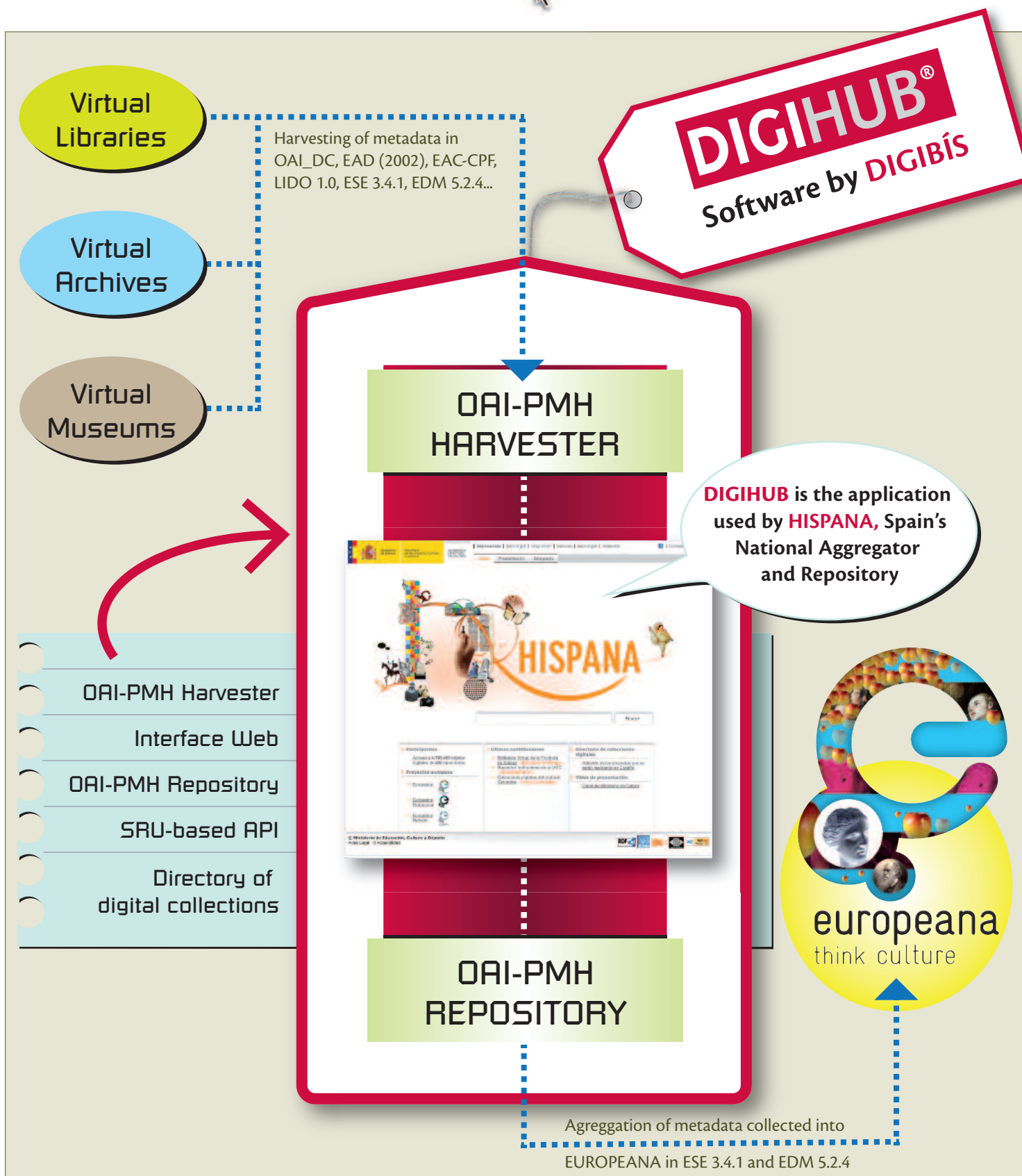


DIGICLIC

Information about enriched digitisation, proprietary software for the management of real and digital Libraries, Archives and Museums and international standards.



Editorial 3

INTERNATIONAL

DPLA

**Inauguration of the DPLA.
DIGIBÍS introduces its app** 4

Regulation

RDA: Year 1 4

Europeana

Third year of ENUMERATE 6

LIBRARIES

Proprietary developments

**Digital Library of the
Royal Academy of Medicine** 7

DIGIBIB 8: New features 8

**Presentation of the Virtual Library
of the Old School of Translators of Toledo** 10

**Advanced digitisation
at the Bank of Spain** 12

**Information system in the
National Nuclear Energy Council** 12

EVENINGS

Presentations

**e-Health as a key action
of the Digital Agenda For Europe** 13

**DIGIBÍS at the Third
Documentation Seminar** 14

**Digital Humanities: challenges,
achievements and future prospects** 15

News

El Greco 2014. DIGIBÍS Consulting 16



DIGICLIC

DIGIBÍS® Newsletter

Managing Director

Tachi Hernando de Larramendi

Project Director

Xavier Agenjo Bullón

Finance Director

Nuria Ruano Penas

IT Dept. Director

Jesús L. Domínguez Muriel

Art Director

Antonio Otiñano Martínez

Sales Director

Javier Mas García

Technology Coordinator

Francisca Hernández Carrascal

Administration

María Luz Ruiz Rodríguez (coord.)
José María Alcega Barroeta

IT Department

Andrés Viedma Peláez (coord.)
Feli Matarranz de Antonio (coord.)
Andrés Felipe Botero Zapata
Julio Diago García
Mercedes Marcos Santos
Andrés Moreno García
Rafael Roldán Tejedor
Fernando Román Ortega

