

Open Context: Editorial Co-production and Use of Linked Data in Archaeology

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OpenContext.org





Data as a Crystal Ball?



WE the PEOPLE

YOUR VOICE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

Help make We the People even better. Share your feedback on how this new platform can improve.

Share Your Feedback

OFFICIAL OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY RESPONSE TO Require free access over the Internet to scientific journal articles arising from taxpayer-funded research.

This response was published on February 22, 2013.

Increasing Public Access to the Results of Scientific Research

By Dr. John Holdren

Thank you for your participation in the We the People platform. The Obama Administration agrees that citizens deserve easy access to the results of research their tax dollars have paid for. As you may know, the Office of Science and Technology Policy has been looking into this issue for some time and has reached out to the public on two occasions for input on the question of how best to achieve this goal of democratizing the results of federally-funded research. Your petition has been important to our discussions of this issue.

Helpful Hints

Creating a duplicate or similar petition will make it harder for you to get an official response. Instead, sign and help promote the one that has already been created.

Recent Petitions

Recent Responses

CREATE A PETITION



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities



WE the PEOPLE YOUR VOICE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

Help make We the People even better. Share your feedback on how this new platform can improve.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities

MEGAN MOLTENI | SCIENCE | 02.13.17 | 5:35 PM

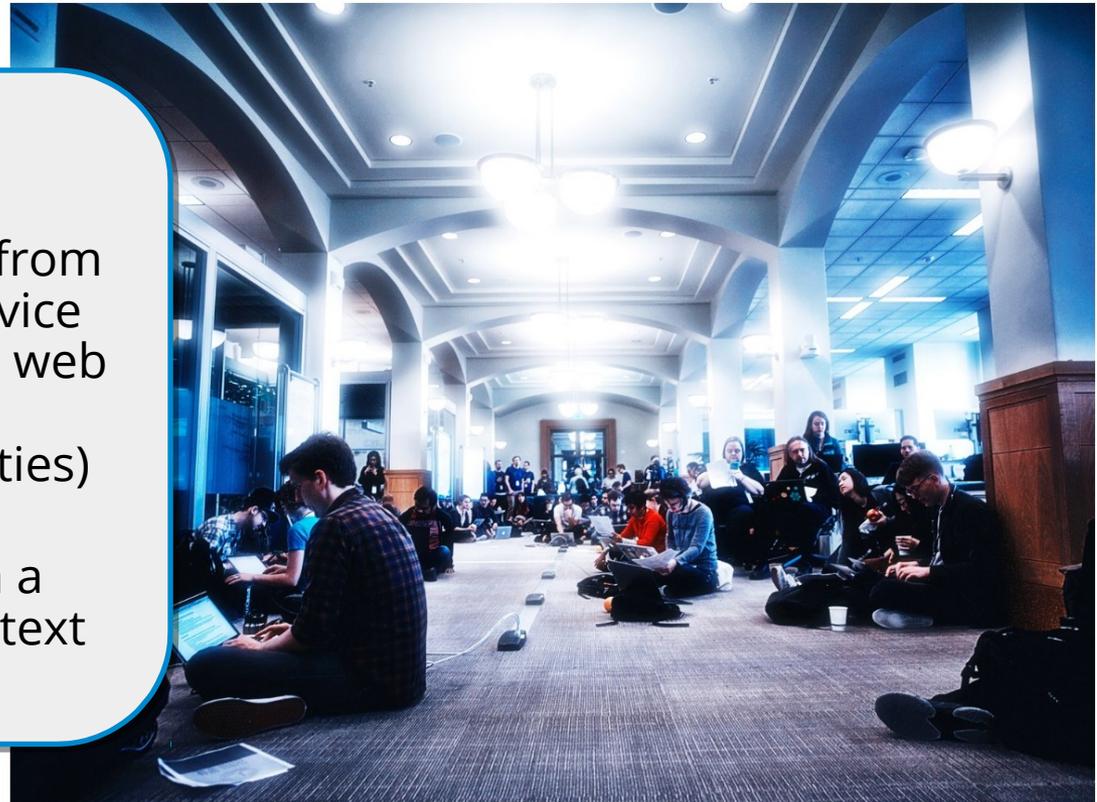
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DIEHARD CODERS JUST RESCUED NASA'S EARTH SCIENCE DATA

Data and Civil Society

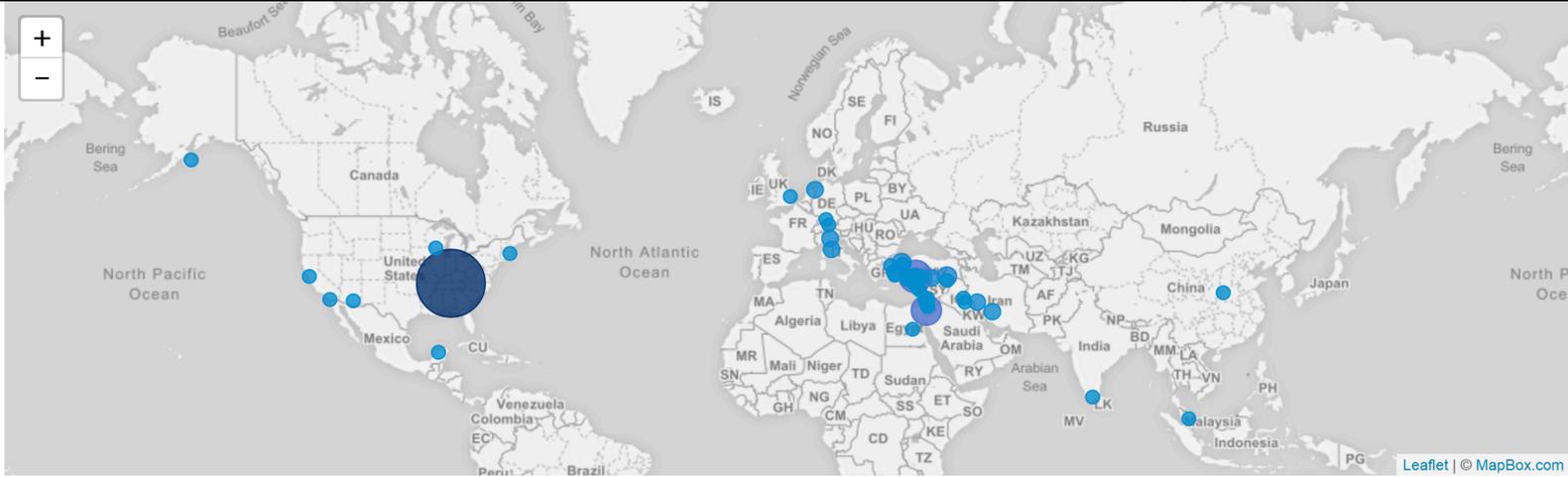
1. Helped archive > 1 TB from a US National Park Service database, and ~20,000 web pages (esp. under-represented communities)
2. Highlights how "Data Management" exists in a social and political context





Perverse Incentives

- Professional incentives reward wasted effort (paper or PDF only)
- Data often imposed on researchers as a compliance issue (Taylorism)



WELCOME TO OPEN CONTEXT

Publishing research data on the Web

Because data are for discovery and inspiration, not just management

Open Context: 10 years of iterative development

- **Linked:** Links with other systems & data (tDAR, EOL, ORCID, etc)
- **Open:** Code, data (mainly CC-BY) on GitHub, machine-readable formats, APIs
- **Long-term:** NSF, NEH data management. California Digital Library archiving.
- **Global:** Mirroring, collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute (DAI)
- **Recognition:** Awards from Digital Curation (2014), Archaeological Institute of America (2016), and the White House (2013)

Publication Types

Stand Alone	Poggio Civitate (Murlo)
Informatics Research	Digital Index of North American Archaeology; EOL Zooarchaeology
Grant Data Management	Seyitömer Höyük; Oracle Bones in East Asia; Others in preparation
Archival	ARCE Sphinx Project 1979-1983 Archive; Badè Museum of Biblical Archaeology; Ft. Snelling
Article Reproducibility	Sardis (NAA); Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age (NAA); Chogha Mish; Mesoamerican fauna (edited volume); Hesse Festschrift (and more...)
Supplement Monograph	Petra Great Temple; Kenan Tepe; Gabii; Early Bronze Age Numayra

ANTIQUITY

a review of world archaeology



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Home > Antiquity > Volume 88 > Issue 342 > Ceramics, trade, provenience and geology: Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age

Antiquity

Antiquity / Volume 88 / Issue 342 / December 2014, pp 1180-1200

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org.ezp-prod1.hul.harvard.edu/10.1017/S0003598X0011539X>

(About DOI), Published online: 19 January 2015

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Research

Ceramics, trade, provenience and geology: Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age

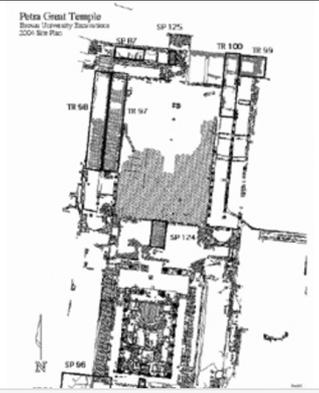
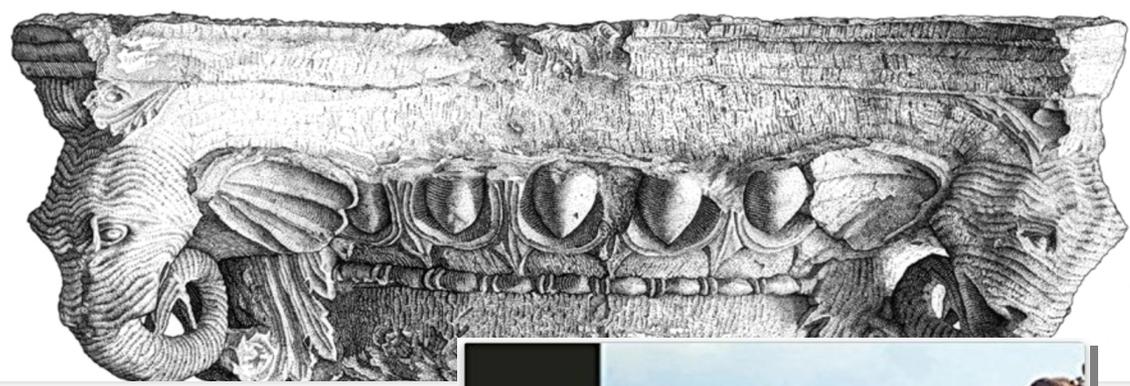
Peter Grave^{a1}, Lisa Kealhofer^{a2}, Ben Marsh^{a3}, Ulf-Dietrich Schoop^{a4}, Jürgen Seeher^{a5}, John W. Bennett^{a6} and Attila Stopic^{a6}

^{a1} Archaeomaterials Science Hub/Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology, University of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia

^{a2} Department of Anthropology & Department of Environmental Science, University of California, Santa Clara, CA 95053, USA

^{a3} Department of Geography & Department of Environmental Science, University of California, Santa Clara, CA 95053, USA

Enhance the reproducibility of published claims

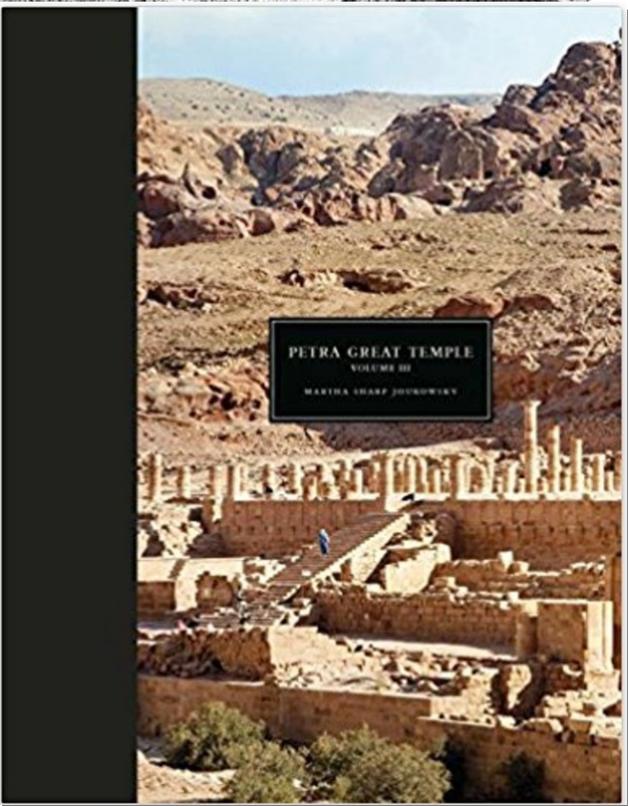


Project
Petra Great Temple Excavations
Brown University Excavations at the Great Temple

Project Abstract

Great Temple Excavation Database:
This project represents the comprehensive record of the excavations from 1993 - 2006.

