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Cologne

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This article is about the German city. For other uses, see [Cologne \(disambiguation\)](#).

Cologne (German: *Köln*, pronounced [ˈkœln] (listen); *Kölsch* language: *Kölle* [ˈkœlə]) is Germany's fourth-largest city (after Berlin, Hamburg and Munich), and is the largest city both in the German Federal State of [North Rhine-Westphalia](#) and within the [Rhine-Ruhr Metropolitan Area](#), one of the major European metropolitan areas with more than ten million inhabitants. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany, having been founded by the Romans in the year 38 BC.

Cologne lies on the [River Rhine](#). The city's famous [Cologne Cathedral](#) (*Kölner Dom*) is the seat of the [Catholic Archbishop of Cologne](#). The [University of Cologne](#) (*Universität zu Köln*) is one of Europe's oldest universities.

Cologne is a major cultural center of the [Rhineland](#) and has a vibrant arts scene. Cologne is home to more than 30 museums and hundreds of galleries. Exhibitions range from local ancient Roman archeological sites to contemporary graphics and sculpture. The [Cologne Trade Fair](#) hosts a number of trade shows such as [Art Cologne](#), the International Furniture Fair (IMM) and the [Photokina](#). Cologne is also well-known for its celebration of [Cologne Carnival](#), the annual reggae [summerjam](#), and the gay/lesbian pride festival [Christopher Street Day](#) (CSD).

Cologne Köln

— City —



Cologne Cathedral with Hohenzollern Bridge



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[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhine)

River Rhine

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhine)



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Rhine

Coordinates:  51°58′52.0572″N 4°4′54.3498″E﻿ / ﻿

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the river. For other uses of Rhine, see [Rhine \(disambiguation\)](#). For other uses of Rhein, see [Rhein \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Rhine** (German: *Rhein*; Dutch: *Rijn*; French: *Rhin*; Romansh: *Rain*; Italian: *Reno*; Latin: *Rhenus* West Frisian *Ryn*) is one of the longest and most important rivers in Europe, at 1,320 km (820 mi), with an average discharge of more than 2,000 m³/s (71,000 cu ft/s).

The name of the Rhine derives from Gaulish *Renos*, and ultimately from the Proto-Indo-European root **reie-* ("to move, flow, run"), which is also the root of words like *river* and *run*.^[2] The Reno River in Italy shares the same etymology. The spelling with -h- seems to be borrowed from the Greek form of the name, *Rhenos*.^[2]

The Rhine and the Danube formed most of the northern inland frontier of the Roman Empire and, since those days, the Rhine has been a vital, navigable waterway, and carried trade and goods deep inland. It has also served as a defensive feature and has been the basis for regional and international borders. The many castles and prehistoric fortifications along the Rhine testify to its importance as a waterway. River traffic could be stopped at these locations, usually for the purpose of collecting tolls by the state that controlled that section of the river.

Rhine (Rhein)

River



Burg Katz, with Loreley rock in Rhineland-Palatinate

Name origin: Proto-Indo-European root **reie-* ("to move, flow, run")

Countries

 Switzerland,  Austria,  Liechtenstein,  Germany,  France,  Netherlands

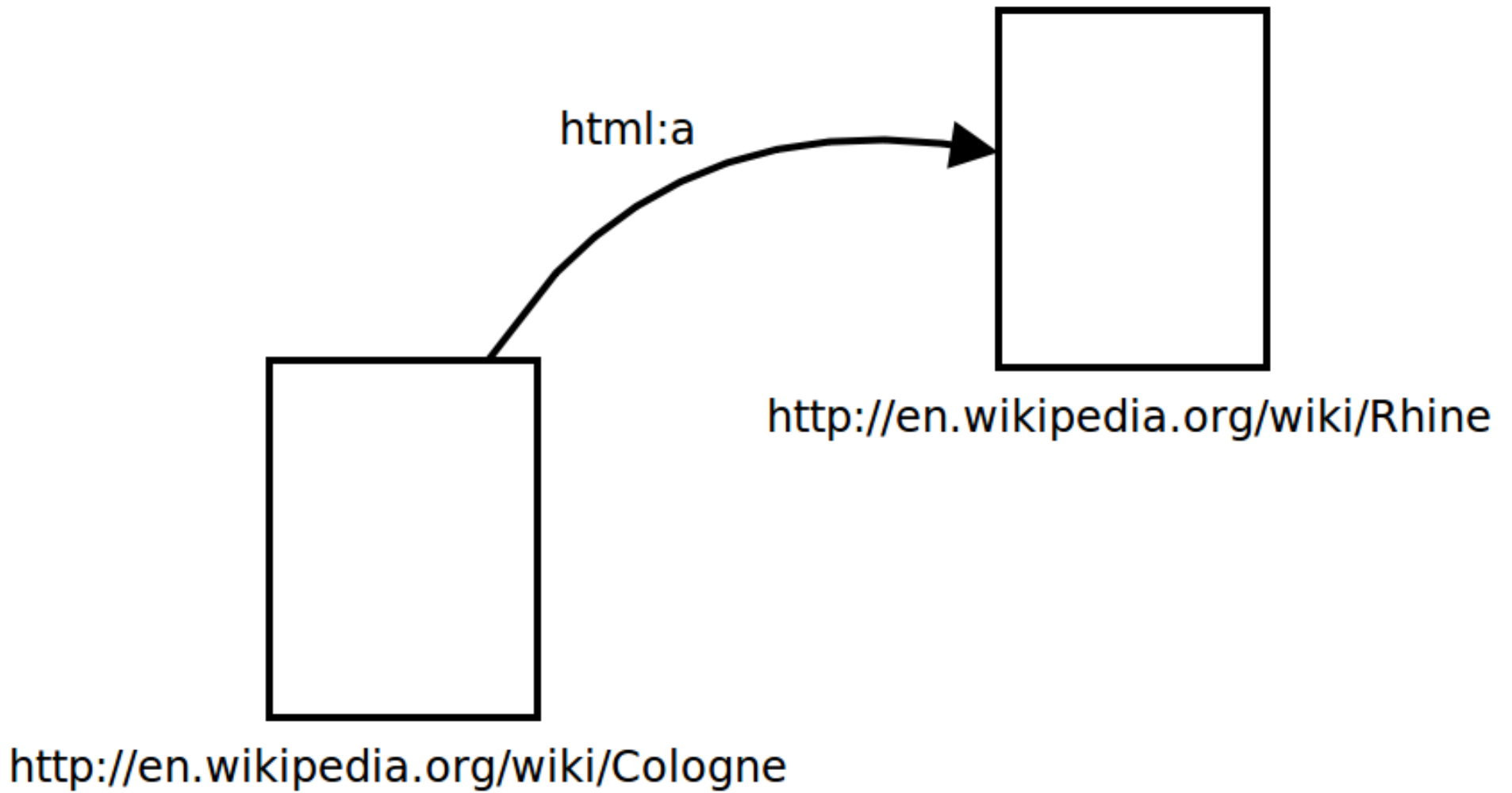
Rhine Basin

Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium

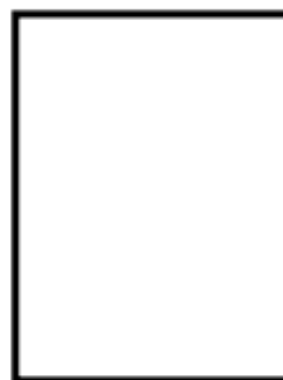
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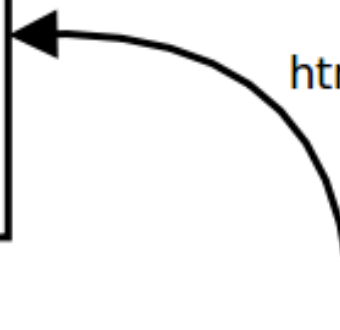
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<http://www.werow.com/en/guide/rhein>