Innovation Department

Paulo César Juanes Hernández (coord.)
Noemí Barbero Urbano
María Isabel Campillejo Suárez
Susana Hernández Rubio
Montserrat Martínez Guerra

Digitisation Department

Francisco Viso Parra (coord.)
María José Escuté Serrano
Álvaro Hernández Ríos
Amando Martínez Catalán
Javier Ramos Altamira

Documentation Department

Isabel Martín Tirado
Beatriz Pascual Fernández
Alicia Varela Villafranca
Luis Fernando Méndez Prado

Sales Department

José María Tijerín Gómez

**Coordination with the
Ignacio Larramendi Foundation**
Patricia Juez García

DIGIBÍS®

C/ Alenza, 4, 5ª planta
28003 Madrid
Tel.: 91 432 08 88
Fax: 91 432 11 13

digibis@digibis.com | www.digibis.com

Legal Deposit: M-18050-2009
ISSN (print): 1889-4968
ISSN (online): 1989-5194

DIGIHUB, data aggregation developed by DIGIBÍS

Over the last few years, the proliferation of OAI repositories has made it more necessary than ever, almost essential, to have OAI harvesters or aggregators for the metadata that continue to be entered into these OAI repositories so they can be accessed simultaneously. It is obvious that Europeana is an example of this metadata aggregation process, an example that the Digital Public Library of America has responded to by quickly beginning to add many records aggregated using the same procedures and using the same metadata profiles, i.e., the Europeana Data Model.

The Hispana example

In Spain, the situation has also adjusted to this model very closely and it represents one of the greatest success stories when it comes to cooperation between libraries, especially in a digital environment. Museums and archives have also joined in, though to a lesser extent. Hispana is an OAI aggregator that bases metadata harvesting on the OAI-PMH protocol and for which the figures on harvested digital objects, which are enormously large, correspond to over 200 OAI repositories. Furthermore, Hispana is capable of harvesting not only the required Dublin Core, as specified in the OAI-PMH protocol, but also about thirty different types of metadata, among which we can highlight the aforementioned Europeana Data Model due to its potential to be aggregated by Europeana.

Metadata aggregation
is a success story,
as shown by Hispana
and Europeana

The DIGIHUB software

Tachi Hernando de Larramendi, managing director at DIGIBÍS, has driven the creation of a fast and powerful software called DIGIHUB –the combination of an OAI repository and an OAI harvester, an SRU server and a directory of collections and digitisation projects–, which serves as a basis for Hispana. The software also allows for the use of different applications: from the Europeana API to its transformation into Linked Open Data, for which it has been essential to link it with other value vocabularies such as the Skosified Lista de Encabezamientos de Materia (LEM). The Polymath Virtual Library also uses a version of DIGIHUB for aggregation and reuse of records coming from Europeana and their incorporation into its own OAI repository where they are later transformed into MARC 21/RDA records in a semi-automated fashion. ■

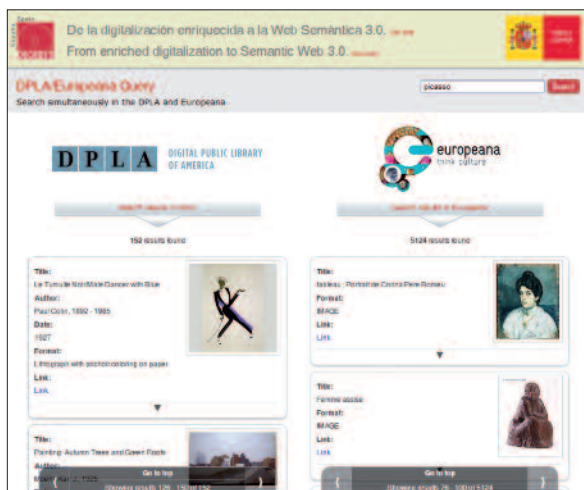
Inauguration of the DPLA. DIGIBÍS introduces its app

As scheduled, on 18 April 2013, the website of the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) was published. The planned inauguration could not be held since, just three days before the event and during the Boston Marathon attack, there was an attack in front of the Boston Public Library, where the new digital library has been installed and, obviously, the inauguration had to be postponed.

However, the website of the DPLA could be accessed from the date planned, showing, right from the start, the application developed by DIGIBÍS that allows for the joint consultation of the DPLA and Europeana through simultaneous management of their respective APIs.

Spain Brand

The characteristics of this app, represented by a butterfly as a reference to the "butterfly effect" (as it shows that an app created in Claudio Coello street in Madrid can have repercussions in European countries and in the United States of America), have made the Spain Brand to deem it appropriate to include it in its project portfolio, which was shown on the website of the app through the use of the corresponding logo.



The DIGIBÍS app and consultation of the DPLA and Europeana.