About the Great Temple: The Great Temple is a Hellenistic-period and demonstrates that the values of the Hellenistic period of decoration of structures with frescos and architectural sculpture. This blending of different cultures and money and energy. This blending of different cultures, elephant heads, frescos, elegantly carved pilasters.



Suggested Citation

Martha Sharp Joukowsky. "Petra Great Temple Excavations". (2007) Martha Sharp Joukowsky (Ed.) . Released: 2007-11-11. Open Context. <<http://opencontext.org/projects/A5DDBEA2-B3C8-43F9-8151-33743CBDC857>> ARK (Archive): <http://n2t.net/ark:/28722/k20r9w91w>

Browse Project

10 year time lag between online publication and print

from

an
ic
inc
e use of

Map of Counts by Region

1,146,063 Records



↓ General Keyword Search

Search Filters

Collection is not filtered. Select query options below.

Filtering Options

↓ Context

United States	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="396,010"/>
Turkey	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="353,942"/>
Jordan	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="128,792"/>
Italy	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="81,581"/>
Iran	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="32,487"/>
Germany	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="21,512"/>
Cyprus	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="14,510"/>
Israel	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="10,247"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="button" value="i"/>	<input type="button" value="3,143"/>

Why a Publishing Metaphor?

1. Editorial (curatorial) co-production
2. Promote vision of data as more than a "residue" of research

Raw Data Can Be Unappetizing



Researchers need help turning a raw manuscript into a publication. Similarly with data.

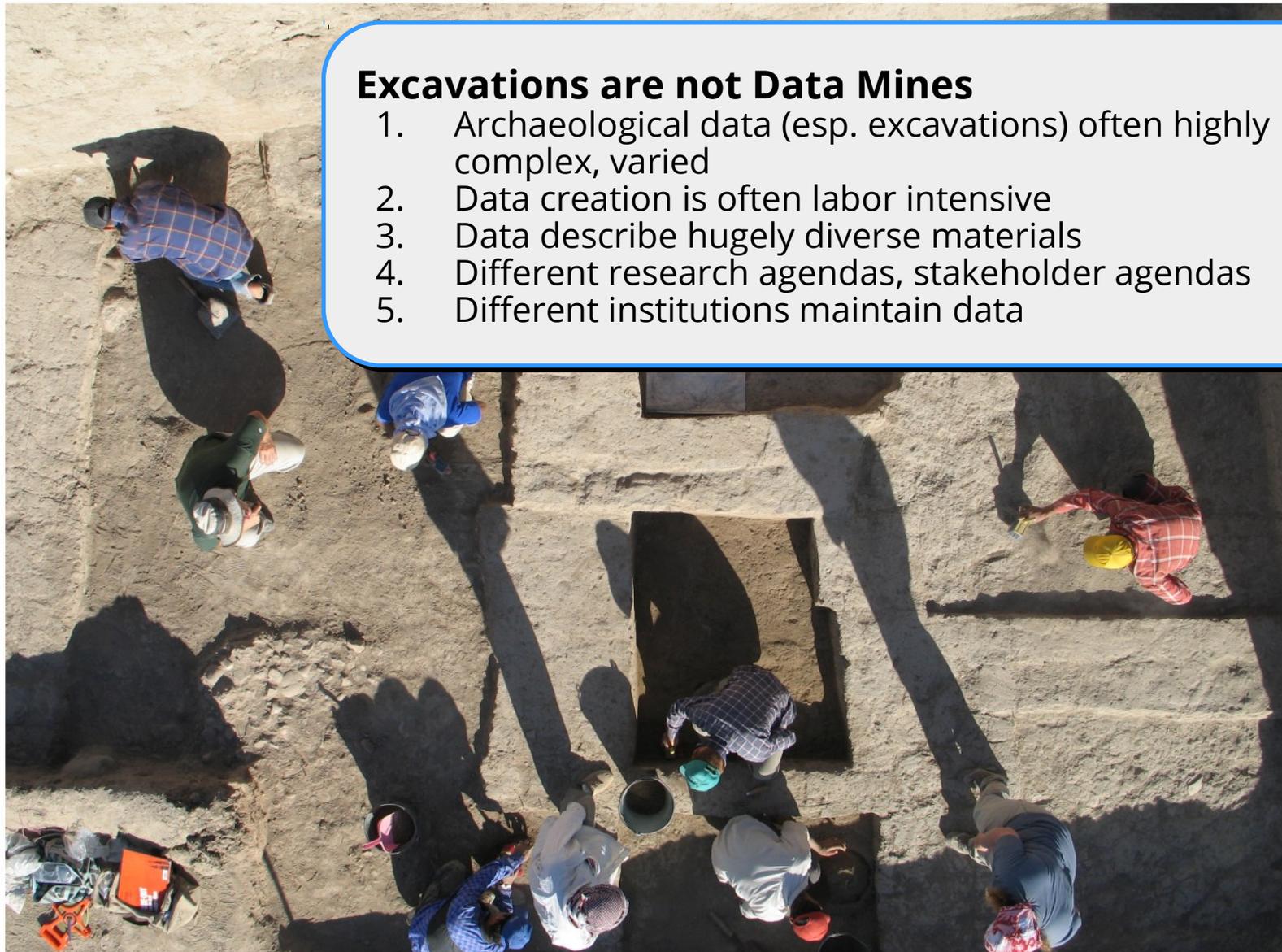
Context: Turkey / Kenan Tepe / Area D / Trench 8 / Locus 65 → D-8-2005-06-09-Locus-F9 (Image, Full size)

Fullsize Image

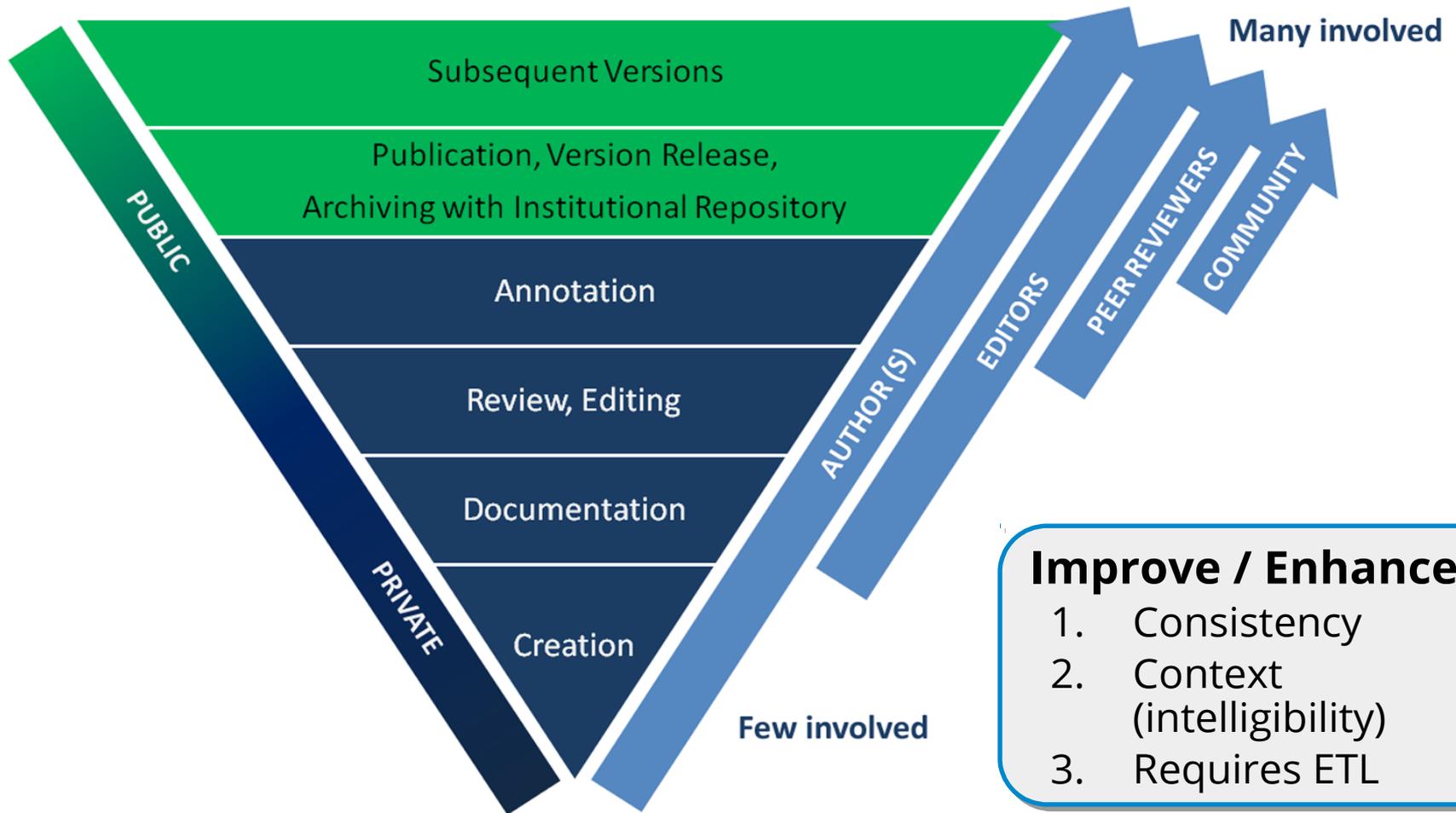
[Download File](#)

Excavations are not Data Mines

1. Archaeological data (esp. excavations) often highly complex, varied
2. Data creation is often labor intensive
3. Data describe hugely diverse materials
4. Different research agendas, stakeholder agendas
5. Different institutions maintain data



Publishing Workflow



Improve / Enhance

1. Consistency
2. Context (intelligibility)
3. Requires ETL

Annotation Vocabularies

Biological Taxonomy Vocabulary
British Museum Thesaurus
CIDOC-CRM
Concordia
Digital Index of North American
Archaeology Vocabulary
Dublin Core Terms
Eastern Woodlands Household
Archaeology Data Project
Encyclopedia of Life
GeoNames
Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus
Information Artifact Ontology
Kerameikos.org
Levantine Ceramics Project
Library of Congress Subject Headings
Open Context (General)