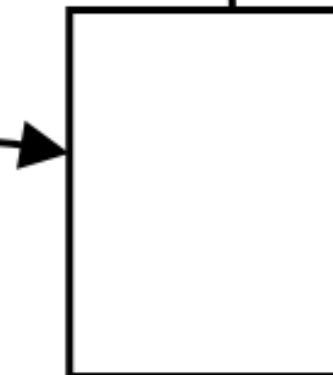
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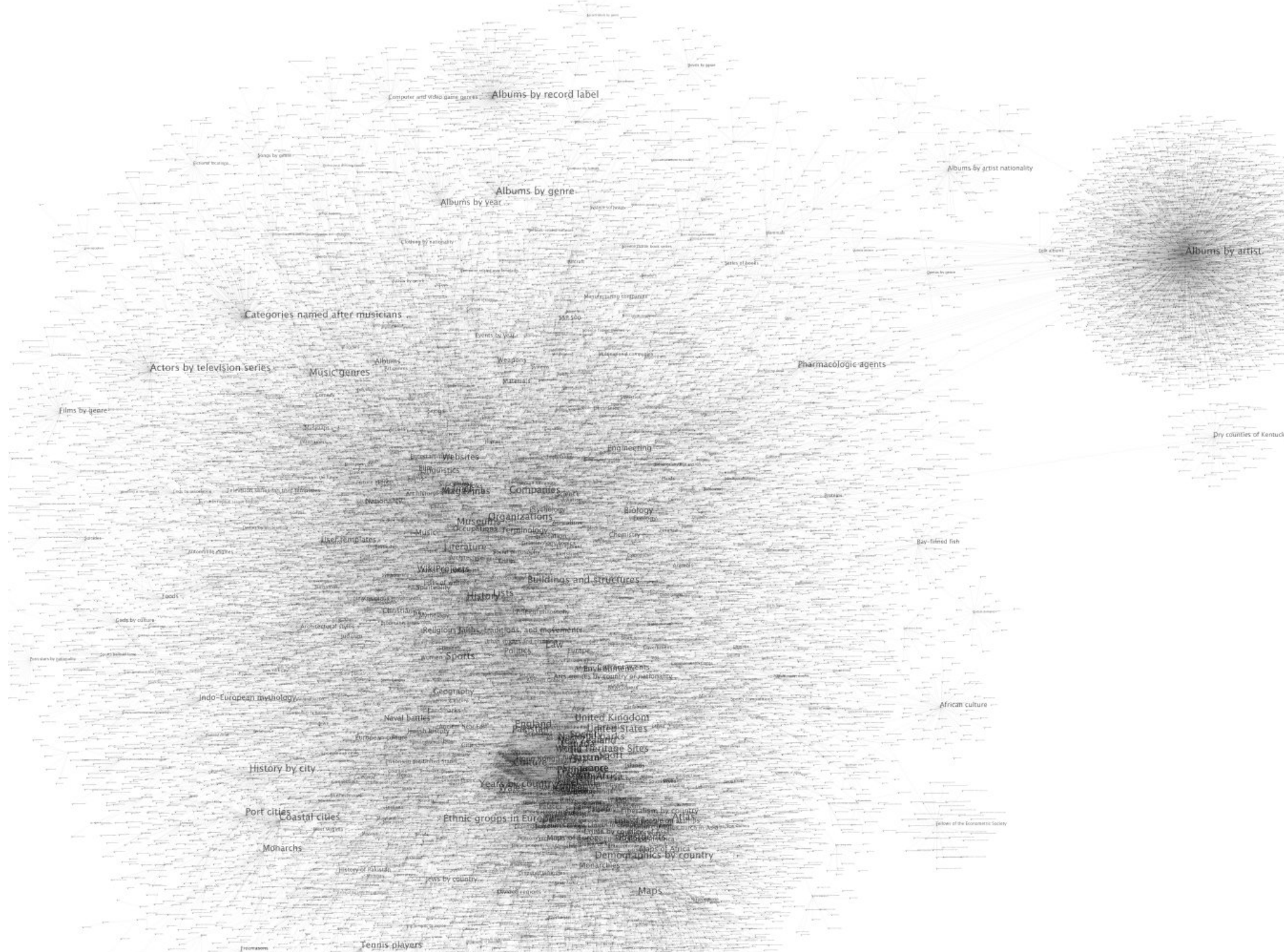
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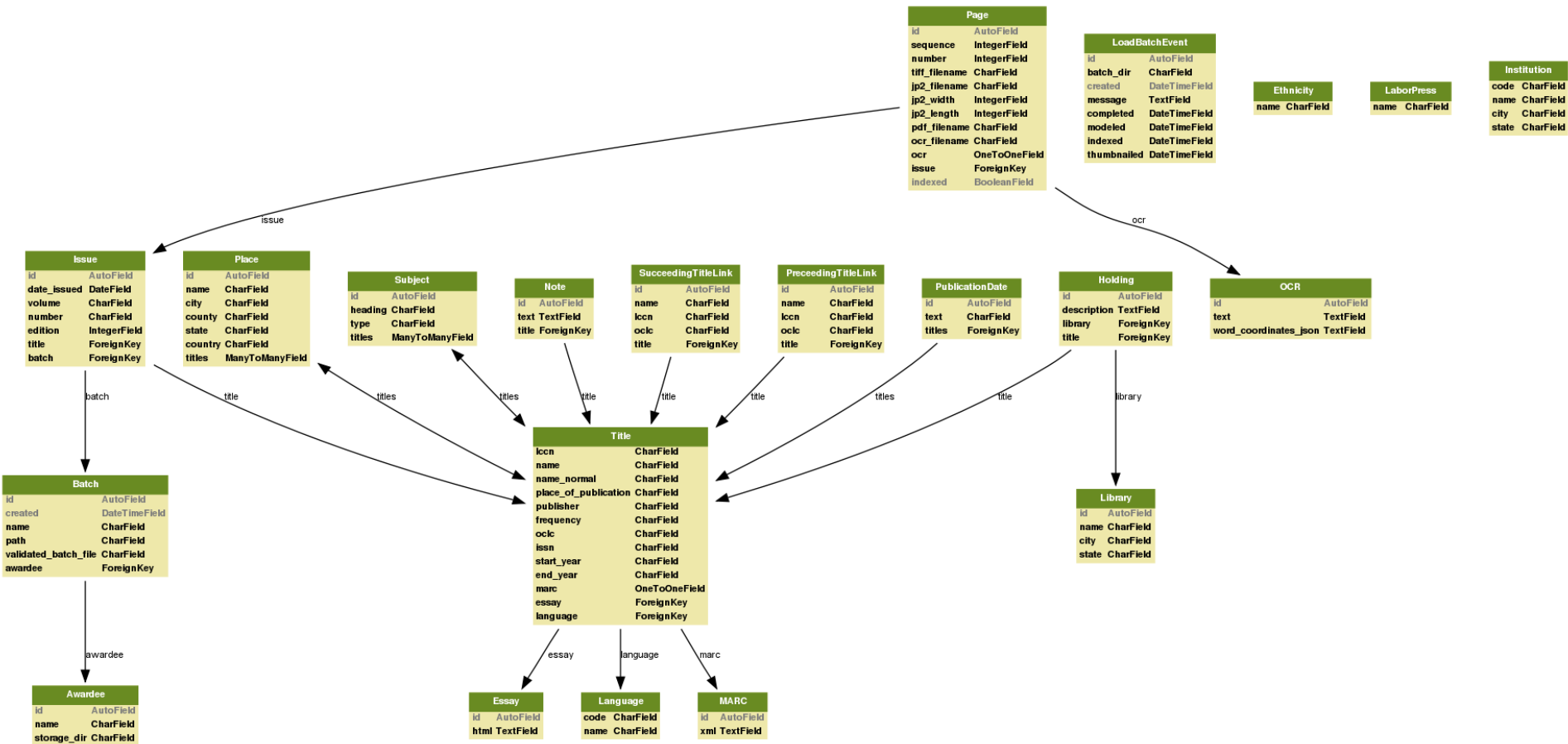
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<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne>