One of the essential aspects of the DPLA is its Metadata Application Profile (MAP) which, at the moment of publication of the DPLA on the website, is at version 3. Another fundamental aspect

The DIGIBÍS App shows the analogy between both digital libraries

is the reuse of OAI-ORE as well as qualified Dublin Core and, especially, of the Europeana Data Model, which is the truly essential aspect.

Without a doubt, this choice –already announced at the technical meeting of Europeana mentioned in DIGICLIC 8– will greatly promote interoperability of both digital libraries within a Linked Open Data environment.

Joint work with Europeana

Europeana has not only represented one of the basic models regarding the structure of information in the DPLA but all sorts of joint committees have also been set up to study the problems stemming from the management of digital objects in archives, libraries and museums simultaneously.

The advantage of Europeana, measured in terms of time, serves as a model to the DPLA, as can be seen in rights management or setting up virtual exhibits. Without a doubt, in the next few years or even in the next few months, a greater number of equivalent initiatives will be seen in light of the similarity of the data structures and, above all, of the bibliographical, archival and museological goals of both projects. ■

RDA: Year 1

On 31 March 2013, according to forecasts, the three largest national libraries in the United States as well as a significant group of American, European and Australasian national libraries, started using RDA cataloguing.

As mentioned in DIGICLIC 8, a significant number of fields and sub-fields was defined and re-defined so that the cataloguing rules established by RDA could be codified more appropriately. The entry into production of RDA marked the beginning of a truly significant change in paradigms for libraries around the world as the cataloguing

the MARC21 format, that allows for data encoding compliant with RDA, to be adapted to these new rules.

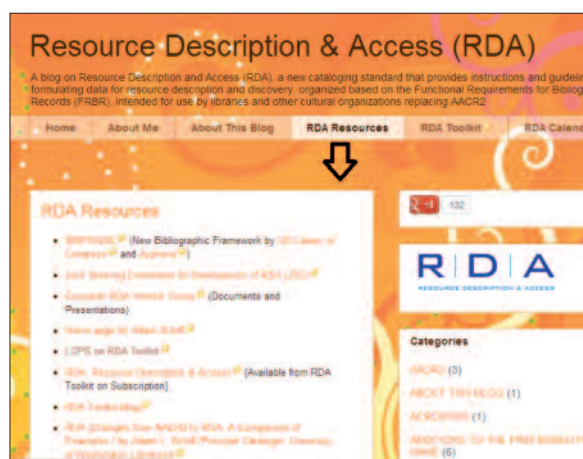
This is how it was done and, indeed, subsequent versions of the MARC21 format have been advancing on this path. Continuously, the DIGIBIB software has made the effort of implementing all changes in each new version of MARC21, which has made it possible to catalogue according to RDA at all times. A clear example of this situation can be seen in the authority records of the Polymath Virtual Library, especially records that

The RDA begins a change in the paradigm of automated cataloguing

were codes based on AACR2, which had represented an international reference, were finally being replaced in successive initiation phases. The same thing happened in Spain where *Cataloguing Rules* were not exactly compliant with AACR2, even though they did not leave Spanish cataloguing tradition behind, especially to avoid disrupting the catalogues with the implementation of access points that were very different in their structure and format. Soon, automatic cataloguing in the National Library using the Ariadna integrated system with the retrospective reconversion processes completely transformed that approach.

MARC21 Format Adaptation.

As mentioned, for RDA cataloguing to be feasible within an automated system, it is essential for



Blog about the progress of RDA.

correspond to the person and not to the person *names*, in this case Polymaths.

MARBI Cancellation.

In the MARBI meeting in June 2013, another important event that also represents a milestone in cataloguing took place: the cancellation of MARBI itself (even though this was publicly disclosed later) to be substituted by the MARC Advisory Committee (MAC) that would take care not only of maintaining the MARC21 format but also of following up on the BIBFRAME project.

In short, this is a huge change in cataloguing realities and prospects for all libraries in the world. ■

Third year of ENUMERATE

Throughout the first half of 2013, the ENUMERATE team benefited from the collaboration of over 50 experts in different fields of cultural heritage connected to ministries of culture, memory institutions, universities and creative companies. Their goal was to establish a methodology that would refine how to measure and how to better understand the cost of digitisation, as well as access and use of digital collections.

In fact, in April 2013, national coordinators played an important role in establishing the methodology to analyse not only the aspects that were just mentioned but also the size of digital collections and the cost of digitisation.

Preparation of the Second General Survey

During the first half of the year, the second general survey has been under development in great detail in order to be able to compare the results of the first survey more precisely. To do this, the questions have been revised and a larger number of participating institutions has been sought.

There are results that can be studied already, related to the four central questions of the project:

- The size of the digital collections

- The cost of digitisation
- Access and use of digital collections
- Digital preservation

This last aspect was excluded from the themed survey as it was decided that it should be covered by a specific questionnaire. Probably, at this stage of the project, which is perhaps too complex, it

The second
general survey
is already being
prepared

would have been premature and inefficient to address it.

Thanks to the analysis of responses, it has been possible to prepare a second, much more precise questionnaire that is intended to be implemented in the second quarter of 2013. These themed surveys can be accessed at the project's website (<http://enumeratedataplatform.digibis.com/>) and be reused and reanalysed, as they have been published according to CCO 1.0 (Public Domain Dedication).