Open Context Zooarchaeology
Annotations
ORCID
Paleoindian Database of the Americas
(PIDBA)
PeriodO
Pleiades
RDF-Schema
Simple Knowledge Organization System
(SKOS)
tDAR Site Name Keywords
UBERON (Uber Anatomy Ontology)
Units of Measurement Ontology
Wikidata
WikiMapia
Wikipedia
WorldCat

Annotation Vocabularies

Biological Taxonomy Vocabulary
British Museum Thesaurus
CIDOC-CRM
Concordia
Digital Index of North American
Archaeology Vocabulary
Dublin Core Terms
Eastern Woodlands Household
Archaeology Data Project
Encyclopedia of Life
GeoNames
Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus
Information Artifact Ontology
Kerameikos.org
Levantine Ceramics Project
Library of Congress Subject Headings
Open Context (General)

Open Context Zooarchaeology
Annotations

ORCID
Paleoindian Database of the Americas
(PIDBA)
PeriodC
Pelagides
RDF-Schema
Simple Knowledge Organization System
tDAR Site Name Keywords
Units of Measurement Ontology
Wikidata
WikiMapia
Wikipedia
WorldCat

Linked (Open) Data:

**Web Identifiers (URIs) to
reference shared concepts**

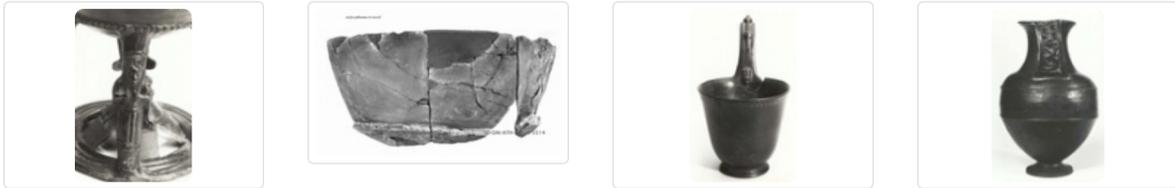
Category or Type: **Bucchero**

Description of this Category / Type Arachne Comparanda **More ▾**

↕ Descriptions (1)

Descriptive Variable	Value(s)
Arachne comparative material	<p>Arachne has: 245 related item(s) with images</p> <p>Browse these comparanda: [Link to Arachne search results]</p> <p>Open Context editors identified materials in Arachne likely to be relevant for comparison to this type. Arachne is the central object database of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) and the Archaeological Institute of the University of Cologne.</p>

↕ Linked Media (50)



Suggested Citation

Anthony Tuck. "Bucchero". (2012) In *Murlo*. Anthony Tuck (Ed.) . Released: 2012-07-06. Open Context. <<http://opencontext.org/types/252A30E2-3F6C-4BB8-1148-FD2D27436185>>

Editorial Status

●●●○
Managing editor reviewed

Part of Project

[Murlo](#)

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To the extent to which copyright applies, this content carries the above license. Follow the link to understand specific permissions and requirements.
Required Attribution: Citation and reference of URIs (hyperlinks)

Connects data to wider world of contributions!



Citation	Cite Archaeological Entities (sites, coins, bones, etc)	Cite Digital Files (can contain thousands of items)
Granularity	High ("1 URI per potsherd")	Low (information aggregated in big files)
Discovery, Querying	Common schema, common index for content, not just metadata	Index metadata only, content is more opaque
Cost	Expensive "boutique publishing"	Cheaper, easier to scale. Self-service models.



Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian



ISSN: 0163-9269 (Print) 1544-4546 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/wbss20>

Comparing Digital Archaeological Repositories: tDAR Versus Open Context

Beth Sheehan

To cite this article: Beth Sheehan (2015) Comparing Digital Archaeological Repositories: tDAR Versus Open Context, *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, 34:4, 173-213, DOI: [10.1080/01639269.2015.1096155](https://doi.org/10.1080/01639269.2015.1096155)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01639269.2015.1096155>



Published online: 03 Dec 2015.

Context: Turkey / Domuztepe / VII / Lot 3930 / DT# 5019 (Coin)

Main Observation Standards Annotations

Descriptions (16)

Descriptive Variable	Value(s)
Year	335-37
Internal Find Number	221
Material	Billon
Find Date	2005-08-18
Registration Date	2005-09-04
Artifact Name	Coin
Initials	EM
Depth	103.5
Diameter	17.0
Comparanda	RIC VII Antioch 109
Weight	1.65
Conservation	no
Group	13.0
Description	Constantine II OBV: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C aureate, cuirassed bust right REV: GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS, two soldiers holding spears and shields on either side of standard.

Managing Complexity:

Data about this coin came from several different files (relational data bases, spreadsheets)

Some archaeological projects can have dozens of different spreadsheets + databases!

Linked Media (24)



Map of Counts by Region 8,955 Data Records



↓ General Keyword Search (Data Records)

🔍

↓ Applied Filters

Context

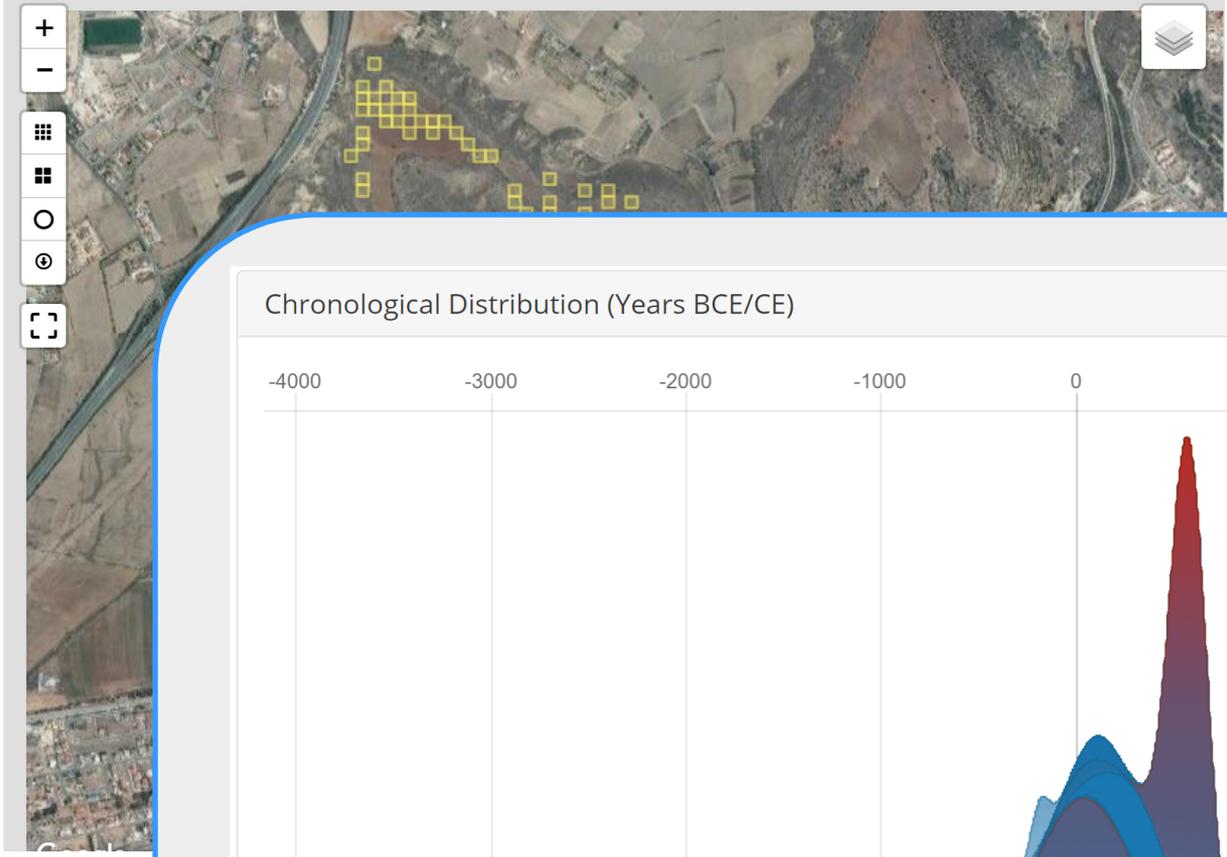
- ⊗ Cyprus/PKAP Survey Area

Filtering Options

↓ PKAP Survey Area (Context) ⋮

Paleokastro	i	2,097
Vigla	i	1,238
Koutsopetria - Paleokastro	i	1,186
Kokkinokremos Plain	i	1,118
Kokkinokremos	i	871
Water Plant	i	720
Vigla North	i	519
Vigla-Ridge	i	385

Map of Counts by Region 8,955 Data Records



General Keyword Search (Data Records) Search within these items...