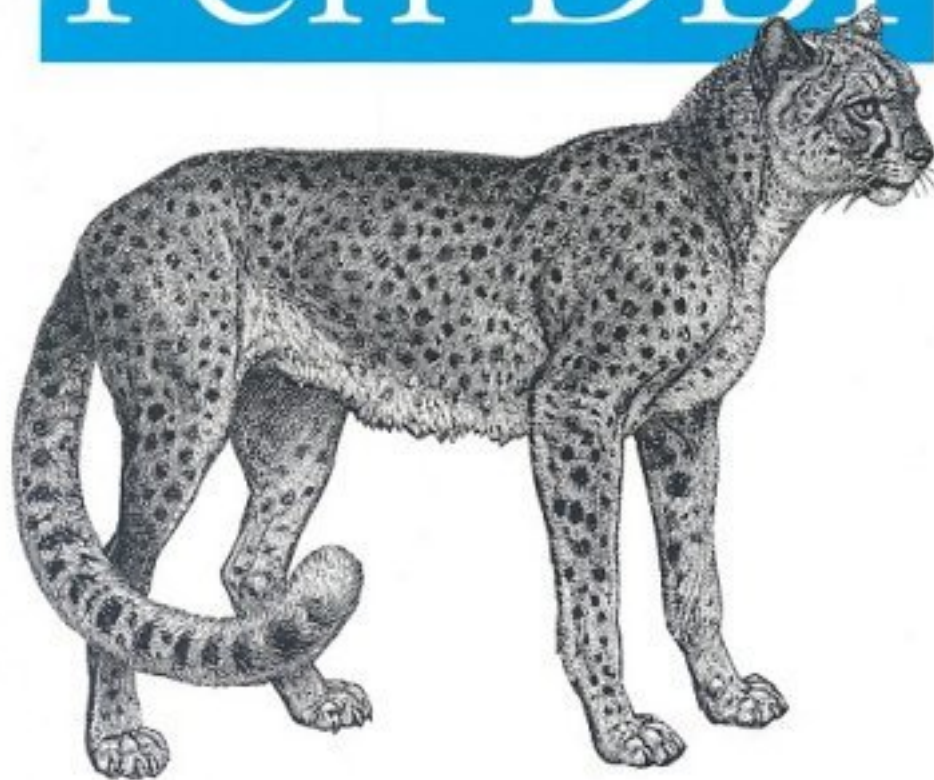
The Standard for Building Web Scripts

Lincoln Stein
Creator of CGI.pm

Database Programming with Perl

Programming the

Perl DBI



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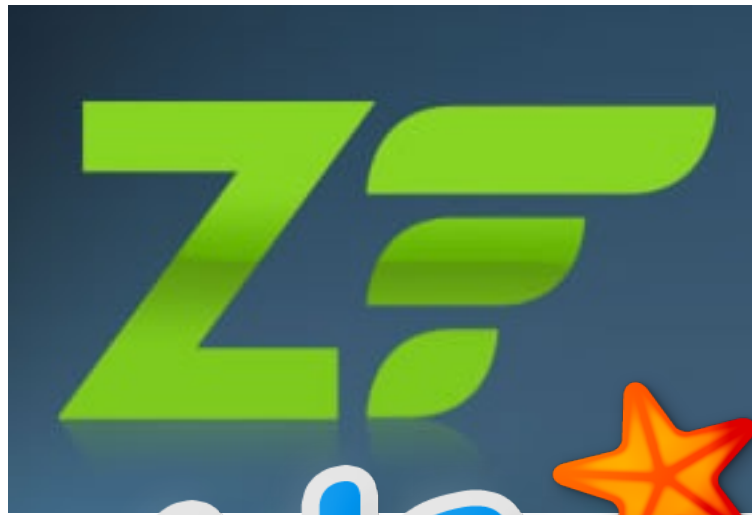
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django



seaside



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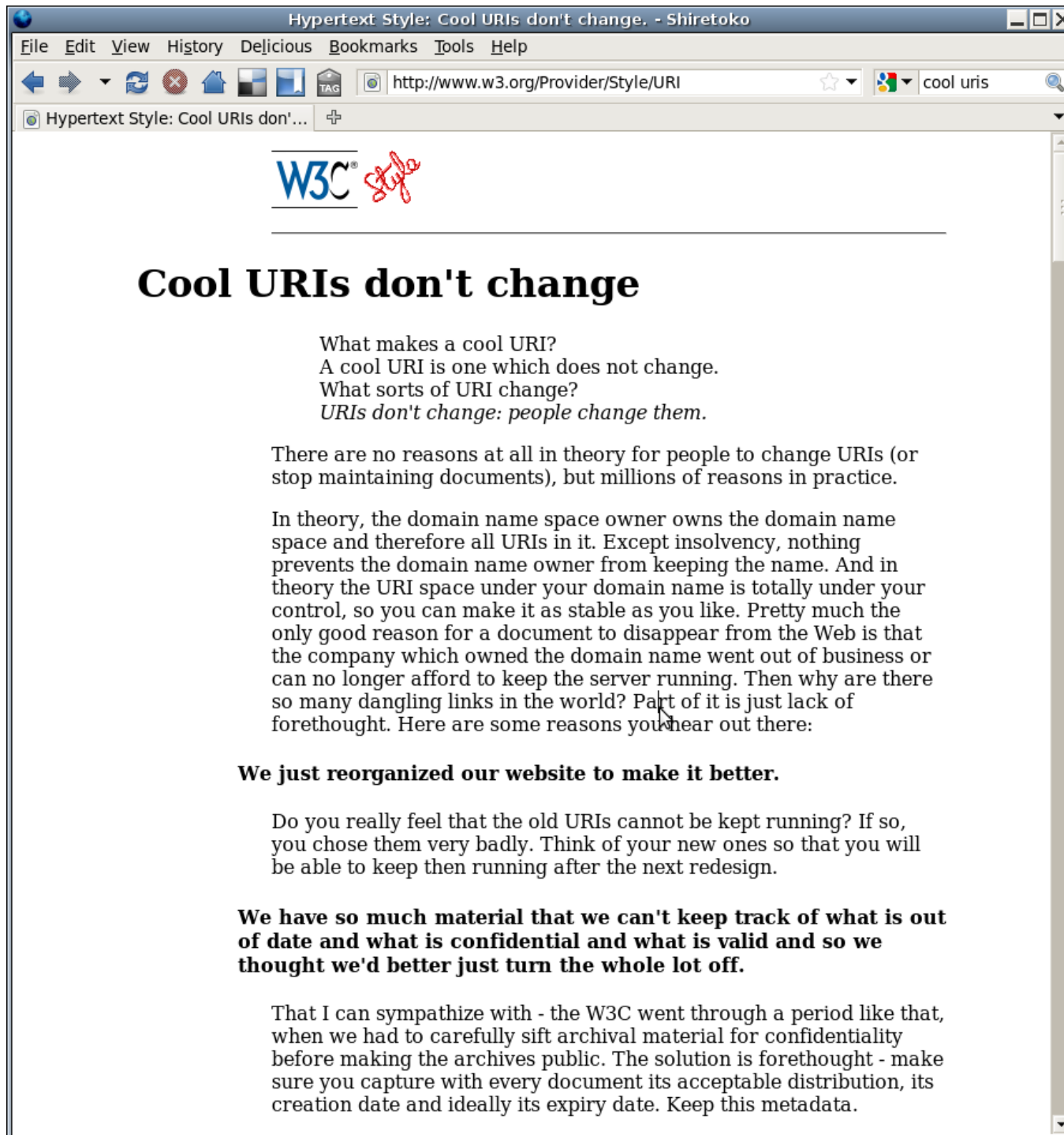


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<http://lccn.loc.gov/92207367>

<http://lccn.loc.gov/92207367>



Cool URIs don't change

What makes a cool URI?

A cool URI is one which does not change.

What sorts of URI change?

URIs don't change: people change them.

There are no reasons at all in theory for people to change URIs (or stop maintaining documents), but millions of reasons in practice.

In theory, the domain name space owner owns the domain name space and therefore all URIs in it. Except insolvency, nothing prevents the domain name owner from keeping the name. And in theory the URI space under your domain name is totally under your control, so you can make it as stable as you like. Pretty much the only good reason for a document to disappear from the Web is that the company which owned the domain name went out of business or can no longer afford to keep the server running. Then why are there so many dangling links in the world? Part of it is just lack of forethought. Here are some reasons you hear out there:

We just reorganized our website to make it better.

Do you really feel that the old URIs cannot be kept running? If so, you chose them very badly. Think of your new ones so that you will be able to keep them running after the next redesign.

We have so much material that we can't keep track of what is out of date and what is confidential and what is valid and so we thought we'd better just turn the whole lot off.

That I can sympathize with - the W3C went through a period like that, when we had to carefully sift archival material for confidentiality before making the archives public. The solution is forethought - make sure you capture with every document its acceptable distribution, its creation date and ideally its expiry date. Keep this metadata.