Third meeting of the consortium: in Austria

The third meeting of all members of the ENUMERATE consortium is expected to take place in July 2013 at the National Library of Austria, with the purpose of analysing all aspects related to the information gathered thus far, as well as to review the responses and data obtained at different presentations, events and technical meetings held over the past few months. Among them, we can perhaps highlight the one that took place on 12 April in London, at the GLAM Wiki 2013 Conference, where Nick Poole presented the results of the project thus far. ■



Website of the comparison tool developed by DIGIBIS that allows for the real-time analysis of the results of all surveys according to different criteria.

Real Academia Nacional de Medicina Digital Library

The Real Academia Nacional de Medicina, founded on 28 April 1881, has an extraordinary bibliographic collection. In the first half of 2013, they decided to create a digital library and decided to count on DIGIBÍS for the implementation of the DIGIBIB software as well as for digitisation of the bibliographic materials.

It also had the support of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport to develop OAI-PMH repositories that could contribute to Hispana and Europeana.

BIBFRAME: short for de Bibliographical Framework Transition Initiative

DIGIBÍS also implemented version 7.0 of its DIGIBIB software and proceeded to digitise the materials specified, totalling 23,957 multimedia objects.

The oldest printed book dates back 1850 and the oldest manuscript dates back to 1738. As other DIGIBÍS implementations, it features an OAI-PMH repository adapted to the Europeana Data Model version 5.2.4 and supports Linked Open Data technologies. It identifies resources using URIs and allows for content negotiation so that the resources can be accessed in different representations, including the Europeana Data Model in RDF.

Visibility in Hispana, OAIster, and Europeana

By having these features and subsystems, the library was harvested by Hispana and, through it, by Europeana, where this collection of assets can

be accessed. Furthermore, it was then harvested by OAIster and, therefore, become part of the WorldCat.

It should be noted that the bibliographic records can be exported in a very wide set of metadata schemas, as well as in BibTex and in SWAP (by JISC) to make it easier to be reused by managers of bibliographic citations.

The entire process entailed an approximate workload of six months from the awarding of the project to the harvesting of metadata by Hispana and OAIster, thereby showing the capacity of DIGIBÍS to perform all the processes involved in the creation of a virtual library in an integrated fashion, from the digitisation and generation of digital objects as well as the assignment of metadata to harvesting by third parties from its OAI repository.

Naturally, the website of the Real Academia features excellent SEO due to the sitemaps and metadata used. ■



Home page of the Digital Library of the National Royal Academy of Medicine.

DIGIBIB 8: New features

In the 5th issue of DIGICLIC, we spoke of the new modules and developments that Tachi Hernando de Larramendi, managing director of DIGIBÍS, decided to incorporate into DIGIBIB 7.0. Generally and annually, new versions of DIGIBIB always incorporate the latest update of the MARC 21 format but there are also many other features, sometimes requested by customers and sometimes born of the design of the IT and innovation teams at DIGIBÍS. Furthermore, version 8.0, released in 2013, includes some particularly important features.

Full use of the RDA and MARC 21 standards

All the new fields defined in the MARC21 format for use in the RDA (e.g., 37 X) are visible and browsable in all DIGIBIB display formats.

The import of bibliographic and authority records in MARC XML is facilitated. As cataloguers and metadata specialists know, the publishing of MARC records and, especially, batch modifications prior to integration become much easier if they are made on XML records. For instance, importing authority records from VIAF requires very few steps with this feature and offers the advantage of importing very complete records, including the URIs and identifiers (e.g.: ISNI) that VIAF adds to all its resources.

Batch import of authority records from external sources also required greater control over the processes of data substitution and merging. DIGIBIB 8.0 users can choose to prioritise existing authority records in their databases or those they wish to import. Thus, an existing record can be completely substituted or only fields that do not conflict with the existing record can be updated. In this way, the batch import of authority records can affect both records that already exist in the database and new ones.

In the multimedia object group management module, a feature has been added to search for groups lacking a representative image. The rep-

Alfonso X, Rey de Castilla, 1221-1284	
Formato:	MARC 21 etiquetado
[Aplicar] [Exportar]	
marcxml rda rda-xml rda-xml	
LDR	000000000 000000000 4500
001	POL120090013193
003	FILA
005	20131113110554.0
008	090822n az nnaaa n a a d
024 7	\$a http://dbpedia.org/resource/Alfonso_X_of_Castile \$2 un
024 7	\$a http://viaf.org/viaf/66476694 \$2 un
024 7	\$a http://id.worldcat.org/fast/49335 \$2 un
024 7	\$a http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n80010185 \$2 un
024 7	\$a http://data.bnf.fr/11997785/alfonse_10 \$2 un
024 7	\$a http://id-nb.info/gnd/11864811X \$2 un
040	\$a BVFIL \$b spa \$c BVFIL \$e rda
046	\$f 1221 \$g 1284
100 0	\$a Alfonso \$b X \$c Rey de Castilla \$d 1221-1284
370	\$a Toledo \$c España \$f Castilla-La Mancha
370	\$b Sevilla \$c España \$f Andalucía
372	\$0 FLA2011000295 \$a Astronomía
372	\$0 FLA20100023785 \$a Derecho
372	\$0 FLA20120000926 \$a Poesía galico-portuguesa
373	\$0 FLA20120000687 \$a Escuela de Traductores de Toledo
374	\$0 FLA20100034729 \$a Reyes y soberanos
374	\$0 FLA20110001841 \$a Astrónomos
374	\$0 FLA20100024058 \$a Juristas
374	\$0 FLA20100025697 \$a Historiadores
374	\$0 FLA20110000448 \$a Científicos
375	\$a 1221-1284

RDA Information about the person (not about the name of the person) coded in MARC 21 format.