- Applied Filters Context

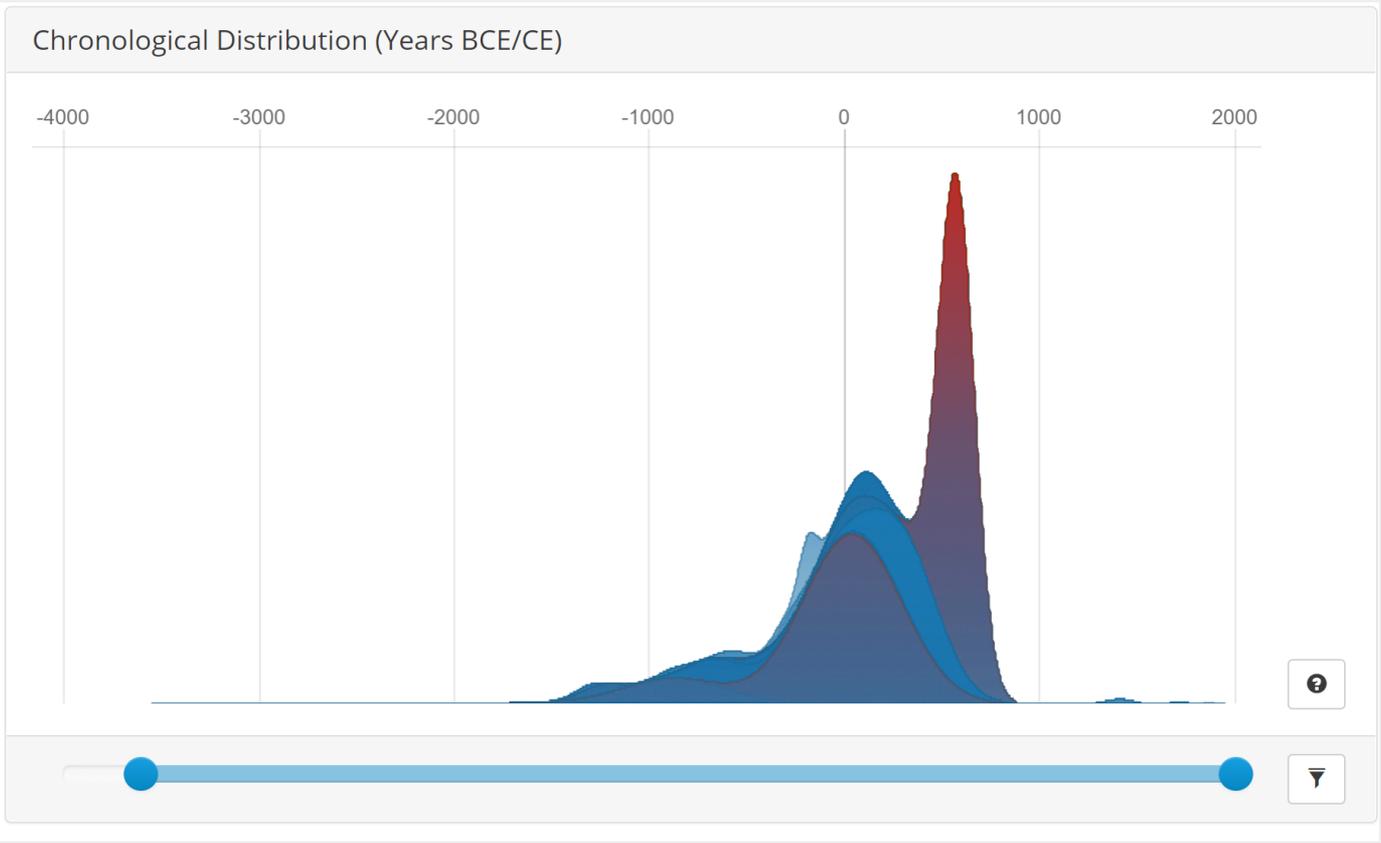


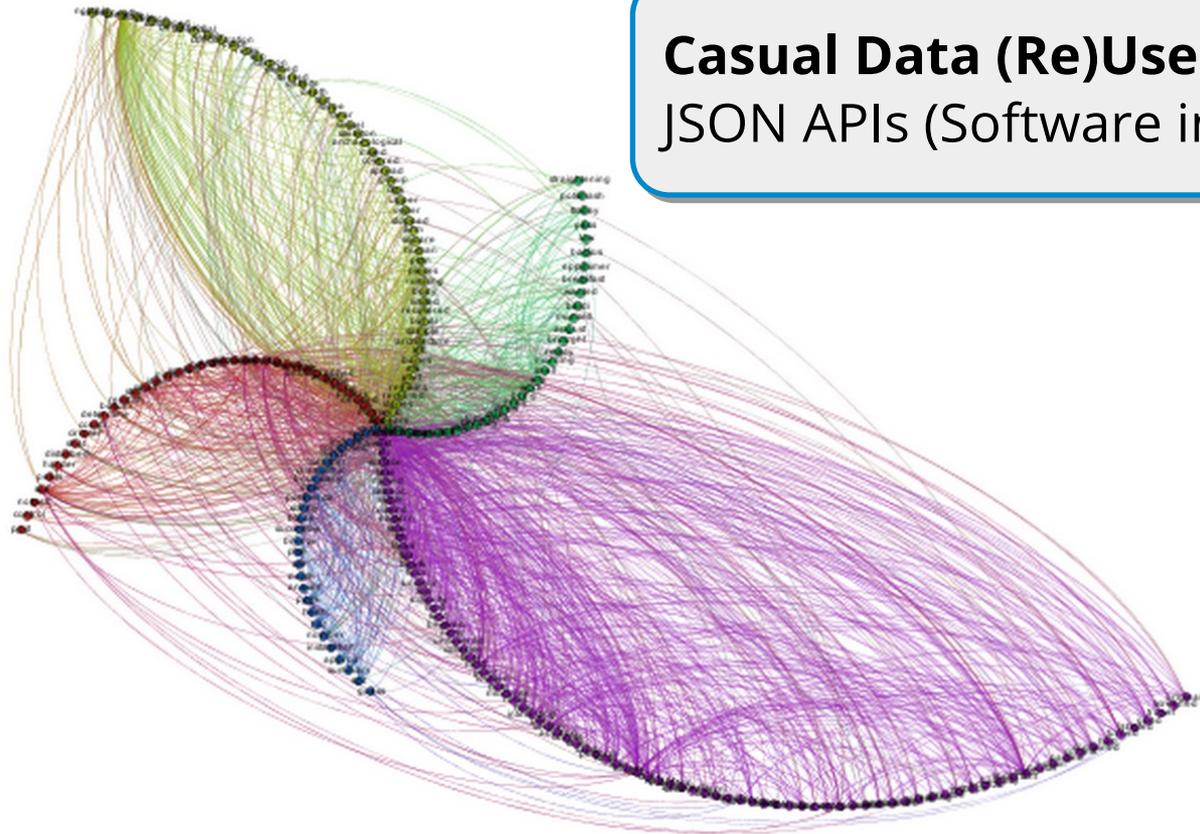
Table with 1 row and 1 column containing numerical values: 2,097, 1,238, 1,186, 1,118, 871, 720, 519, 385.

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a dense forest. The path is made of light-colored soil and gravel, flanked by green grass and various plants. Tall trees with thick canopies line the path, creating a shaded environment. In the center of the image, there is a white rounded rectangle with a blue border containing text.

Data requires skills and tools.

No much familiarity with "Semantic Web" formats, styles

Casual Data (Re)Use:
JSON APIs (Software interfaces)



Shawn Graham @electricarchaeo · 6h

pretty archaeological kernel density/curtis dissimilarity site diaries
[@opencontext](#) 5 modules btw



Context: Turkey / Kenan Tepe / Area A / Trench 8 / Locus 29 → A-8-2002-07-25-Locus-Z5 (Image)

Media Preview



Suggested Citation:

Bradley Parker, Peter Cobb. "A-8-2002-07-25-Locus-Z5 from Turkey / Kenan Tepe / Area A / Trench 8 / Locus 29". (2012) In *Kenan Tepe*. Bradley Parker, Peter Cobb (Eds.) . Released: 2012-03-28. Open Context.
 <<http://opencontext.org/media/5DE0EA55-8D1E-4FD4-135A-675029FAEFFF>> Digital Archive:
<http://n2t.net/ark:/28722/k2280b36c>

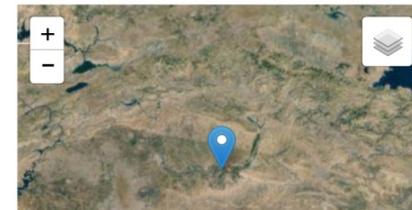
Editorial Status

●●●○
 Editorial board reviewed

Part of Project

Kenan Tepe

Mapping Data



“Linkable” Data:
 URIs to reference Web documents. Casual, non-technical reuse.

Context: Turkey / Kenan Tepe / Area A / Trench 2 / Locus 2139 → A-2-2002-08-01-Locus-Z8 (Image)

Media Preview



Suggested Citation:

Bradley Parker, Peter Cobb. "A-2-2002-08-01-Locus-Z8 from Turkey / Kenan Tepe / Area A / Trench 2 / Locus 2139". (2012) In *Kenan Tepe*. Bradley Parker, Peter Cobb (Eds.) . Released: 2012-03-28. Open Context.
 <<http://opencontext.org/media/BF565965-98A8-4E84-2318-AFFA983277E1>> Digital Archive:
<http://n2t.net/ark:/28722/k2g73d802>

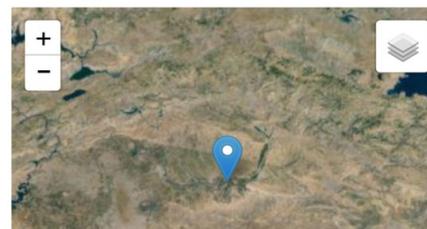
Editorial Status

●●●○
 Editorial board reviewed

Part of Project

Kenan Tepe

Mapping Data



Federico Buccellati (2016*)

1. Study of energetics / labor investment in architecture
2. Compared 3rd millennium BCE palace at Tel Mozan (Syria) with 4th millennium BCE fortification wall at Kenan Tepe (via Open Context)



* “The value of energetic analysis in architecture as an example for data sharing” *Digital Applications in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage* 3(3):91-97

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a dense forest. The path is made of light-colored soil and gravel, flanked by green grass and various plants. Tall trees with thick canopies line the path, creating a shaded environment. In the center of the image, there is a white rounded rectangle with a blue border containing text.

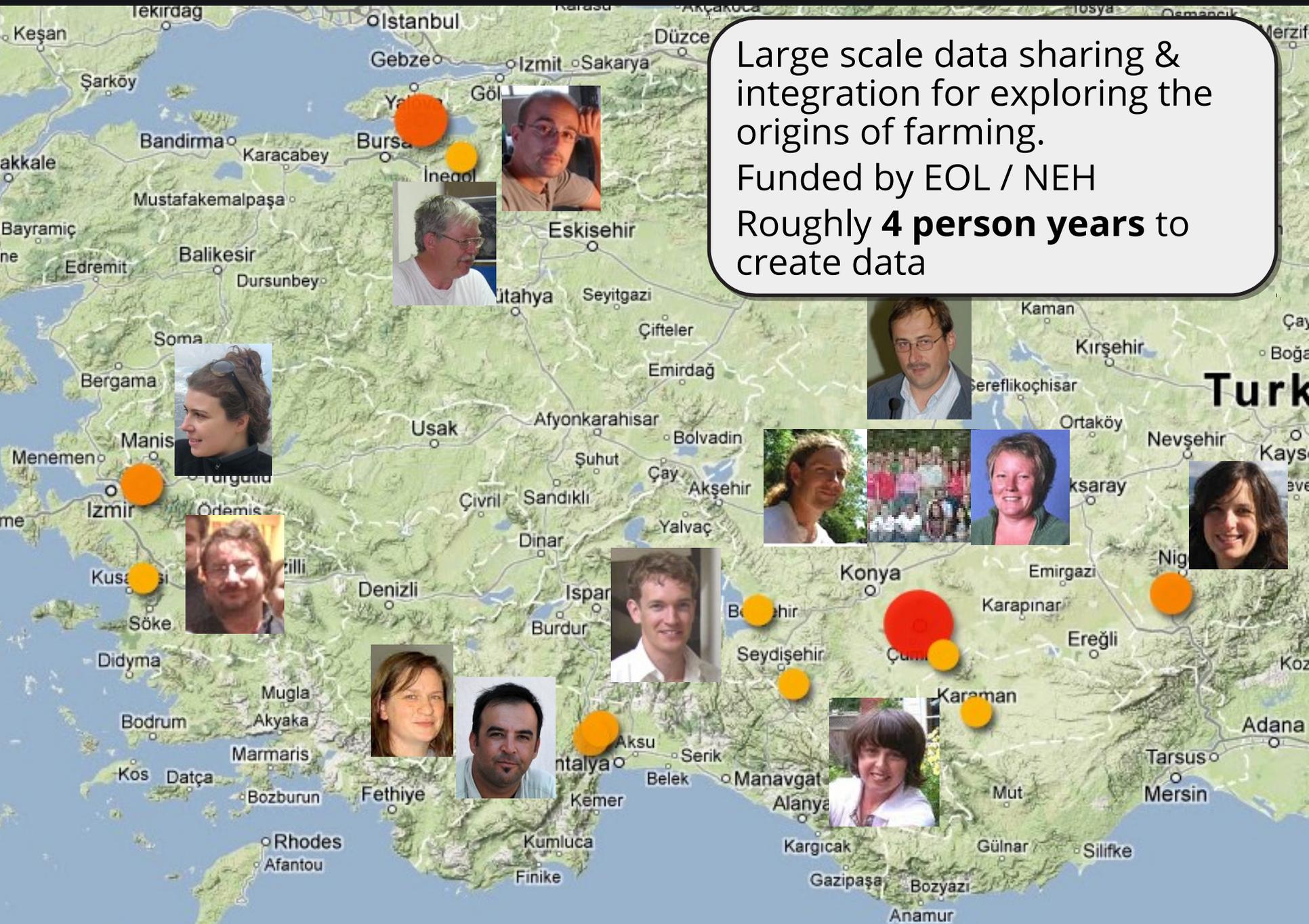
Data requires skills and tools.