Web Services for the Real World



RESTful Web Services

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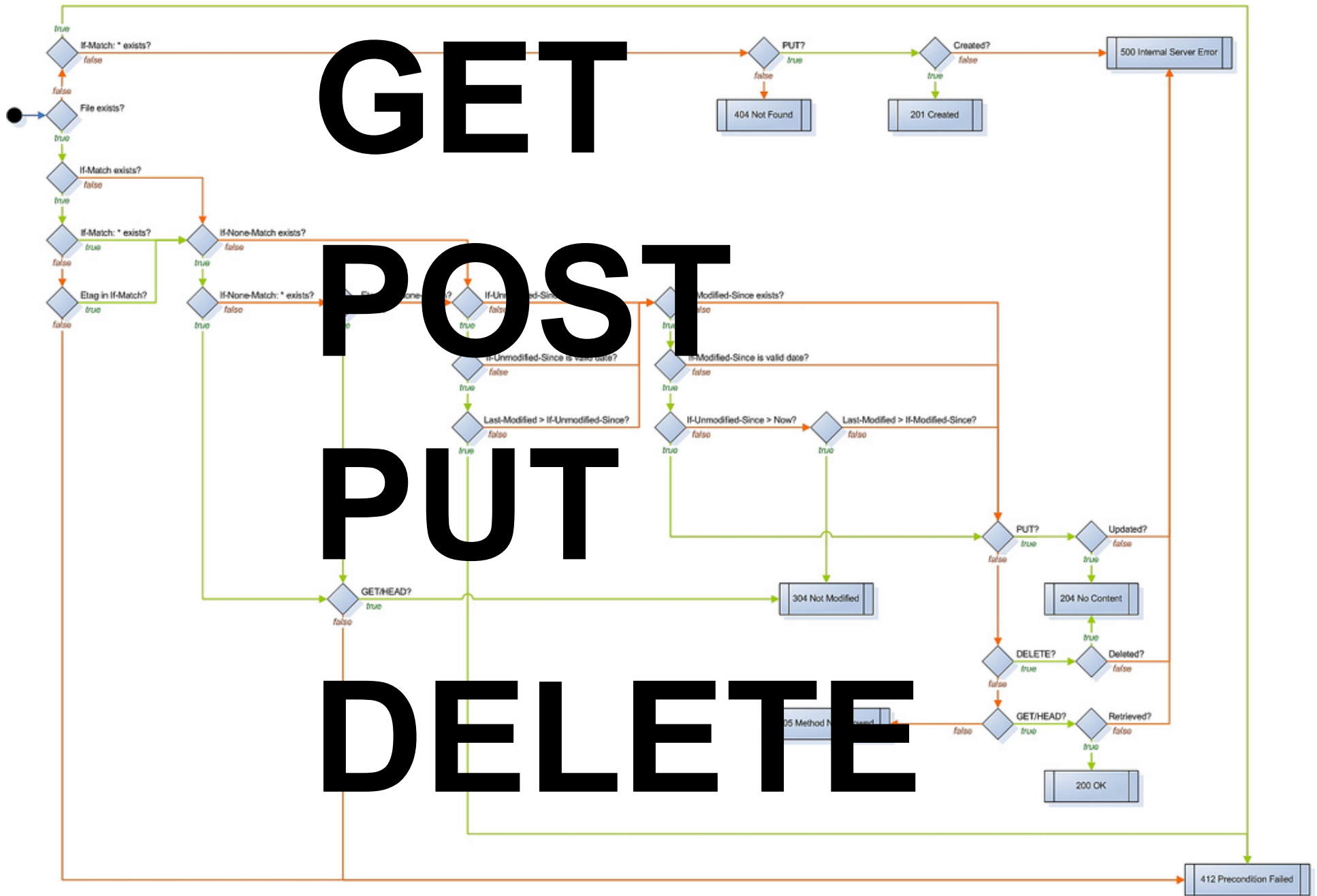
Leonard Richardson & Sam Ruby

GET

POST

PUT

DELETE





Library of Congress controlled vocabularies and their application to the Semantic Web

By Corey A. Harper and Barbara B. Tillett

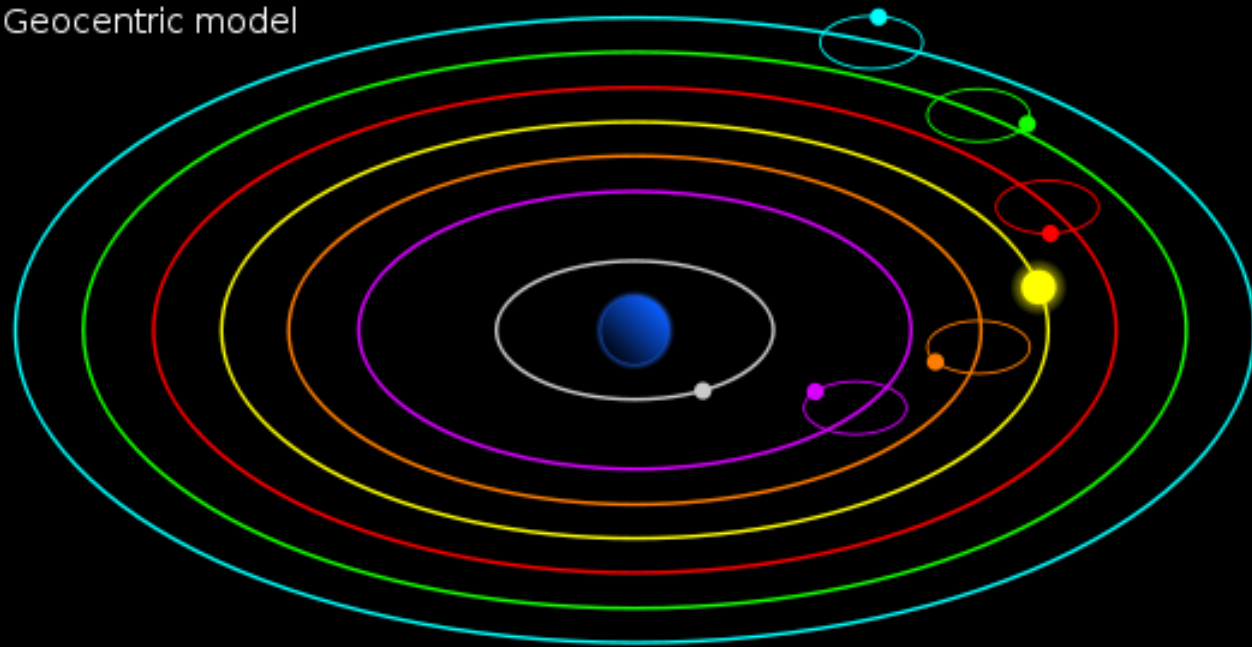
SUMMARY:

This article discusses how various controlled vocabularies, classification schemes and thesauri can serve as some of the building blocks of the Semantic Web. These vocabularies have been developed over the course of decades, and can be put to great use in the development of robust web services and Semantic Web technologies. The article covers how initial collaboration between the Semantic Web, Library and Metadata communities are creating partnerships to complete work in this area. It then discusses some core principles of authority control before talking more specifically about subject and genre vocabularies and name authority. It is hoped that future systems for internationally shared authority data will link the world's authority data from trusted sources to benefit users worldwide. Finally, the article looks at how encoding and markup of vocabularies can help ensure compatibility with the current and future state of Semantic Web development and provides examples of how this work can help improve the findability and navigation of information on the World Wide Web.