The semantic enrichment of persons and entities complies with the requirements of RDA, codified in MARC 21

representative image is associated to each bibliographical record and is presented as a thumbnail that can be clicked to access the complete digital object.

Improvements in the Web search module

A series of improvements have been included in the Web search module, some of them aimed at improving the performance of the search engine in balanced engines or at facilitating the processes to generate indexes and other improvements that are much more visible to users. Among the most important ones, we can mention the possi-

bility of generating a PDF file upon request from the user in order to facilitate downloading and printing multi-page objects or the offering the possibility of searching by sections (groups of documents by subject or type of document) in the advanced search.

Integration with Google Analytics

As highlighted in the project developed by ENUMERATE, one of the crucial aspects in the management of digital libraries and the evaluation of their impact on users is that of access statistics for digital objects and their monitoring.

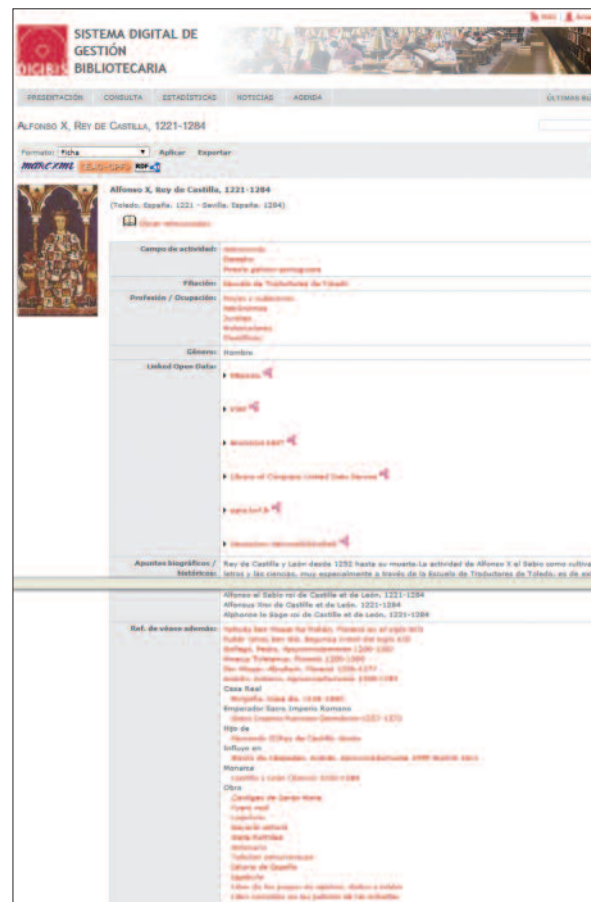
DIGIBIB version 8.0 incorporates, in addition to DIGIBIB's own statistics, Google Analytics integration. In this way, it is possible to record searches performed in a catalogue and obtain a report of these searches. Also, each access to a group of digital or multimedia objects that takes place on the website is recorded.

The Europeana Data Model is the European implementation of Linked Open Data and the DPLA reuses it as one of its space names

Another one of the innovations incorporated into DIGIBIB 8.0 refers to the use of QR-Codes to display persistent links and for these links to also be available in the thumbnails and representative images of digital objects. Persistent links are

Persistent links and QR codes

Another one of the innovations incorporated into DIGIBIB 8.0 refers to the use of QR-Codes to display persistent links and for these links to also be available in the thumbnails and representative images of digital objects. Persistent links are



Semantic enrichment of a record with external sources: DBpedia, VIAF, FAST and LOD National Libraries.

even more necessary in the Linked Open Data environment.

DIGIBIB 7.0 already supported Linked Open Data technology and the Europeana Data Model 5.2.2 but, in 2013, two new versions of the EDM were drafted, 5.2.4, which represented a fundamental change from the previous version as it did not require the use of proxies, and 5.2.4, published in late July 2013.

DIGIBÍS decided to incorporate these changes in version 8.0 because, even though they may entail a certain slowdown in the implementation of the new versions, it was worthwhile to include such important changes.

This temporary extension also allowed for the incorporation of DIGIBIB 8.0 to update number 16 of MARC 21 of 21 April 2013. ■

Presentation of the Virtual Library of t

The presentation of the Virtual Library of the Old School of Translators of Toledo took place on 28 May 2013 at 19.00 at the Real Fundación de Toledo. This project featured the collaboration of the Fundación MAPFRE and the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi, which, on this occasion, were joined by the Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha with the purpose of having the current School of Translators of Toledo participate in the development of this library.

The presentation was delivered by Fernando Ledesma, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Real Fundación de Toledo; Miguel Ángel Collado Yurita, rector of the Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha; Javier Morales, General Director of Culture of the Comunidad de Castilla-La Mancha; Xavier Agenjo Bullón, Project Manager of the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi; José Luis Bueren Gómez-Acebo of the Biblioteca Nacional de España, participating on behalf of Europeana, Luis Hernando de Larramendi, executive vice-president of the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi; and Alberto Manzano Marcos, chairman of the Fundación MAPFRE.

