by

DIGIBÍS, which gives great visibility to their collections of digital objects.

For example, the **Virtual Library of the School of Salamanca**, one of the microsites of the Polymath Virtual Library of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation, can be harvested by OAIster through its OAI-PMH repository.

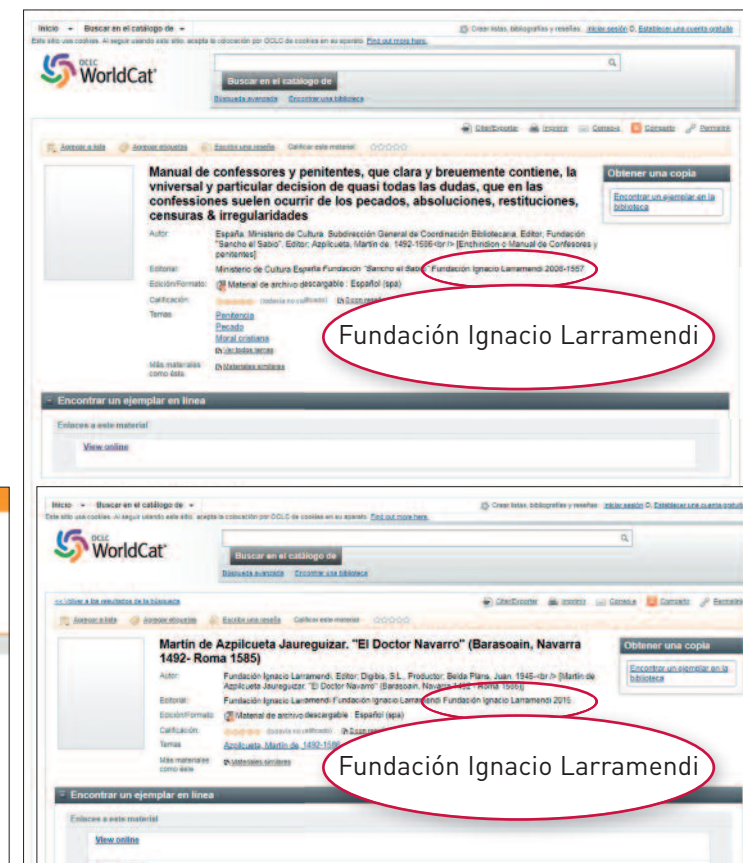
...These in the WorldCat

One of the best features of OAIster is that it automatically transfers digital items to **WorldCat**, which is, as you know, the world's largest collective catalogue; its numbers are dizzying: more than 425 million bibliographic records and more than 2.6 billion background and location records.

Therefore, the Salamanca School Virtual Library is included in WorldCat in a transparent and dynamic way. When there is a modification or update of the information in its MARC 21 records, it is automatically transferred to Dublin Core, which is the format that acts as the lowest common denominator in the OAI-PMH protocol.

The visibility of the Virtual Library of the Salamanca School and, therefore, of all the authors, ideas and works that make up the Salamanca School is a crucial aspect for the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation, which has been corroborated by the fact that the Max Planck Institute for the History of European Law, the Institute of Philosophy of the Goethe University of Frankfurt and the Academy of Science and Literature of Mainz have organised a conference entitled "The School of Salamanca: A Case of Global Knowledge Production", for which Xavier Agenjo, Project Director of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation, has been asked to participate and will present a paper entitled "Visibility and digital accessibility of the School of Salamanca in a Linked Open Data environment".

This paper rests, among other pillars, on the visibility that WorldCat provides to the digitized



On the left, a record of a work by Martín de Azpilcueta (top) and the polygraph study (bottom) in the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation's Polymath Virtual Library; on the right, the same works with WorldCat records offered in a fully transparent way.

works of the authors that make up the Salamanca School's Virtual Library, which achieves a far greater reach than if it were only available on the Polymath Virtual Library Website. Hispanic, Europeana, and WorldCat, are multiplying the reach of the Virtual Library in its efforts to make digital objects made up of digitized images and their corresponding metadata accessible.