No much familiarity with "Semantic Web" formats, styles

Large scale data sharing & integration for exploring the origins of farming.

Funded by EOL / NEH

Roughly **4 person years** to create data



Turk

Category or Type: Mandible

Description of this Category / Type Item Annotations Item Metadata

Annotations (1)

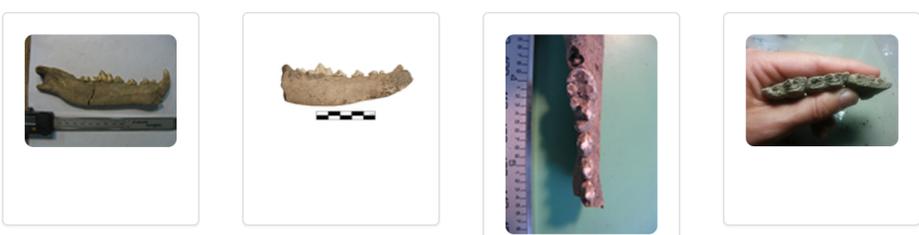
Property or Relation	Value(s)
Close Match [Standard: Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS)]	mandible  [Standard: UBERON (Uber Anatomy Ontology)]

Editorial Note

Open Context editors work with data contributors to shared vocabularies, ontologies and standards using 'Linked Open Data' (LOD) methods.

The annotations presented above approximate some of the meaning in this contributed data record to concepts defined in shared standards. These annotations are provided to help make datasets easier to understand and use with other datasets.

Examples of the 722 Item(s) Described by this Type



Uberon multi-species anatomy ontology

Keywords: Search terms

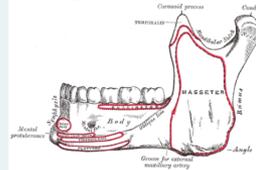
Class: mandible

Term IRI: http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/UBERON_0001684

Definition: A dentary bone that is the only bone in one of the lateral halves of the lower jaw skeleton. [database_cross_reference: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_mandible][database_cross_reference: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandible>]

Annotations

- **editor note:** consider merging with dentary - for now we make it a mammal-specific subclass.
- **database_cross_reference:** GAID:68; CALOHA:TS-2225; EMAPA:18290; 181812008; UMLS:C0024687; BTO:0001748; EHDAA2:0001059; galen:Mandible; MESH:D008334; EHDAA:8007; NCIT:C12290; MA:0001487; Human_mandible; C0024687; EFO:0001965; FMA:52748
- **external_ontology_notes:** Note in ZFA 'mandible' is a syn for the ventral mandibular arch, which is a portion of the 1st pharyngeal arch; however the term 'mandibular symphysis' refers to the dentary
- **has_broad_synonym:** lower jaw; lower jaw bone
- **has_exact_synonym:** mandibulla; inferior maxillary bone; mammalian mandible
- **has_narrow_synonym:** lower mandibula
- **has_obo_namespace:** uberon
- **has_related_synonym:** mandibula; mandibular series
- **has_relational_adjective:** mandibular
- **id:** UBERON:0001684
- **in_subset:** pheno_slim; uberon_slim; efo_slim
- **terminology_notes:** 'mandible' also refers to either the upper OR lower part of the beak in birds
- **depicted_by:**



Managing editor reviewed

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OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

900

VIEWS

2

SAVES

18

SHARES

Data Sharing Reveals Complexity in the Westward Spread of Domestic Animals across Neolithic Turkey

Benjamin S. Arbuckle^{1*}, Sarah Witcher Kansa², Eric Kansa^{2,3}, David Orton⁴, Canan Çakırlar⁵, Lionel Gourichon⁶, Levent Atici⁷, Alfred Galik⁸, Arkadiusz Marciniak⁹, Jacqui Mulville¹⁰, Hylke Buitenhuis⁵, Denise Carruthers¹¹, Bea De Cupere¹², Arzu Demirergi¹³, Sheelagh Frame¹⁴, Daniel Helmer¹⁵, Louise Martin⁴, Joris Peters¹⁶, Nadja Pöllath^{16,20}, Kamilla Pawłowska¹⁷, Nerissa Russell¹⁸, Katheryn Twiss¹³, Doris Würtenberger¹⁹

1 Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America, **2** PLOS ONE, San Francisco, California, United States of America, **3** D-Lab, University of California, Berkeley, California, United States of America, **4** Archaeology, University College London, London, United Kingdom, **5** University of Groningen, Institute for Archaeology, Groningen, The Netherlands, **6** Environnements Préhistoire, Antiquité, Moyen Âge, Université Nice Sophia-Antipolis, Nice, France, **7** Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada, United States of America, **8** Institute for Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland, **9** Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland, **10** School of History, Archaeology and Religion, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom, **11** Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium, **12** Department of Anthropology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States of America, **13** Kingston, Ontario, Canada, **14** Archéologie Médiévale, Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, **15** Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, United States of America, **16** Department of Veterinary Sciences, Institute of Palaeoanatomy, University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna, Austria, **17** Institute of Geology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland, **18** Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America, **19** Institute of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, **20** Collection of Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy, Munich, Germany

Abstract

This study presents the results of a major data integration project bringing together 200,000 faunal specimens excavated from seventeen sites in Turkey spanning the Neolithic period, c. 18,000-4,000 cal BC, in order to document the initial westward spread of domestic animals across central and western Turkey. From these shared datasets we demonstrate that Neolithic subsistence technologies combined multiple routes and pulses but did not involve a set package comprising all four livestock species including sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Instead, Neolithic animal economies in the study regions are shown

Data Reuse:

- At least 3 other papers reuse, cite these data
- ALL use CSV dumps of the data, not fancy JSON-LD
- No reasoning on graphs, inferences on data modeling
- The CSV expresses data aligned to shared LOD controlled vocabularies, ontologies

OPEN ACCESS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Data S across

**Benjamin
Lionel Go
Hijlke Bui
Daniel He
Nerissa R**

1 Department o
Context, San Fr
Archaeology, U
Environnements
Vegas, Nevada,
Adam Mickiewicz
Egyptology, Uni
Brook University,
Jalès, Berrias-et-
Maximilian Univ
University, Ithaca
Collection of Anth

18

SHARES

Open Context Retweeted



Ben Marwick @benmarwick · 3m

Exemplary open data practices by @suzie_birch et al., using @OpenContext & DOIs in their latest in @PLOSONE [journals.plos.org/plosone/articl...](https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article/) 🙌👍

(i.e., [61]). We compare data from multiple Neolithic sites from western Anatolia using primary datasets or raw measurements, directly taken from the open access, peer reviewed data publishing system Open Context (<http://opencontext.org>), and/or the Logarithmic Size Index (LSI) values following Richard Meadow [62]. All the datasets used in this paper have citable DOIs/persistent identifiers that are listed in the appropriate supporting data tables and cited accordingly in the bibliography [63–69]. At

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Share

Abstract

This study presents the results of a major data integration project bringing together primary archaeozoological data for over 200,000 faunal specimens excavated from seventeen sites in Turkey spanning the Epipaleolithic through Chalcolithic periods, c. 18,000-4,000 cal BC, in order to document the initial westward spread of domestic livestock across Neolithic central and western Turkey. From these shared datasets we demonstrate that the westward expansion of Neolithic subsistence technologies combined multiple routes and pulses but did not involve a set 'package' comprising all four livestock species including sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Instead, Neolithic animal economies in the study regions are shown

Data Sharing
Complexity in the
ard Spread of
estic Animals across
Neolithic Turkey



ekansa Added better documentation 1ceeee5 2 days ago

1 contributor

402 lines (401 sloc) | 148 KB

Raw Blame History

Open Context Zooarchaeology Measurements

This code gets measurement data from Open Context to hopefully do some interesting things.

In the example given here, we're retrieving zooarchaeological measurements of fused metatarsal 3/4 bones classified as "Artiodactyla" (including more specific taxonomic categories). The specific query used to select these bone data is:

<https://opencontext.org/subjects-search/?prop=biol-term-hastaxonomy---eol-p-1---eol-p-1642---eol-p-7678&prop=oc-zoo-has-anat-id--obo-uberon-0013588&prop=oc-zoo-anatomical-meas---oc-zoo-von-den-driesch-bone-meas>

The OpenContextAPI() class has methods to get records from the query above by making multiple API requests. The OpenContextPlot() class has methods to generate scatter plots from the

```
In [3]: import requests
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from time import sleep

class OpenContextAPI():
    """ Interacts with the Open Context API
        to get lists of records for analysis

        See API documentation here: https://opencontext.
    """
    RECS_PER_REQUEST = 200 # number of records to retr
```

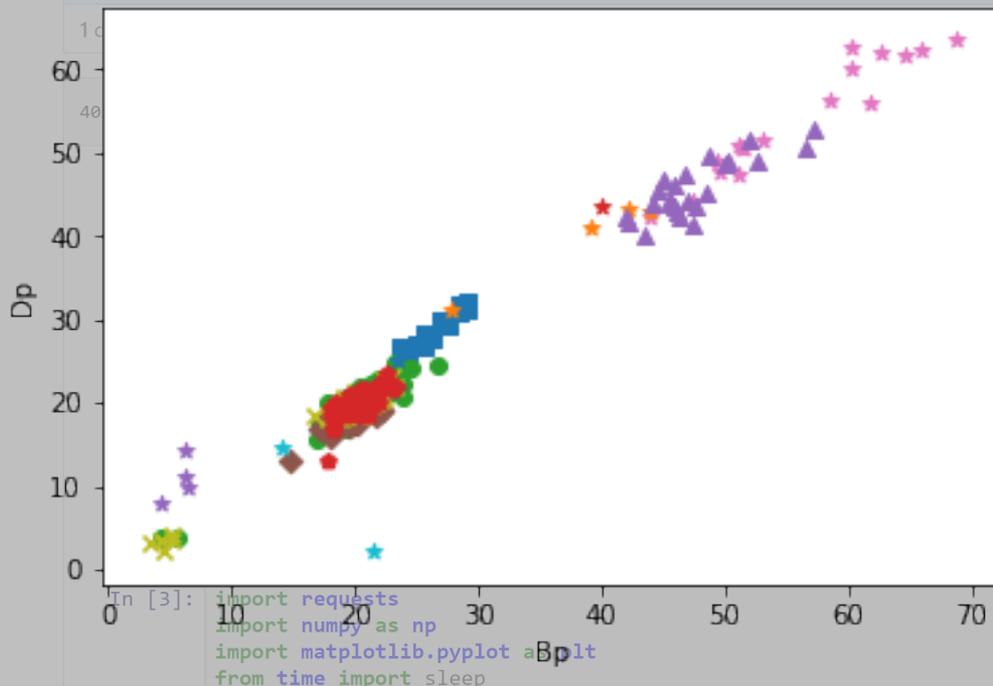
Reproducible Research

- "Executable" Paper
- Data and data processing explicit and open for critique, reuse
- Python, R and "data science"