The Virtual Library, located on the FIL website (<http://www.larramendi.es>) and, once again, supported by DIGIBÍS technology and design as well as, due to her special interest in matters related to the preservation of cultural heritage, by its managing director Tachi Hernando de Larramendi. It holds over 1,500 manuscripts and old printed materials from libraries all over Europe, a clear sign of the importance of Toledo's role as cultural crossroads during the 12TH and 13TH centuries, not only for the transfer of science and thought from Greece and Rome but also from Persia, India and even the Islamic culture of the East and of Al-Andalus itself.

Direct access to ancient manuscripts and printed materials

Works and translations of this complex cultural phenomenon are often cited but this is rarely done



on a first-hand basis, especially due to the dispersion that can now be overcome by information and communication technology. In fact, the 29 million digital objects of Europeana are reused in this Library, through DIGIBÍS' own developments that make it possible for records that are retrieved from the European database to be integrated into the MARC repository of the Larramendi Virtual Library. Once there, they are re-catalogued, espe-

Translators and commentators are treated as "persons" with enriched authority records

cially with very rich MARC21/RDA authority records used by the micro-sites of this library.

Furthermore, these authority records are hyperlinked, using URIs, to value vocabularies such as VIAF, DBpedia, FAST, the authority records of the National Library and, especially and in particular, the 37X fields of the authority records through links to the Skosified Lista de Encabec.

The Old School of Translators of Toledo



From left to right: José Luis Bueren Gómez-Acebo of the National Library of Spain, intervening on behalf of Europeana; Alberto Manzano Marcos, Chairman of the MAPFRE Foundation; Javier Morales, general director of Culture of the Community of Castilla-La Mancha; Fernando Ledesma, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Foundation of Toledo; Luis Hernando de Larramendi, Executive Vice-President of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation; Miguel Ángel Collado Yurita, Rector of the University of Castilla-La Mancha; Xavier Agenjo Bullón, Project Director of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation.

Since the Europeana API runs every time the database is queried, the reader handling the microsite of the Old School of Translators of Toledo can obtain an increasingly large number of records as new materials from different data providers are incorporated into Europeana. This guarantees the constant update of the information, as well as an increase in the number of records that can be retrieved.

The Virtual Library is divided into three sections. The Raymond period, driven by Raymond of Toledo; the Transition Period, promoted by Rodrigo Jiménez de Rada; and a third period driven by Alfonso X the Wise. Translators and commentators translated and commented on fifty authors from the different cultural fields mentioned and drafted their own works, among which



we can highlight that of Domingo Gundisalvo, which contains has a magnificent study, commissioned by the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation –following the methodology of these virtual libraries– to Nicola Polloni: “Domingo Gundisalvo, translator and philosopher”, which can be accessed from the microsite in different formats (PDF, EPUB and MOBI).

Preliminary texts

The introduction, “The School of Translators of Toledo, RDA and the Europeana Data Model”, written by the Project Director of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation and Patricia Juez, is a review of the cultural phenomenon of Toledo and its historical-critical interpretations in the last two centuries, as well as a technological review of the data model used in the microsite and its features in terms of both library science and IT.

There is also a “Note on the digital edition of the Virtual Library of the Old School of Translators of Toledo” which, among other things, deals with a central issue that Europeana and digital libraries in general have to face: the differences between the date of creation of a digital object and the date found in the printed footer or in the *incipit* or *explicit* of the manuscript, which represents quite a significant problem. ■

Advanced digitisation at the Banco de España

One of the characteristics of the DIGIBÍS company is its versatility. This is a company capable of adapting to any type of environment and of working with any type of documentation.

In the case of the Banco de España, the digitisation of which was awarded to DIGIBÍS through a public tender, one of the most important conditions that were required was complete security. Therefore, DIGIBÍS set up completely autonomous equipment capable of working offline, with no connection with the central offices whatsoever, in an area specified by the Banco de España. The software application that was chosen for the consultation of materials was DIGIARCH WEB, with

Because of their
confidentiality, the
project is characterized
by its management
over the Intranet

the idea that it could be made available through the Intranet in the future.

Digitisation and confidentiality

Minutes of governance bodies dating back to 2006 were digitised. For their great historical importance and the attention that this institution pays to preservation in the long term, the Banco de España decided that image resolution should be 600 dpi, which is only possible through the use of the most modern scanners. In fact, this is one of the few projects of its kind carried out in Spain.

The work included identification of the documentary units and capturing metadata about them, in addition to a customised development



Database of Books of Governing Bodies of the Banco de España.

that DIGIBÍS had to create to be able to dump part of the digitised information into the Corporate Document Manager.

The DIGIARCH WEB software is perfectly adapted to consultation and manages information according to the ISAD (G) and ISAAR (CPF) standards, as well as Encoded Archival Description and Encoded Archival Context. ■

Information system in the Consejo Nacional de Energía Nuclear

As is the case for other institutions that handle documentation for internal use, the Consejo Nacional de Energía Nuclear had a documentary manager that did not take advantage of advancements in new information structures based on MARC21 and RDA.

In this case, the implementation process for the new information system was based on mapping the information into DIGIBIB which, as was done for the Banco de España, had to work via Intranet only.