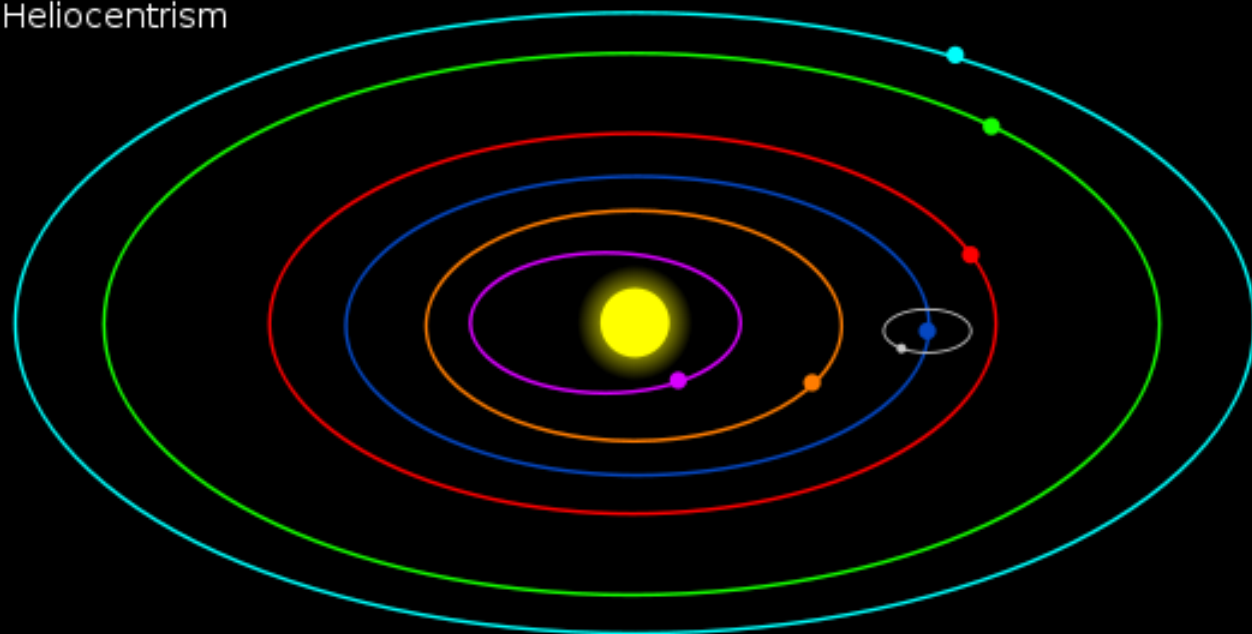
KEYWORDS: Controlled vocabularies, Semantic Web building blocks, authority control

Earth
Moon
Mercury
Venus
Sun
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn

Geocentric model



Heliocentrism











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Italian language- Grammar.

458

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Rostiri, P. S.

New Italian grammar

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Influence of sea-power
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Roman republic.

