

Using the AcademySampo Portal and Data Service for Biographical and Prosopographical Research in Digital Humanities

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Abstract. This paper presents the in-use AcademySampo portal and Linked Open Data (LOD) service for biographical and prosopographical research, a new member in the Sampo series of cultural heritage applications for Digital Humanities. The portal is based on a dataset of short textual biographs about all 28 000 Finnish and Swedish academic people educated in 1640–1899 in Finland. Linked data extracted from the biography entries was enriched by internal and external data linking, and by reasoning, e.g., genealogical networks of the people mentioned. The data was published as a LOD service. This paper demonstrates how to use the AcademySampo data in Digital Humanities research by faceted search integrated seamlessly with data analytic tools of the AcademySampo portal, as well as by using the LOD service directly via a SPARQL editor and by Python scripting using Google Colab and Jupyter notebooks.

Keywords: Biography · Prosopography · Linked Data · Digital Humanities

1 Introduction

Biographical research is ”concerned with the reconstruction of life histories and the constitution of meaning based on biographical narratives and documents”³ regarding individual persons, while ”prosopography is an investigation of the common characteristics of a group of people, whose individual biographies may be largely untraceable”⁴ [8]. This demo paper concerns application on Semantic Web technologies and Linked Data in biographical and prosopographical research.

We demonstrate how to use the new AcademySampo LOD service and semantic portal [5,4,6] for these research purposes, based on the Finnish registries “Ylioppilasmatrikkeli” 1640–1899⁵ that contain short biographical descriptions

³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biographical_research; accessed Aug 3, 2021

⁴ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosopography>; accessed Aug 3, 2021

⁵ The registry contains two parts: the database covering the years 1640–1852 is available in Finnish and Swedish at <https://ylioppilasmatrikkeli.helsinki.fi>, and the registry of 1853–1899 is available at <https://ylioppilasmatrikkeli.helsinki.fi/1853-1899>

of 28 000 students of the University of Helsinki, formerly the Royal Academy of Turku. These registries cover a significant part of the history of Finland and the Finnish university institution, since the University of Helsinki was the only university in Finland during the time frame in focus.

2 Using AcademySampo Portal

The AcademySampo portal⁶, based on the Sampo model⁷, is used by first filtering results by faceted search, and then applying data analytic tools to the result set. The user can search for people, places, occupations, and student's clubs in separate application perspectives. Data analytic tools are available for both 1) individuals (biography) and 2) groups of them (prosopography). For example, Fig. 1 illustrates the family relations of the poet Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804–1877) extracted and reasoned from the mentions of him in the biographies [6].

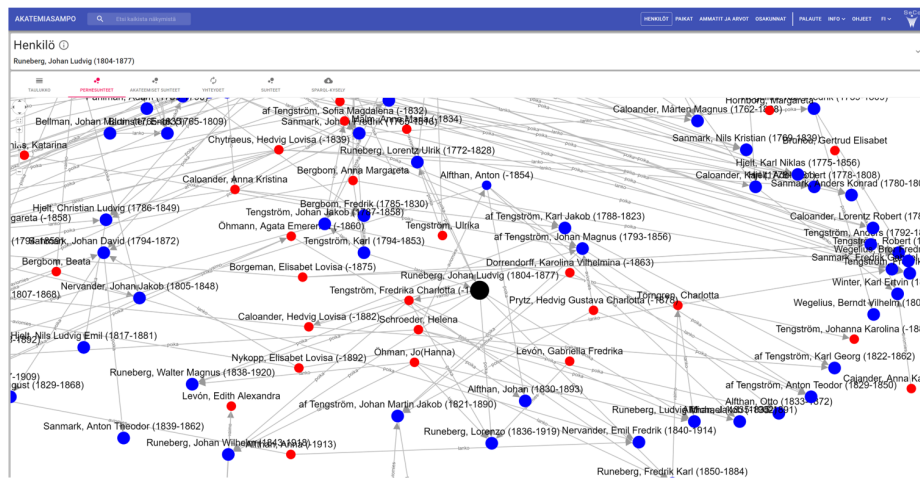


Fig. 1. Family relations of J. L. Runeberg (1804–1877) visualized in AcademySampo

In prosopography, the user can first filter out a group of persons and then analyse them. For example, the students of the Swedish Småland student club in a certain time period can be selected and their migrations visualized from the place of birth to the place of death on a map [4].

⁶ The portal with an English interface available at <https://akatemiasampo.fi/en/>

⁷ More information about the Sampo model and Sampo series of portals and data services available at <https://seco.cs.aalto.fi/applications/sampo/>

3 Using the SPARQL Endpoint for Data Analysis

Alternatively, the Linked Open Data service of AcademySampo⁸ can be accessed directly for customized analyses. For example, the YASGUI⁹ interface for SPARQL querying and visualizing the results can be used, or Python scripting with notebooks in Google Colab¹⁰ and Jupyter¹¹.

For instance, Fig. 2 illustrates the distribution of the most common vocational groups of people in the data during different time periods. This chart shows how in the 17th and early 18th century the religious vocations have been most dominant. However, during the three centuries the proportion of religious occupations has decreased from over 50 to mere 15 per cent. Respectively, the fields of public administration, and education, have had an increasing growth during the observed time period. This analysis and visualization was created using Google Colab.

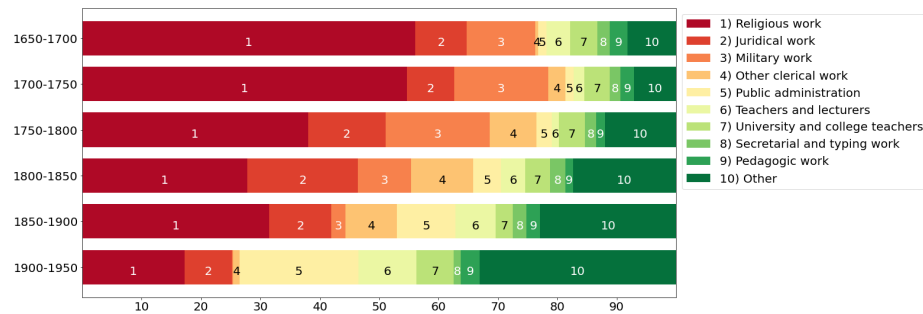


Fig. 2. Most common vocational groups visualized in Google Colabs

4 Discussion

Related Works Analyzing biographical data has grown into a new research and application field, reported, e.g., in the Biographical Data in Digital World workshops BD2015 [2], BD2017 [3], and BD2019. Data analyses related to those of this paper have been made for dictionaries of biography of U.K. [9], Ireland [1], and Finland [7], but not for the new AcademySampo data.

Contributions Developing AcademySampo demonstrates, how textual biographies can be transformed into linked data and be enriched with related datasets as well as by reasoning new relations in the data [6]. The resulting LOD, published on the Linked Data Finland platform¹² can be used by users without

⁸ The AcademySampo LOD service is available at <https://www.ldf.fi/dataset/yoma>.

⁹ <https://yasgui.triply.cc>

¹⁰ <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb>

¹¹ <https://jupyter.org>

¹² <https://ldf.fi>

programming skills via the ready-to-use tools integrated seamlessly with faceted search and exploration in the portal. Alternatively, the SPARQL endpoint can be used flexibly for versatile data-analyses and visualizations with little knowledge about SPARQL and programming.

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¹³ <https://intavia.eu/>

¹⁴ <https://nexuslinguarum.eu/the-action>