ekansa Added better documentation

1ceae5 2 days ago



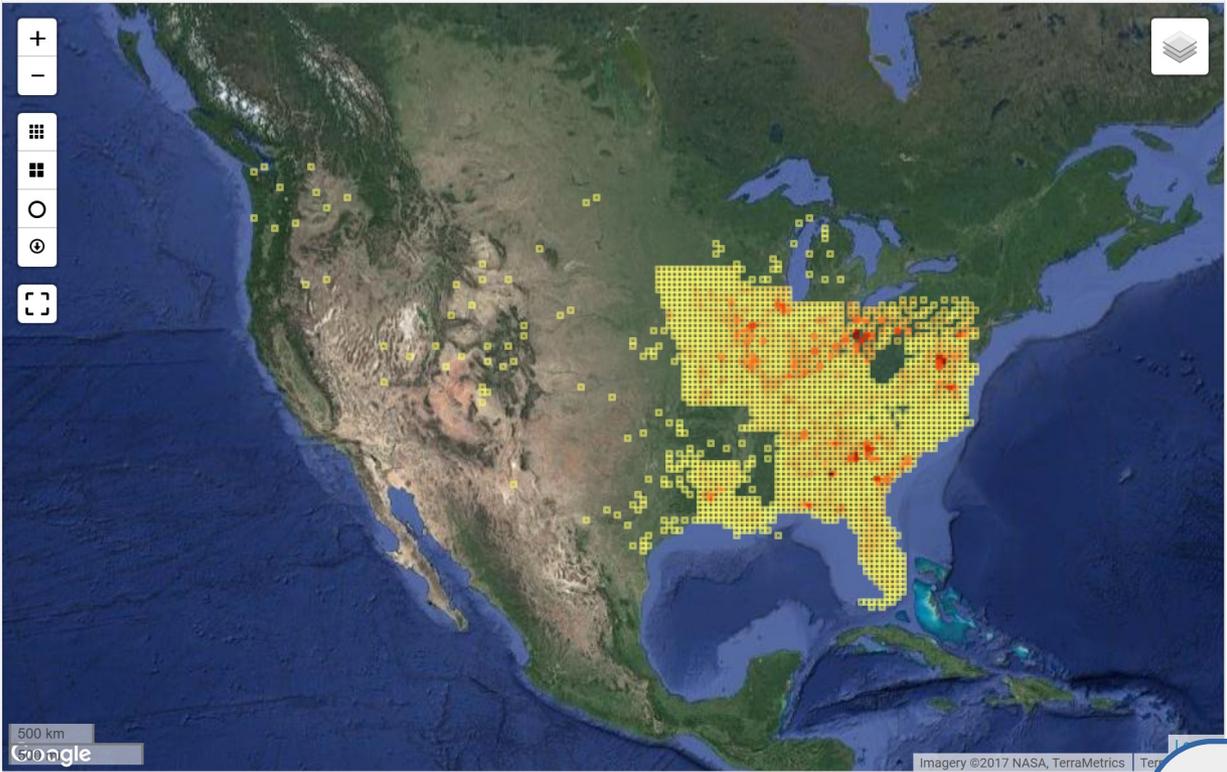
- Dama dama (Linnaeus, 1758) [n = 14]
- ★ Capreolus [n = 2]
- Sheep/goat [n = 107]
- ★ Cervidae [n = 1]
- ★ Sus scrofa domesticus [n = 4]
- ◆ Capra hircus Linnaeus, 1758 [n = 58]
- ★ Bos [n = 17]
- ▼ Capra [n = 12]
- × Ovis [n = 56]
- ★ Artiodactyla [n = 4]
- ★ Ovis orientalis [n = 1]
- ★ Cervus elaphus Linnaeus, 1758 [n = 4]
- ★ Caprinae [n = 1]
- ★ Ovis aries Linnaeus, 1758 [n = 55]
- ▲ Bos taurus Linnaeus, 1758 [n = 24]

```
In [3]: import requests
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from time import sleep

class OpenContextAPI():
    """ Interacts with the Open Context API
    to get lists of records for analysis
```

Only feasible with Linked Data annotations to shared concepts

Map of Counts by Region 496,823 Data Records



Chronological Distribution (Years BCE/CE)



General Keyword Search (Data Records)

Applied Filters

- Context: United States
- Project: Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)
- Location or Context: Site

Filtering Options

United States (Context)

Illinois	59,606
Georgia	53,190
Ohio	48,290
Virginia	42,480
Indiana	41,465
Florida	33,820

Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)

PIs: David G. Anderson and Joshua Wells

ICOMOS



WIRED



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

DINAA Site Elevations (N = 129,795)

- > 5 MAMSL (97, 228)
- 4 - 5 MAMSL (2,067 sites)



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[Browse](#)

[Search](#)

[advanced search](#)

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sea-level rise and archaeological site destruction: An example from the southeastern United States using DINAA (Digital Index of North American Archaeology)

David G. Anderson , Thaddeus G. Bissett , Stephen J. Yerka , Joshua J. Wells , Eric C. Kansa , Sarah W. Kansa , Kelsey Noack Myers , R. Carl DeMuth , Devin A. White

Published: November 29, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188142>

5
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0
Citation

10,403
View

29
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com

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Newsweek

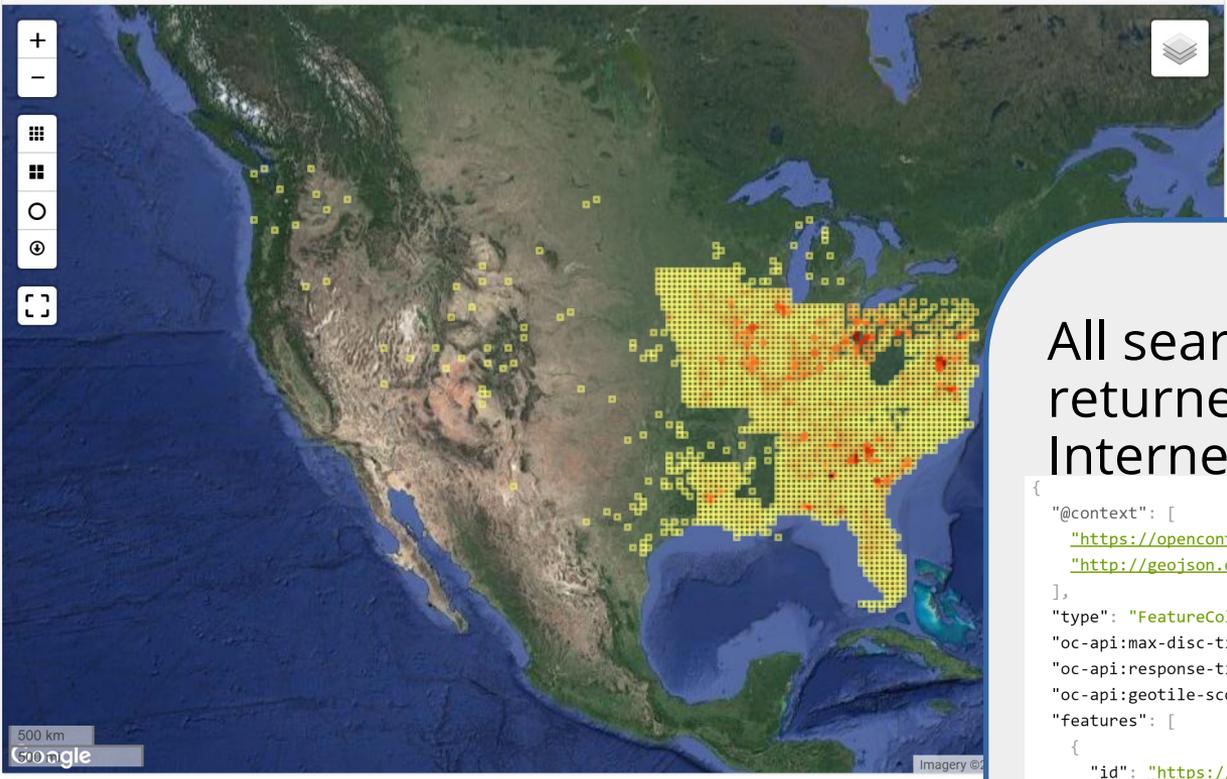
NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

WOP
WASHINGTON
POST

guardian.co.uk

USA
TODAY

Map of Counts by Region 496,823 Data Records



General Keyword Search (Data Records)

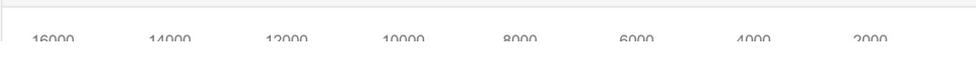
Search within these items...

Applied Filters

Context

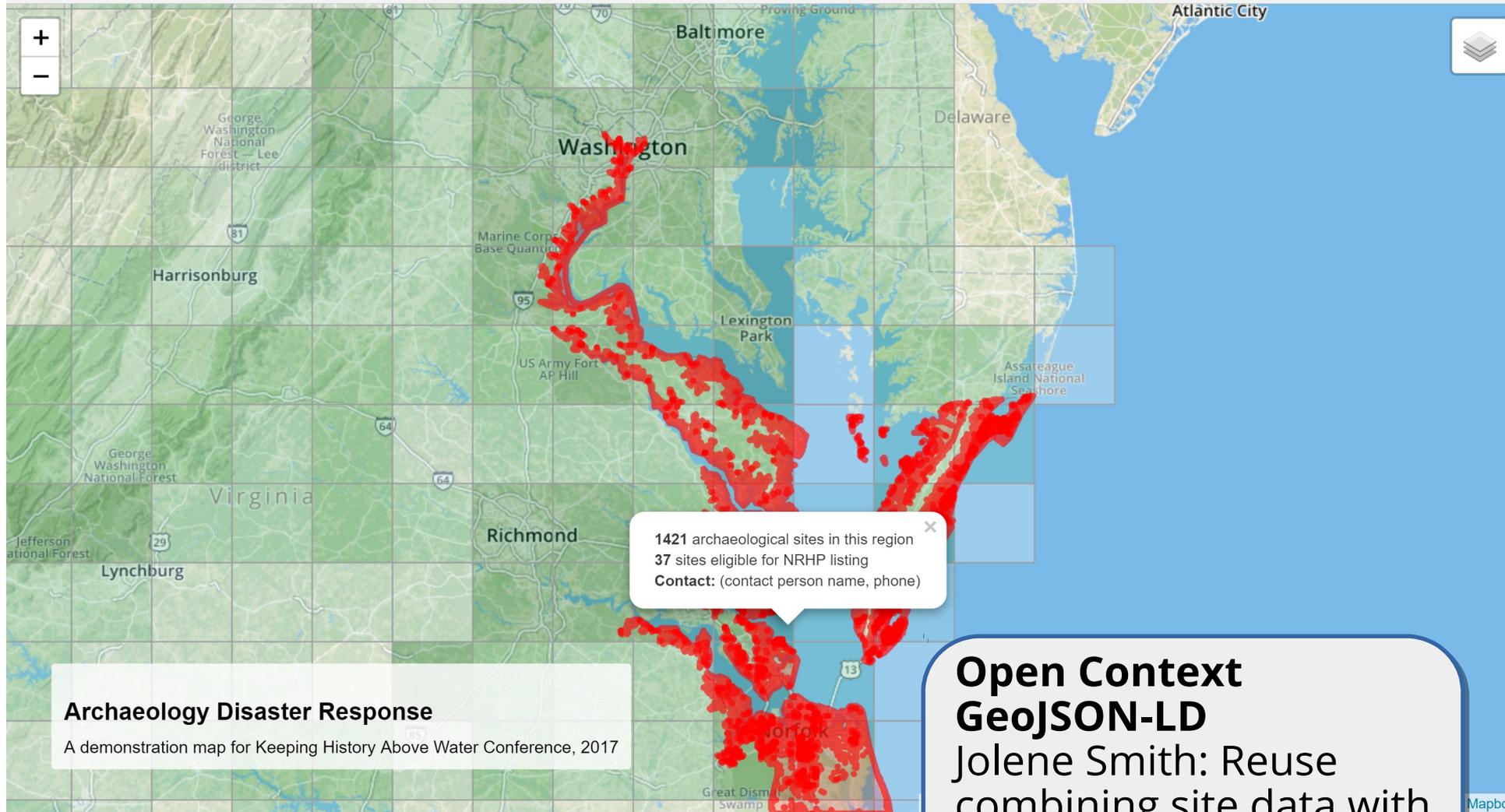
- United States

Chronological Distribution (Years BCE/CE)