With the new system, the Consejo can establish links in Linked Data environments, as this technology does not necessarily entail that digital objects and resources need to be open. ■

eHealth as a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe

On many occasions, people have insisted that Europeana represents Action Key number 15 in the Digital Agenda for Europe as well as that this Agenda includes all kinds of initiatives connected by the application of Information and Communication Technologies in civil society.

DIGICLIC 6 already reported efforts related to eJustice, another one of the key actions in the Digital Agenda, when DIGIBÍS addressed the department for digital edition of the publications of the Consejo General del Poder Judicial.

On this occasion, DIGIBÍS and the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi presented the eHealth panorama, also considered a key action in the European Union, during the seminar "Participation of Civil Society: the role of foundations in the Health Sector", organised by the Spanish Association of Foundations on 27 February 2013 in Madrid, at the Conference Hall of the Fundación MAPFRE.

Xavier Agenjo, as project manager, participated on behalf of the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi, which presented eHealth, an initiative promoted by the Council of Europe, during a lecture titled "eHealth as a key action in the Digital Agenda for Europe 2020".

Europeana, eJustice and eHealth, key actions of the Digital Agenda

Due to the specialisation of the Fundación Ignacio Larramendi and

DIGIBÍS, emphasis was made on all aspects related to the processing of biomedical information and documentation, as well as the standards and standardised structures that these must follow so that reusing and exchanging information can effectively promote scientific research, clinical operations and citizens directly. ■



From left to right: Fernando Bandrés, director of the Advanced Studies Classroom of the Tejerina Foundation; Filomeno Mira, Chairman of the Prevention, Health and Environmental Institute of the MAPFRE Foundation; María Artola, managing director of the Autonomous University of Madrid Foundation; Carmen Hernando de Larramendi, patron of the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation; Javier Nadal, chairman of the Spanish Foundation Association and executive vice-president of the Telefónica Foundation; Honorio Carlos Bando, vice-chairman of Fundadeps and corresponding scholar at the National Royal Academy of Pharmacy; and Silverio Agea, general director of the Spanish Foundation Association.

DIGIBÍS at the XIII Fesabid Documentation Days

The Spanish Federation of Librarians and Documentalists (FESABID) held its XIII Spanish Documentation Days, which took place in Toledo on 24 and 25 May 2013.

DIGIBÍS participated in this Seminar as well as in DOCUMAT, the professional expo organised in the Arms Factory Technological Campus of the University of Castilla-La Mancha, with a stand featuring information about digital management software for libraries, archives and museums, as well as advanced digitisation processes.

Participation in the round table

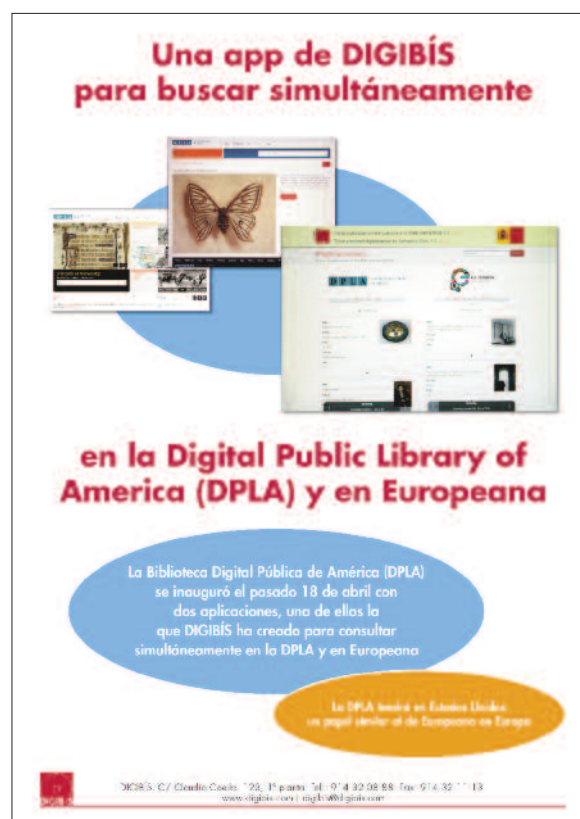
DIGIBÍS also participated in the round table titled: "Building balances: access and intellectual property", which dealt with the application of Linked Open Data in virtual libraries.

DIGIBÍS presented its latest developments in Virtual Libraries and Linked Open Data

Even though the title of the round table was slightly ambiguous, all presentations were related to Linked Open Data (LOD).

DIGIBÍS actively participates in the activities of professional associations of librarians, archivists, documentalists and curators by being systematically present at expos and technical seminars, not only with stands but with different types of participation related to the development of the different projects it carries out, as well as with the use of these developments in the rest of the industry.

The activities that took place on 24 and 25 May during the XIII Spanish Documentation Days,



One of the posters presented by DIGIBÍS at the Conference. It informs people about the app it has developed to access the DPLA and Europeana at the same time. You can read more about this topic on page 4.

which can be seen at the FESABID website (www.fesabid.org) showcase this strategy set out by the Managing Director, Tachi Hernando de Larramendi. ■

DIGIBÍS, development partner of SEDIC

DIGIBÍS is also a development partner of SEDIC and also raises awareness about this type of activities and others in the association's e-newsletter, in addition to doing so in this newsletter and through the website website (www.digibis.com), where you can download this publication, DIGICLIC, in PDF format, free of charge.