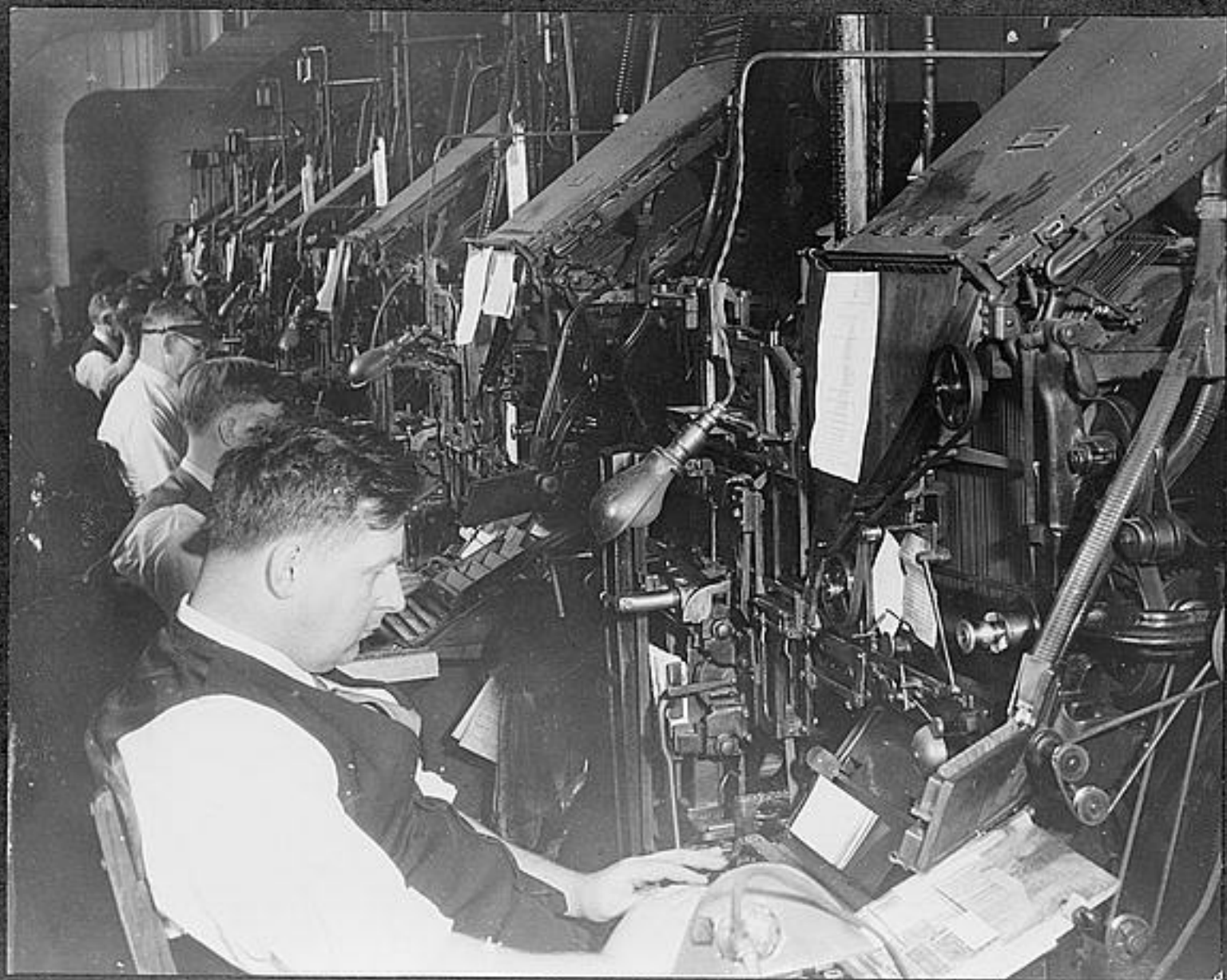
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Menasha (Wis.), Collegi-
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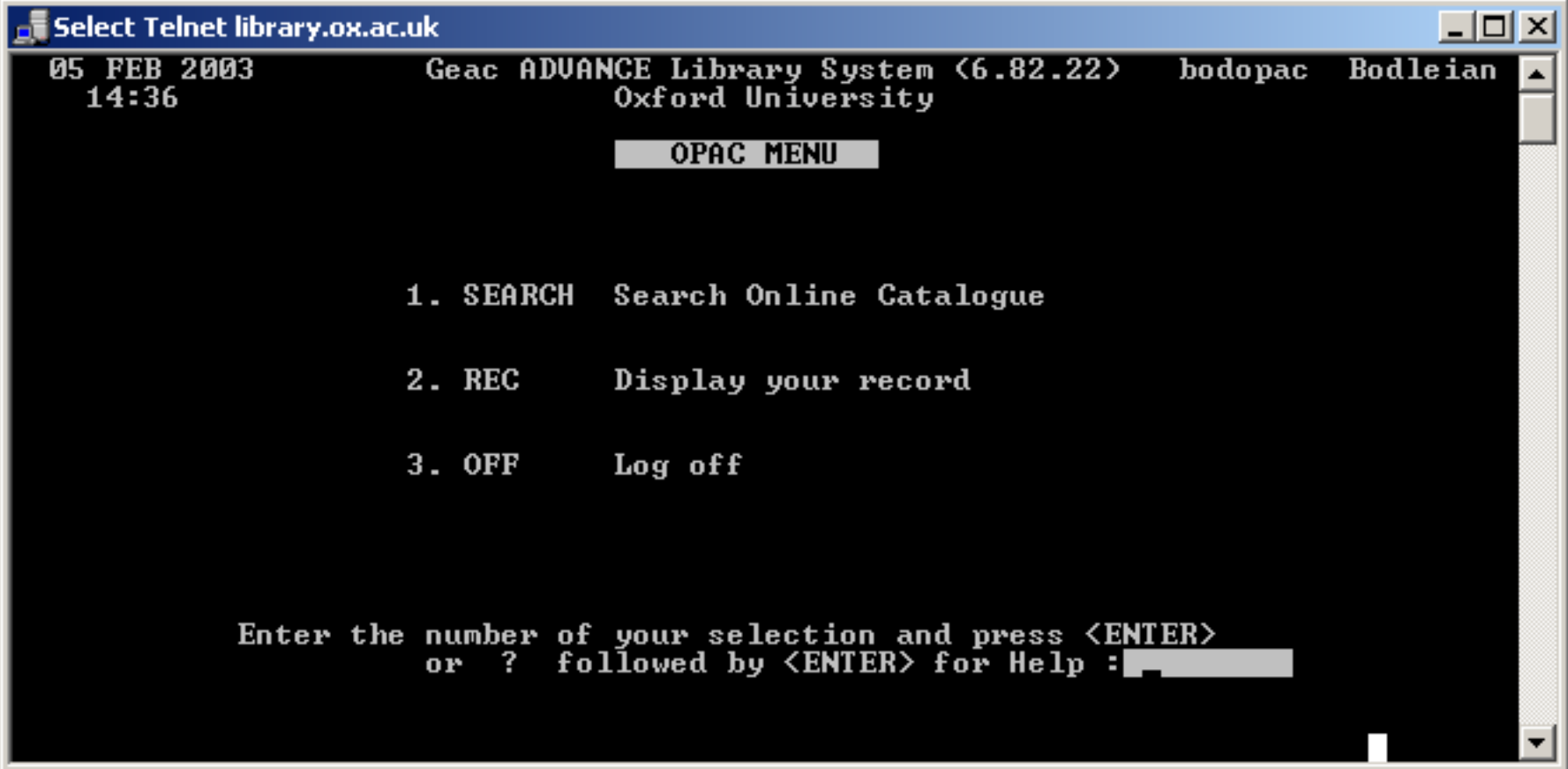
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on-Wesley,^_c2000.^^ ^_axxiv, 321 p. ;^_c24 cm.^^ ^_aIncludes bibliographical
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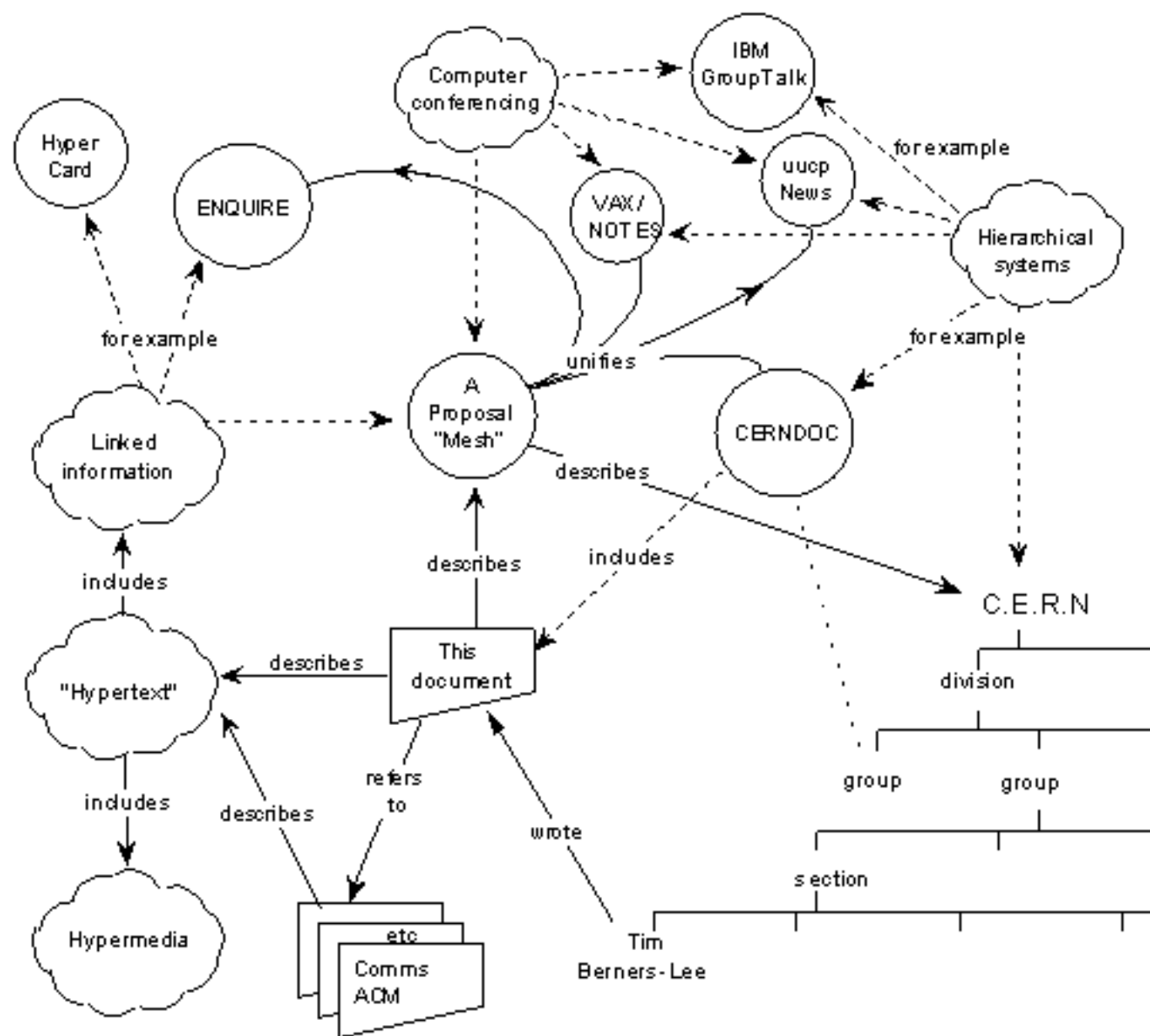
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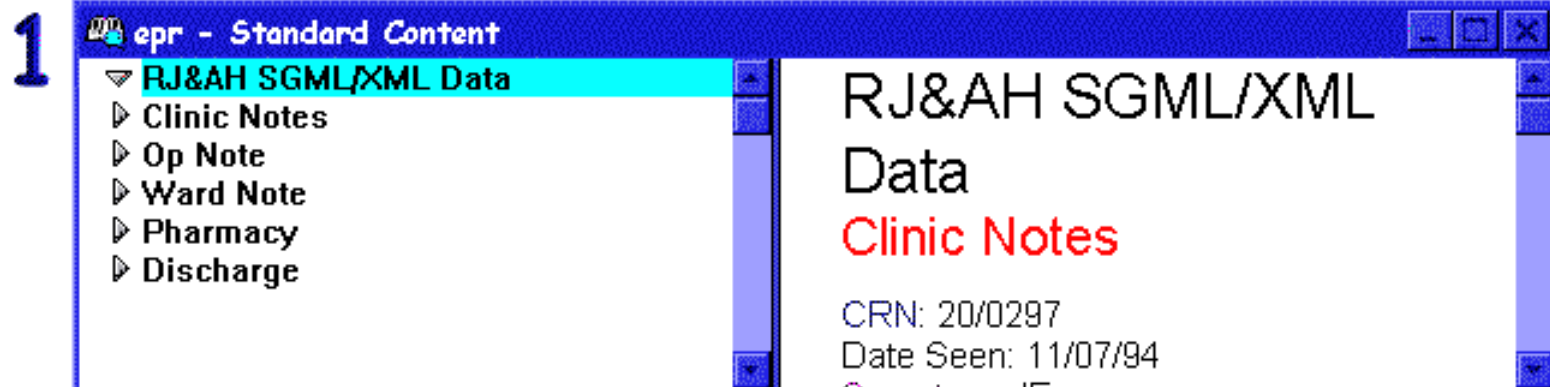
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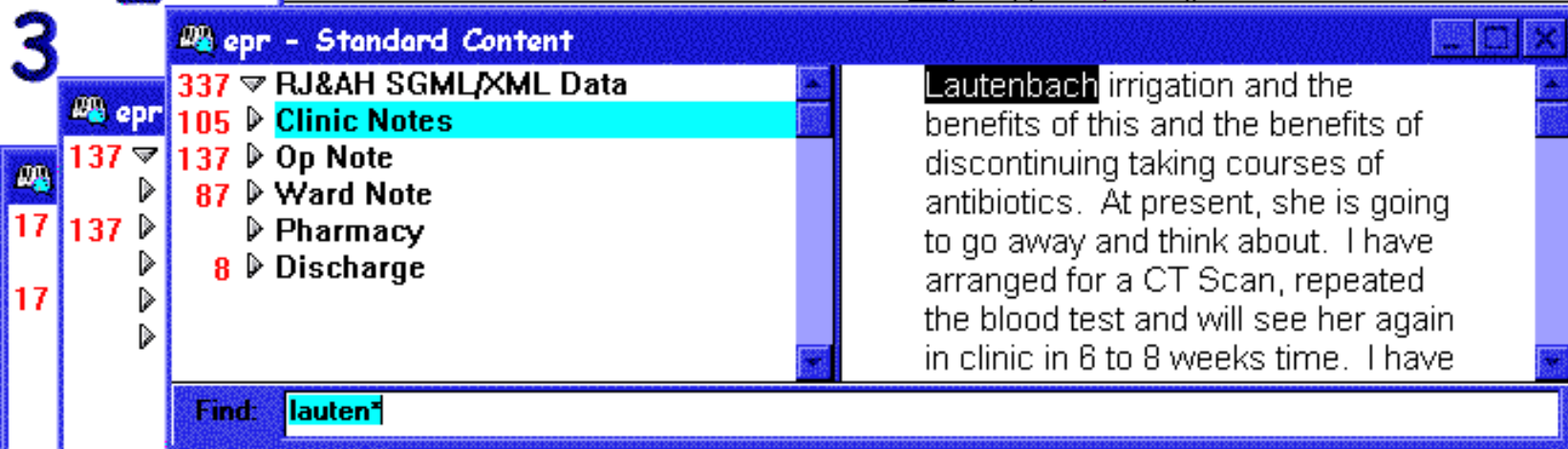
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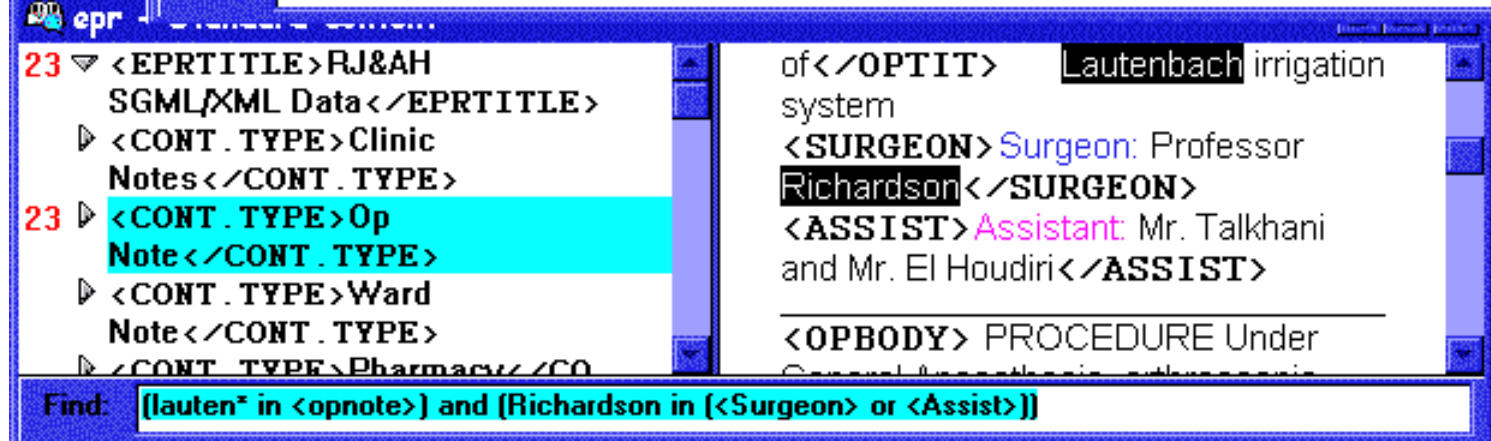
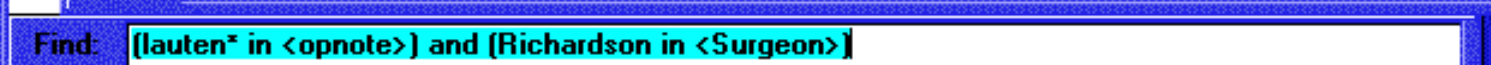
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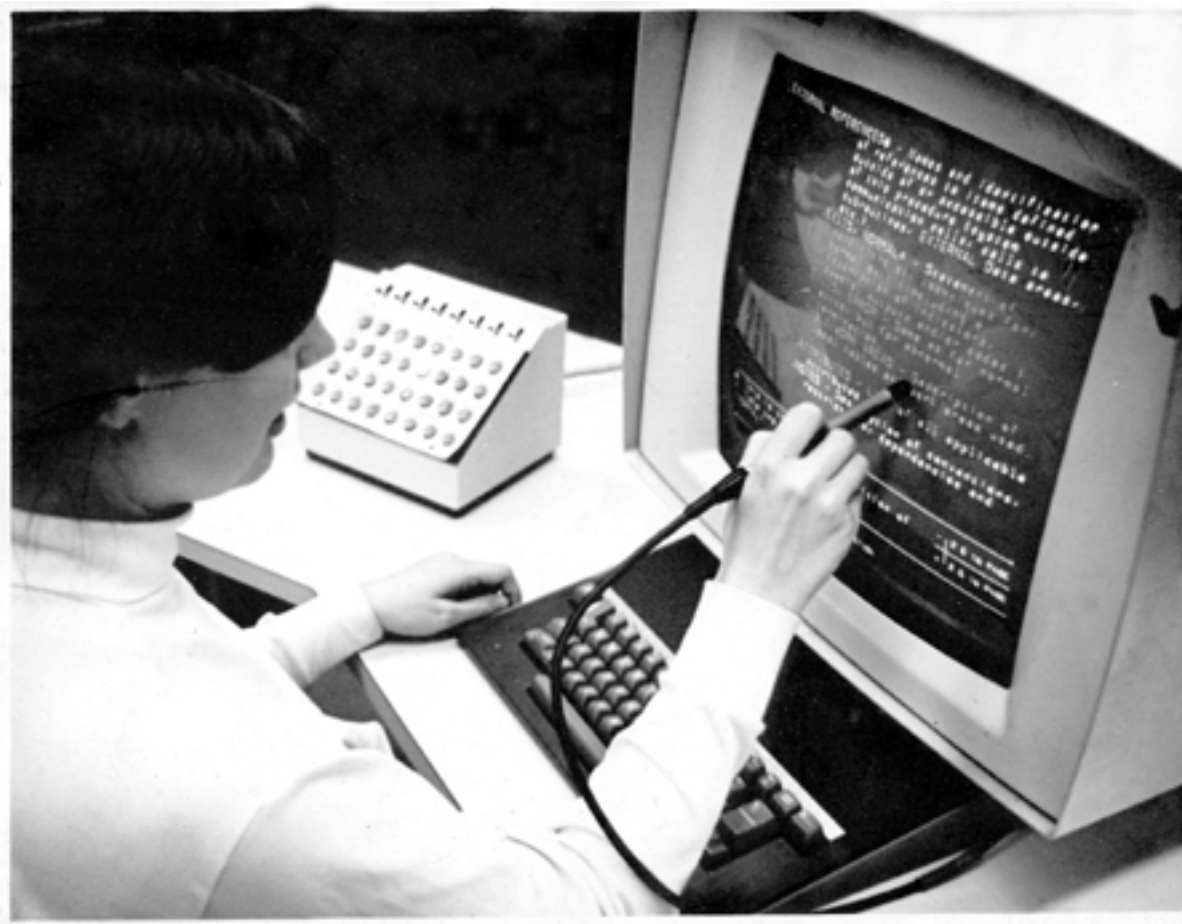