All search and query results returned as GeoJSON (open Internet standard)

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://opencontext.org/contexts/search.json",
    "http://geojson.org/geojson-ld/geojson-context.jsonld"
  ],
  "type": "FeatureCollection",
  "oc-api:max-disc-tile-zoom": 11,
  "oc-api:response-tile-zoom": 7,
  "oc-api:geotile-scope": "0",
  "features": [
    {
      "id": "https://opencontext.org/search/United+States?disc-geotile=0320122&response=geo-facet&prop=oc-gen-cat-loc-or-context---oc-gen-cat-site&proj=52-digital-index-of-north-american-archaeology-dinaa",
      "json": "https://opencontext.org/search/United+States.json?disc-geotile=0320122&response=geo-facet&prop=oc-gen-cat-loc-or-context---oc-gen-cat-site&proj=52-digital-index-of-north-american-archaeology-dinaa",
      "count": 278,
      "type": "Feature",
      "category": "oc-api:geo-facet",
      "when": {
        "id": "#event-0320122",
        "type": "oc-gen:formation-use-life",
        "start": "-14999",
        "stop": "1950"
      },
      "geometry": {
```



1421 archaeological sites in this region
37 sites eligible for NRHP listing
Contact: (contact person name, phone)

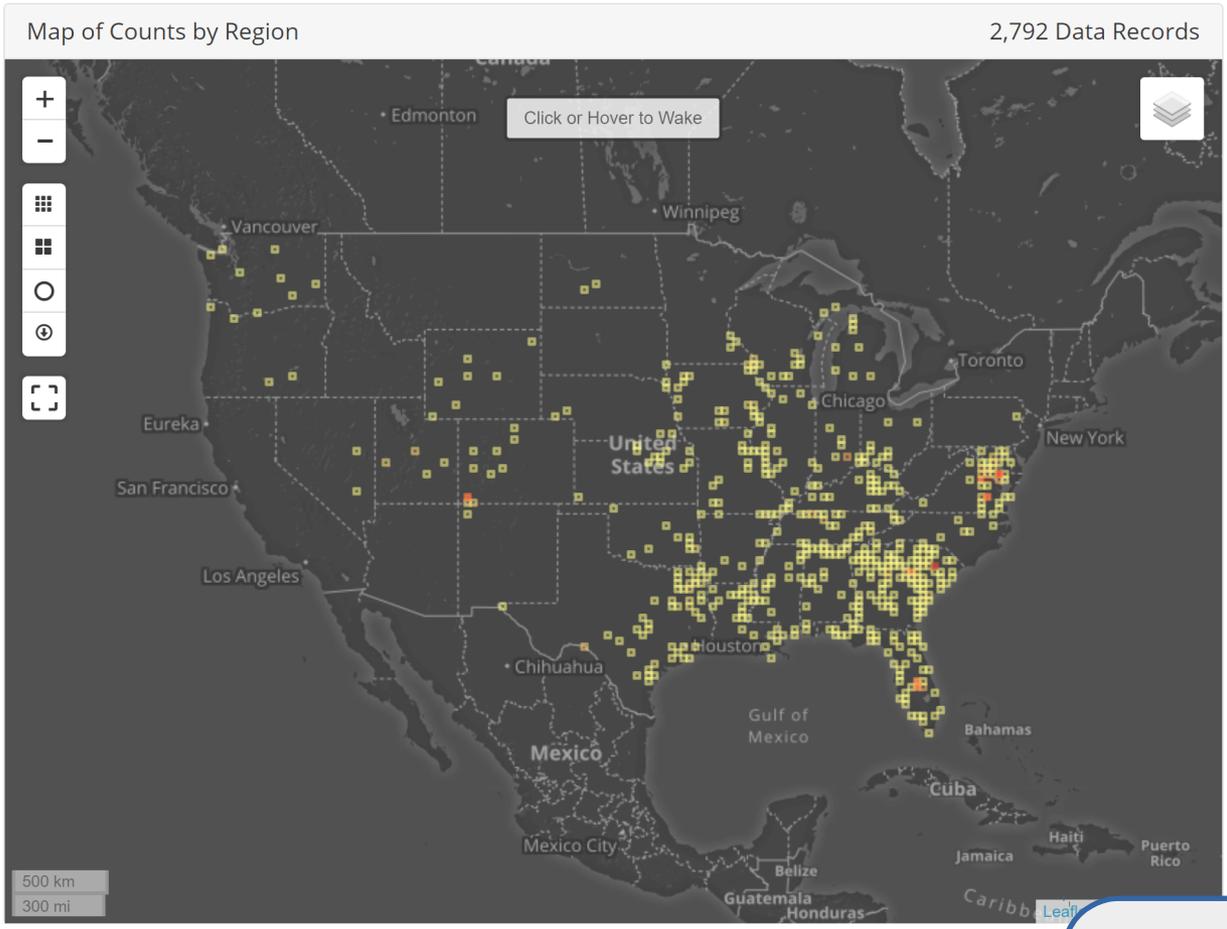
Archaeology Disaster Response
A demonstration map for Keeping History Above Water Conference, 2017

**Open Context
GeoJSON-LD**
Jolene Smith: Reuse
combining site data with
storm surge risk map
data

Bootstrapping Problem

- At first, it's like having a telephone with nobody to call
- Linked data skills not common, even among "data scientists"
- Standards for linking data often absent





↓ General Keyword Search (Data Records)

Search within these items...

↓ Applied Filters

- Project
 - ⊕ Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)
- Context
 - ⊕ United States
- Has cross references
 - ⊕ Links to, or with, DINAA curated site files

Filtering Options

↓ United States (Context) ⋮

Virginia	i	499
South Carolina	i	429
Maryland	i	306
Florida	i	274
Texas	i	194
Georgia	i	183

Sites linked to content in different online collections

Linking government data with broader civil society

Web Resources Re... ×

815 results ∨

Web Resources Related to Open Context Published Places

<http://opencontext.org/about/recipes>

This dataset relates archaeological site records published by Open Context to content published elsewhere on the Web. In some cases, Open Context contributors and/or editors manually identified these relationships. In other cases, software processes followed by editorial checks identified linkages expressed in this dataset.

15000 BC - 1900 AD

815 items 🔗 linked to 500+ places

THE GAST FARM SITE (13LA12) FAUNAL RE...

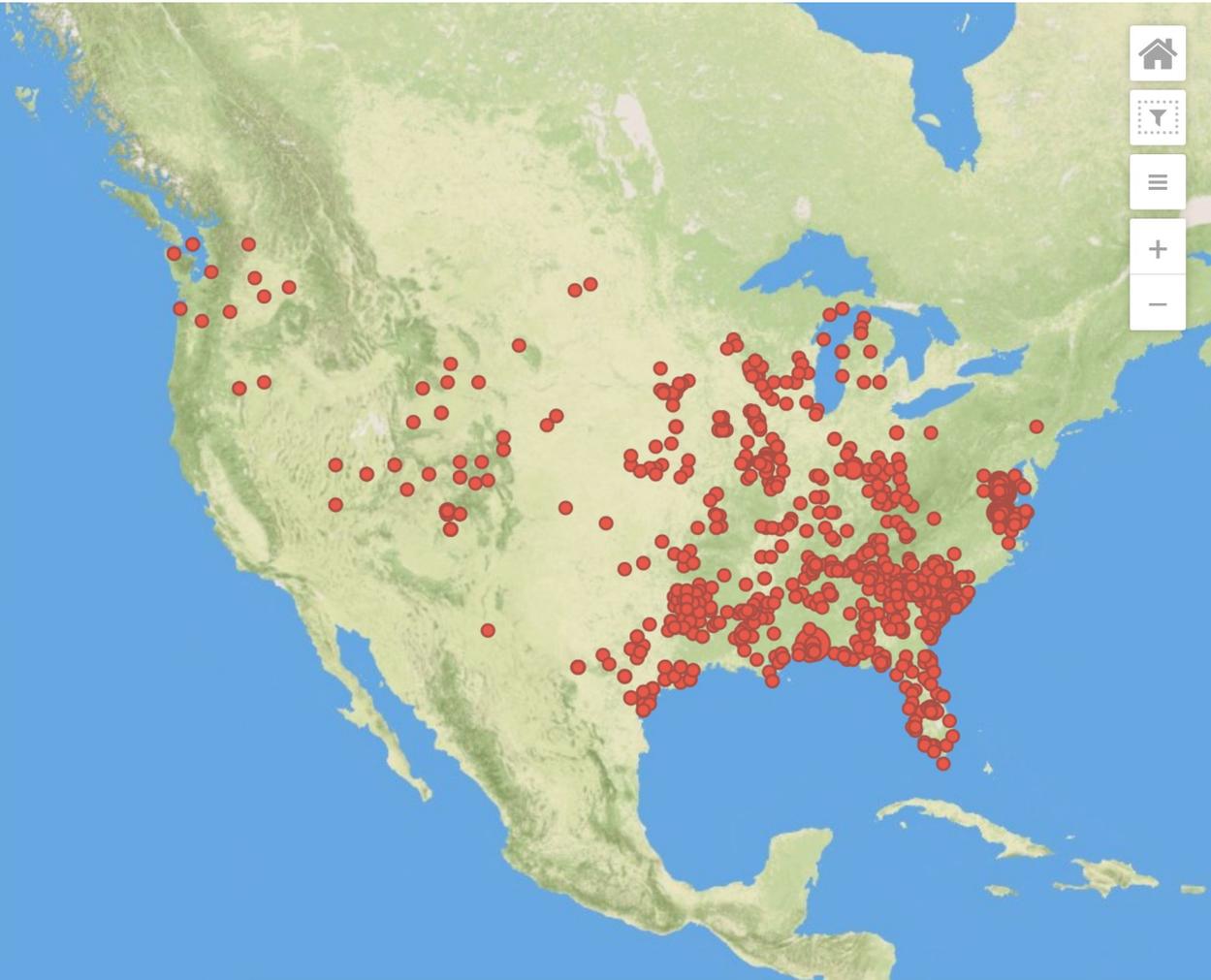
Content in the tDAR repository identified to relate to one or ...
199 BC - 400 AD

Web Resources Related to Open Context Published Places

Native American Graves Protection and Repa...

Content in this data source relates to one or more archaeol...
1249 BC - 900 AD

Web Resources Related to Open Context Published Places



Leaflet | Tiles © MapBox | Data © OpenStreetMap and contributors, CC-BY-SA | Tiles and Data © 2013 AWMCC BY-NC 3.0

Pelagios: Annotations to content with Open Context sites serving as a gazetteer

Annotation Vocabularies

Biological Taxonomy Vocabulary
British Museum Thesaurus
CIDOC-CRM
Concordia
Digital Index of North American
Archeology Vocabulary
Dublin Core Terms
Eastern Woodlands Household
Archeology Data Project
Encyclopedia of Life
GeoNames
Getty Art and Architecture
Information Artifact Ontology
Kerameikos.org
Levantine Ceramics Project
Library of Congress Subject Headings
Open Context (General)

Open Context Zooarchaeology
Annotations

ORCID
Paleoindian Database of the Americas
(PIDBA)
PeriodO
Pinnacles
PTT-Cyrenaica
Simple Knowledge Organization System
(SKOS)
tDAR Site Name Keywords
EEM-Webster Anatomy Ontology
Units of Measurement Ontology
Wikidata
WikiMapia
Wikipedia
WorldCat

**Many, many, many
“niche” topics
in archaeology.**

**Scale & relevance
hard to achieve.**



Project

Oracle Bones in East Asia

Tracing the Spread and Development of Oracle Bone Divination in Ancient East Asia

Project Abstract

Oracle bones — animal bones used for pyro-osteomantic divination rituals in East Asia — are one of the most important types of bone artifacts in Chinese Neolithic and Bronze Age sites and the source of inscriptions containing the earliest writing in ancient China. Although these inscriptions are the focus of most research, oracle bone use far pre-dates the inscribed examples and continues after they were a primary medium for writing. Uninscribed oracle bones are rarely published and there is a lack of metric data available for studying spatial and temporal trends in oracle bone manufacture and use. In the Oracle Bone Project, we are reviewing collections of oracle bones housed in institutions across China in order to collect comprehensive data on the types of animal bones used in divination, the methods of oracle bone manufacture, and the archaeological contexts in which the bones are found. Our goal is to trace the origins of oracle bone divination rituals, their spread across Asia during the Neolithic, and the ultimate development of oracle bone divination as a central part of Shang Dynasty royal religious practices. The project brings new zooarchaeological and technological perspectives to research on oracle bones and address Anthropological questions about the role of ritual technologies in household and state-level institutions.