In addition, the polygraph studies that the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation requests from university professors and researchers, in this example that we are putting forward these would be those dedicated to the authors of the Salamanca School, follow the general guidelines of the Poly-

math Virtual Library, so they benefit from their inclusion in WorldCat. Professor Juan Belda's study of **Martín Azpilcueta** is therefore **available in WorldCat**. The same applies to digital materials created by the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation from its own digitizations or by aggregating, and recataloguing, metadata from digital materials created by third parties.

In this way, both the works of the author that we have used as an example, Martín Azpilcueta, and the critical studies dedicated to him have gained greater visibility thanks to the collection of metadata provided by the use of OAI-PMH technology. ■

2018: European Year of Heritage Cultural and University of Salamanca

Two important cultural celebrations: 2018 has been declared the **European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH)** and this same year marks the **800th anniversary of the creation of the University of Salamanca**, the first medieval *Studium Generale*, which was named University.

The **Ignacio Larramendi Foundation**, in accordance with the purpose of bringing the cultural heritage closer to citizens, has received the honour –after the necessary request– of being able to use the AEPC logo for the **Virtual Library of the School of Salamanca**, implemented in the **DIGIBIB** software, developed by the **DIGIBÍS** company, thus joining the double anniversary of this year.

The logo has been awarded by the **National Coordinator of the AEPC in Spain**, a body of the Ministry of Culture and Sport.

Salamanca, as a university and knowledge centre, has always been an important focus of the activity of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation. The Virtual Library of the Salamanca School was one of the first to be created by the Foundation and has been updated for this anniversary.

Registered in the Spanish Golden Age, the School of Salamanca radiated its ideas to many of the jurists and economists of the time. Some of these ideas are even being further explored and are still valid today, for example, in international law.

Among its polygraphs, we can mention Francisco de Vitoria (1483-1546), Bartolomé de las Casas (1484-1565), Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda (1490-1573), Martín de Azpilcueta (1492-1586), Domingo de Soto (1495-1560), Melchor Cano (1509-1560), Diego de Covarrubias (1512-1577), Tomás de Mercado (1523-1575), fray Luis de León (1527-1591),

BIBLIOTECA VIRTUAL DE LA ESCUELA DE SALAMANCA

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Búsqueda de obras

2018 AÑO EUROPEO DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL #EuropeForCulture

VIII Centenario de la Universidad de Salamanca

- Presentación de la Fundación Ignacio Larramendi
- Presentación de la Biblioteca Virtual de la Escuela de Salamanca

La Escuela de Salamanca no sólo es la expresión con la que se denomina la obra de un conjunto importante de economistas, filósofos y juristas, sino, desde la perspectiva de la Biblioteca Virtual de Polígrafos, un avance tecnológico muy importante claramente alineado con el Linked Open Data.

Así, una escuela de pensamiento, vinculada con otras tan importantes como la Escuela Austríaca de Economía, se ha convertido, en 2011, también en la primera aplicación en España de una tecnología de vinculación de datos abiertos.

2018: Año Europeo del Patrimonio Cultural y 800 Aniversario de la Universidad de Salamanca

En 2018, coincidiendo con el 800 Aniversario de la Universidad de Salamanca, hemos solicitado para esta Biblioteca Virtual, y se nos ha concedido por parte del Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, el uso del logo de **2018 Año Europeo del Patrimonio Cultural**, una iniciativa de la Unión Europea, cuyo objetivo es celebrar la diversidad del patrimonio cultural europeo, animar a descubrir y cuidar el patrimonio cultural europeo y reforzar el sentimiento de pertenencia a un espacio europeo común.

El lema de esta iniciativa es: «Nuestro patrimonio: donde el pasado se encuentra con el futuro». Un lema que hacemos nuestro y que describe bien el sentido de nuestro trabajo diario.

El comienzo de la Universidad de Salamanca lo marca 1218, año de constitución del *Studium Generale*. Se da por seguro que el de Salamanca es el primer *Studium* de los constituidos en Europa que se denominó Universidad. Esta Biblioteca Virtual rinde tributo a una serie de profesores vinculados con esta Universidad, en el siglo XVI y comienzos del XVII, que constituyen, «con la posible excepción de la Escuela de Traductores de Toledo, la mayor aportación hasta el momento de España, en realidad de Hispanoamérica, al pensamiento occidental y mundial», como se dice en la [introducción](#).

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Juan de Mariana (1536-1624), José de Acosta (1540-1600) or Francisco Suárez (1548-1617). ■

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