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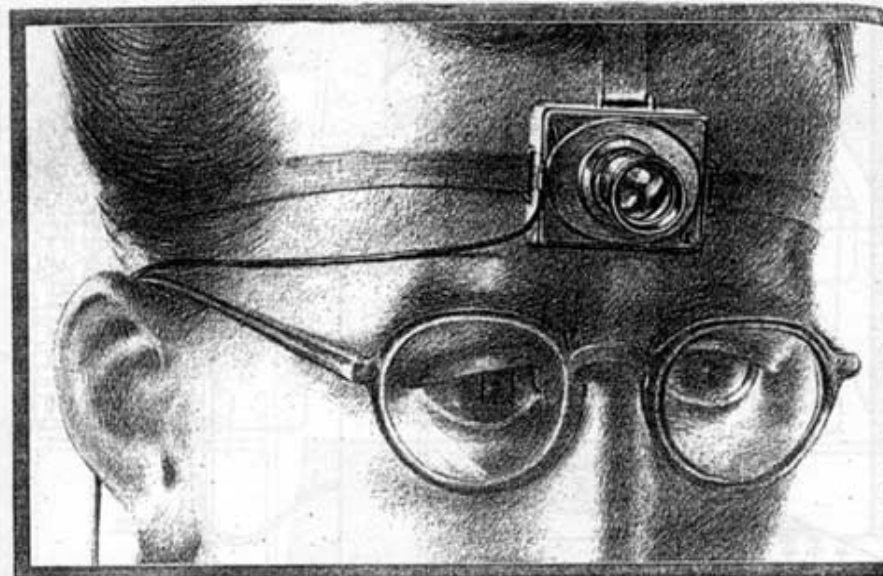
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Menlo Park, California*

a research center for augmenting human intellect

This session is entirely devoted to a presentation by Dr. Engelbart on a computer-based, interactive, multiconsole display system which is being developed at Stanford Research Institute under the sponsorship of ARPA, NASA and RADC. The system is being used as an experimental laboratory for investigating principles by which interactive computer aids can augment intellectual capability. The techniques which are being described will, themselves, be used to augment the presentation.