Data collected as part of the Oracle Bone Project is published on Open Context in a multi-language open access format. The raw data can be used by researchers around the globe to examine temporal and spatial trends in oracle bone manufacturing and use. Our focus is on uninscribed cases that have not received as much scholarly attention, but we encourage other scholars and institutions to upload additional data from inscribed or uninscribed oracle bones in their own collections. All contributions are associated with a publication record that is fully citable, searchable, downloadable in multiple formats, and linked to data standards that facilitate interoperability. Data input forms in English, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese are coming soon!

The Oracle Bone Project is an international collaboration between the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (IA CASS) and Harvard University. The project co-PIs are Katherine Brunson (Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies), Rowan Flad (Harvard University Department of Anthropology), and Zhipeng Li (Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences).

Annotations (3)

Property or Relation

Value(s)

Subject

• [Archaeology](#)

[Standard: Dublin Core Terms]

[Standard: Library of Congress Subject Headings]

Suggested Citation

Katherine Brunson, Zhipeng Li, Rowan Flad. "Oracle Bones in East Asia". (2016) Katherine Brunson, Zhipeng Li, Rowan Flad (Eds.) . Released: 2016-04-04. Open Context. <<http://opencontext.org/projects/27e90af3-6bf7-4da1-a1c3-7b2f744e8cf7>> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6078/M74B2Z7J>

Browse Project

[Data Records ▾](#) [Sub-Projects](#) [Media](#)

Editorial Status

Page created by Open Context editors. Not reviewed.

Part of Project

Open Context [General]

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Required Attribution: Citation and reference of URIs (hyperlinks)

Descriptive Property or Relation: 位置 (Bone Zones Present)

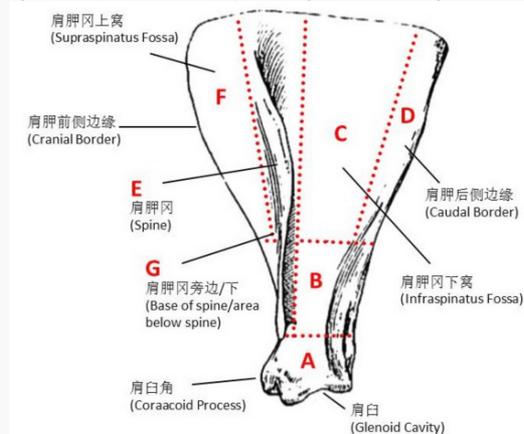
Description of this Property / Relation [Item Metadata](#)

Descriptions (2)

Descriptive Variable	Value(s)
Definition or note	List all parts of the element that are present, according to the classification system defined below:

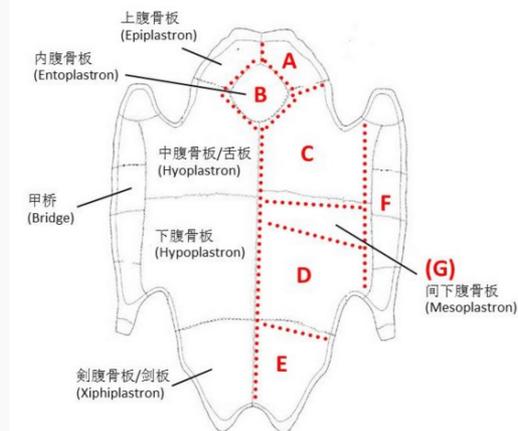
- For the scapula: Zone A includes the glenoid cavity and most distal part of the neck/collum scapulae; Zone B includes the neck and the distal portion of the blade closest to the neck where the bone is still fairly thick; Zone C includes the infraspinatus fossa (the broad flat part of the blade); Zone D is the caudal border; Zone E is the spine; Zone F includes the supraspinatus fossa and cranial border; and Zone G includes the base of the spine or the area under the spine in cases where the spine was removed.

Figure 1: Lateral view of a left *Bos* scapula showing bone Zones A through G.



- For the plastron: Zone A is the epiplastron; Zone B is the entoplastron; Zone C is the hyoplastron; Zone D is the hypoplastron; Zone E is the Xiphiplastron; Zone F is the bridge; and Zone G is the mesoplastron (where present).

Figure 2: Lateral view of a plastron showing bone Zones A through G.



Suggested Citation

Katherine Brunson, Zhipeng Li, Rowan Flad. "位置 (Bone Zones Present)". (2016) In *Oracle Bones in East Asia*. Katherine Brunson, Zhipeng Li, Rowan Flad (Eds.). Released: 2016-04-04. Open Context. <<http://opencontext.org/predicates/b76336c6-3a90-40d5-8d7e-998f80c7b893>>

Editorial Status

○○○○○
In preparation, draft-stage

Part of Project

[Oracle Bones in East Asia](#)

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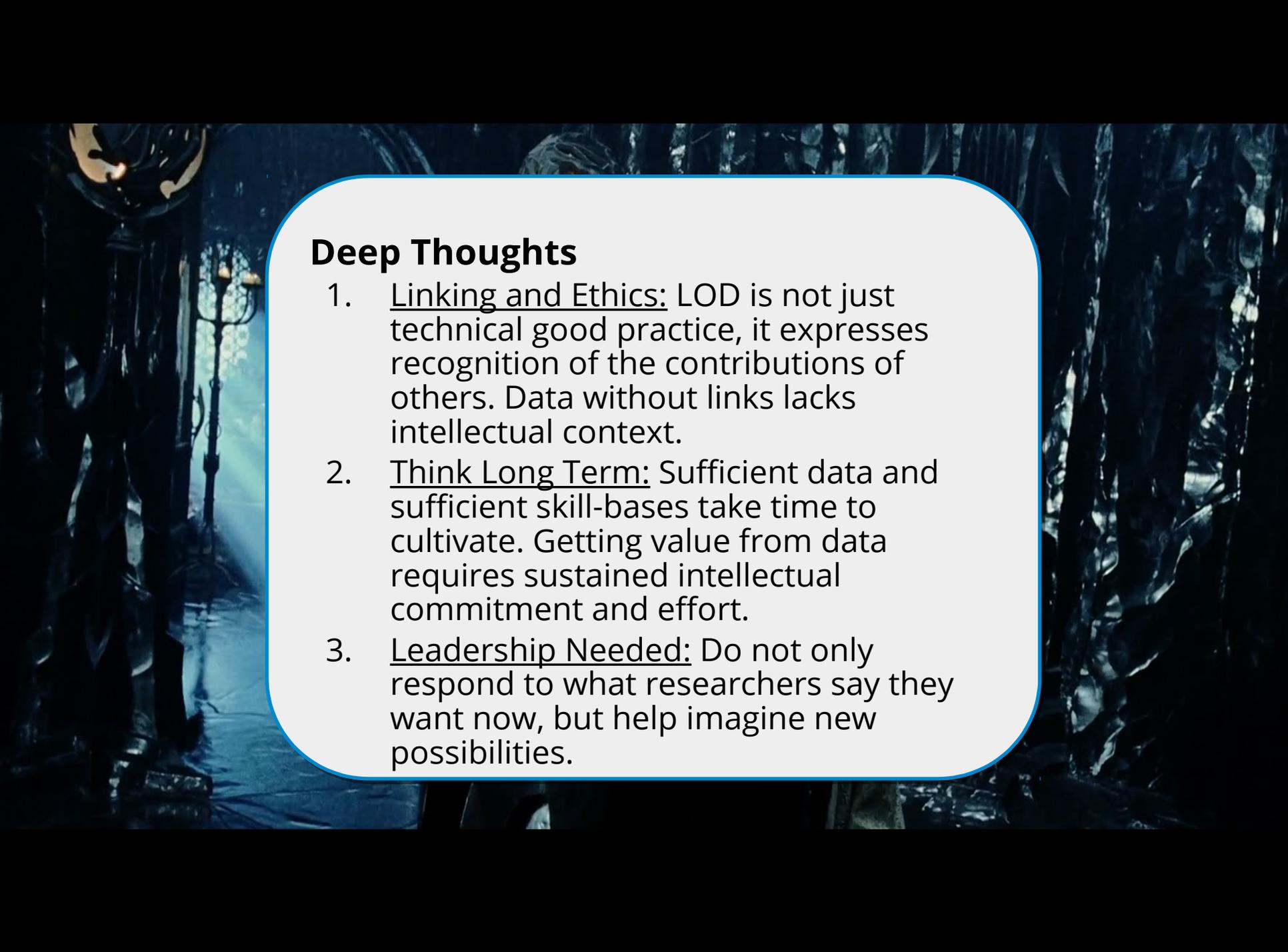
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Publishing Vocabularies

- Formally publish reusable recording systems + vocabularies ("standards")
- Researchers put lots of effort in classifying materials, make this work computationally useful!



**Data need intellectual
investment, distributed
collaboration (social)**



Deep Thoughts

1. Linking and Ethics: LOD is not just technical good practice, it expresses recognition of the contributions of others. Data without links lacks intellectual context.
2. Think Long Term: Sufficient data and sufficient skill-bases take time to cultivate. Getting value from data requires sustained intellectual commitment and effort.
3. Leadership Needed: Do not only respond to what researchers say they want now, but help imagine new possibilities.

THANK YOU!



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE
Humanities



Special Thanks!
Prof. Barbara Mills
University of Arizona
Anthropology