Digital Humanities: challenges, achievements and future prospects

Digital Humanities are areas of knowledge that have been greatly developed over the last few years. It is obvious that information and communication technologies have had a very important application in multiple tasks and, of course, this would also have to be true in a field as interrelated as that of archives, libraries and museums.

In the same way that Digital Humanities have always had a close relationship with traditional archives, libraries and museums, and will continue to do so, new virtual or digital libraries, archives and museums represent a magnificent data bank for them.

DIGIBÍS' extensive experience in this field

DIGIBÍS has extensive experience in this field and made an very significant contribution in the project of the *Complete Works* by Ortega y Gasset, which benefited from development, perhaps pioneering in Spain, summarised by the publishers as follows:

"This edition could be completed thanks to technological tools that are not usually used in a project of this magnitude. A significant portion of this has been the contribution of DIGIBÍS, with Tachi Hernando de Larramendi and Jesús Domínguez, as well as the advice of Xavier Agenjo Bullón, from the Ignacio Larramendi Foundation." *O.C.*, vol. X, p. 1270.

With this and further experience, DIGIBÍS was invited to present a paper at the Conference "Digital Humanities: challenges, achievements and future prospects", which took place at the University of la Coruña on 9 to 12 July 2013. The paper, drafted by Xavier Agenjo and Francisca Hernández, aroused considerable interest.

Billions of pages processed with OCR

The fundamental basis, the driving idea, is that, following systematic optical character recognition (OCR) according to the standard defined in the ALTO schema, digital hu-

manists already have an enormous amount of information they can use to work with tools and applications such as the ones developed by DIGIBÍS for this purpose.

If the figures of tens of millions of digital objects corresponding to all types of printed materials, manuscripts, archival materials, etc., which are impossible to measure in terms of their number of pages, not to mention their number of words and characters, are taken into account, we clearly find ourselves dealing with Big Data and it becomes clear that it is impossible not to take the joint future of Digital Humanities and the advanced digitisation of archives, libraries and museums very much into account. If this undoubted reality is reflected in the Linked Open Data environment, an unquestionable reality arises. The paper can be accessed in the "Articles, papers and presentations" section of the DIGIBÍS website. ■

Virtual Libraries are the great text repository for digital humanities



El Greco 2014. DIGIBÍS Consulting

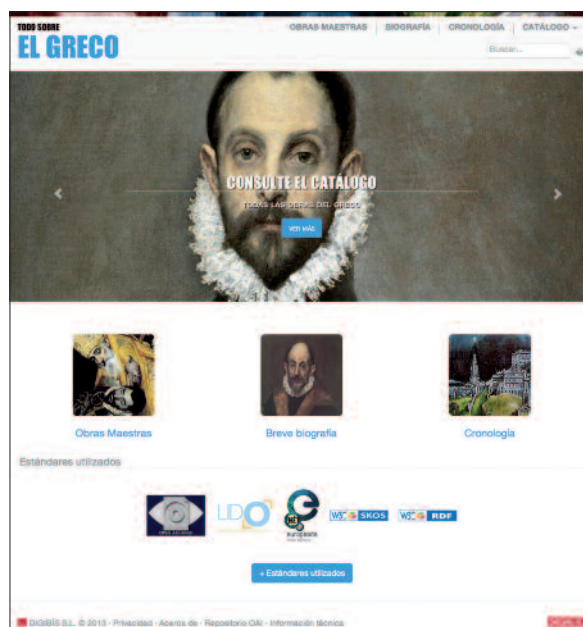
In the 8th issue of DIGICLIC, we mentioned two circumstances that allowed for the DIGIMUS application to be completely rewritten. We mentioned that it had begun due to a grant from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport to develop software for the international dissemination of Spanish Cultural Heritage, and we also mentioned that DIGIBÍS had been hired to draft a consultancy report about the creation of an informational system that could serve as support and gather all existing information about el Greco on the occasion of the commemoration of his centennial.

DIGIMUS uses OAI-PMH technology and LIDO and EDM standards

Both tasks have been completed and software is already available, with a structure based on LIDO and EDM, which has an OAI-PMH repository and a wide range of features that allow for interaction with the virtual representation of museum information.

An innovative and very functional application

Under the guidance of Tachi Larramendi, managing director at DIGIBÍS, the software has been developed in a responsive fashion, so it can be accessed from desktops, laptops, tablets and smartphones all over the world, which is why it is also multilingual, supports multiple alphabets (UNICODE), and includes a useful and very visual timeline that allows users to explore and display



Prototype homepage of the DIGIMUS application, prepared on the occasion of commemorating the fourth centennial of his death after the consultancy report DIGIBÍS was requested for the Fundación El Greco.

the works of the artist throughout the years as well as explore his artistic evolution.

The DIGIMUS 2.0 software allows users to access a selection of works and written biographies of artists, establishing semantic links to sources such as VIAF, DBpedia and Wikipedia and allows for developing an event timeline that describes the source and transmission of these works.

The use of events, as specified in LIDO, proves extraordinarily useful in defining the conceptual relationships between each of the works and their physical journey through different locations over time.

DIGIMUS is a very visual and functional application for the management of works of art, ideal for museums and temporary exhibits on the internet. ■