The session will use an on-line, closed circuit television hook-up to the SRI computing system in Menlo Park.

Following the presentation remote terminals to the system, in operation, may be viewed during the remainder of the conference in a special room set aside for that purpose.



A SCIENTIST OF THE FUTURE RECORDS EXPERIMENTS WITH A TINY CAMERA FITTED WITH UNIVERSAL-FOCUS LENS. THE SMALL SQUARE IN THE EYEGASS AT THE LEFT SIGHTS THE OBS

AS WE MAY THINK

A TOP U. S. SCIENTIST FORESEES A POSSIBLE FUTURE WORLD
IN WHICH MAN-MADE MACHINES WILL START TO THINK

by VANNEVAR BUSH

DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Condensed from the *Atlantic Monthly*, July 1945

This has not been a scientists' war; it has been a war in which all have had a part. The scientists, burying their old professional competition in the demand of a common cause, have shared greatly and learned much. It has been exhilarating to work in effective partnership. What are the scientists to do next?

For the biologists, and particularly for the medical scientists, there can be little indecision, for their war work has hardly required them to leave the old paths. Many indeed have been able to carry on their war research in their familiar peacetime laboratories. Their objectives remain much the same.

It is the physicists who have been thrown most violently off stride, who have left academic pursuits for the making of strange destructive gadgets, who have had to devise new methods for their unanticipated assignments. They have done their part on the devices that made it possible to turn back the enemy. They have worked in combined effort with the physicists of our allies. They have felt within themselves the stir of achievement. They have been part of a great team. Now one asks where they will find objectives worthy of their best.

• • •

There is a growing mountain of research. But there is increased evidence that we are being bogged down today as specialization extends. The investigator is staggered by the findings and conclusions of thousands of other workers—conclusions which he cannot find time to grasp, much less to remember, as they appear. Yet specialization becomes increasingly necessary for prog-

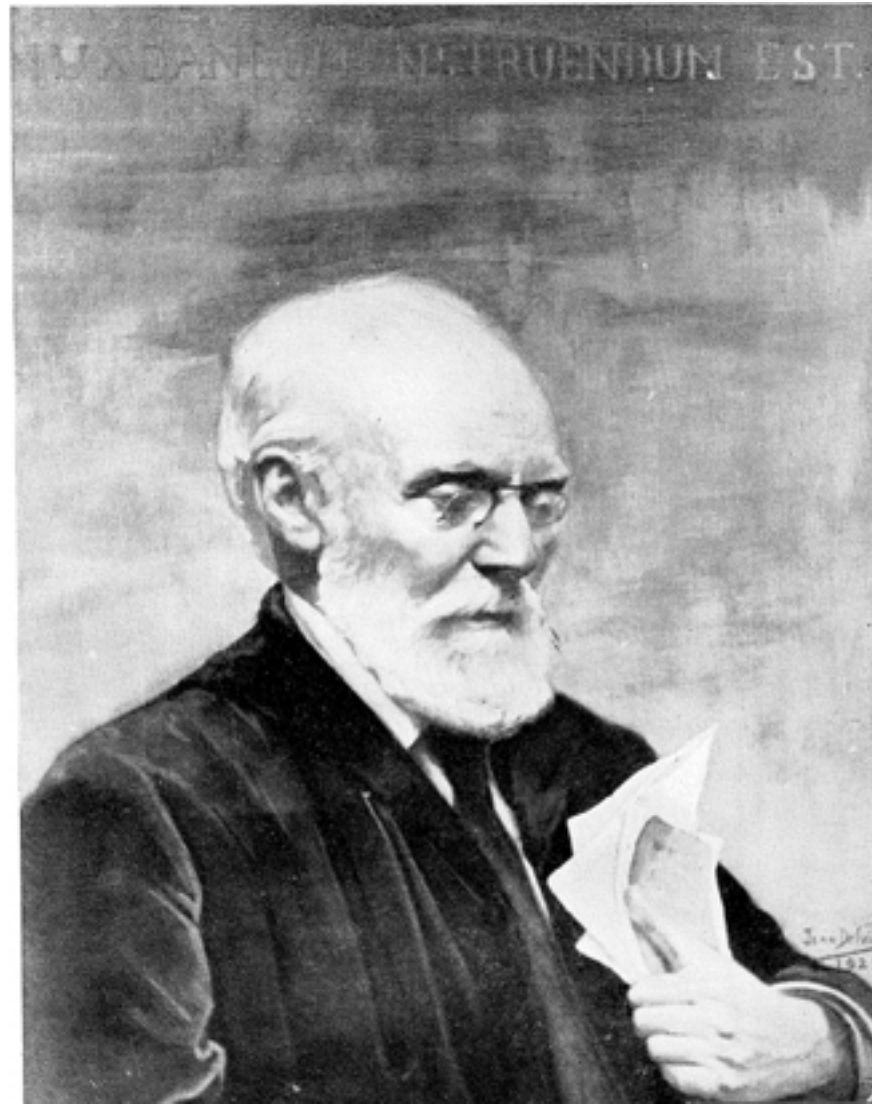
ress, and the effort to bridge between disciplines is correspondingly superficial.

Professionally our methods of transmitting and reviewing the results of research are generations old and by now are totally inadequate for their purpose. If the aggregate time spent in writing scholarly works and in reading them could be evaluated, the ratio between these amounts of time might well be startling. Those who conscientiously attempt to keep abreast of current thought, even in restricted fields, by close and continuous reading might well shy away from an examination calculated to show how much of the previous month's efforts could be produced on call.

Mendel's concept of the laws of genetics was lost to the world for a generation because his publication did not reach the few who were capable of grasping and extending it. This sort of catastrophe is undoubtedly being repeated all about us as truly significant attainments become lost in the shuffle of the inconsequential.

Publication has been extended far beyond our present ability to make use of the record. The summation of human experience is being expanded at a prodigious rate, and the means we use for threading through the consequent maze to the momentarily important item is the same as was used the days of square-rigged ships.

But there are signs of a change as new and powerful instrumentalities come into use. Photocells capable of seeing things in a physical sense, advanced photography which can record what is seen or even what is felt, thermionic tubes capable of controlling potent forces under the guidance







Library of Congress controlled vocabularies and their application to the Semantic Web

By Corey A. Harper and Barbara B. Tillett

SUMMARY:

This article discusses how various controlled vocabularies, classification schemes and thesauri can serve as some of the building blocks of the Semantic Web. These vocabularies have been developed over the course of decades, and can be put to great use in the development of robust web services and Semantic Web technologies. The article covers how initial collaboration between the Semantic Web, Library and Metadata communities are creating partnerships to complete work in this area. It then discusses some core principles of authority control before talking more specifically about subject and genre vocabularies and name authority. It is hoped that future systems for internationally shared authority data will link the world's authority data from trusted sources to benefit users worldwide. Finally, the article looks at how encoding and markup of vocabularies can help ensure compatibility with the current and future state of Semantic Web development and provides examples of how this work can help improve the findability and navigation of information on the World Wide Web.

KEYWORDS: Controlled vocabularies, Semantic Web building blocks, authority control

World Wide Web

UF: WWW (World Wide Web)

BT: Hypertext Systems

NT: Semantic Web



SKOS Simple Knowledge Organization System Reference

W3C Recommendation 18 August 2009

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/REC-skos-reference-20090818/>

Latest version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-reference>

Previous versions:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2009/PR-skos-reference-20090615/>

Editors:

[Alistair Miles](#), STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory / University of Oxford

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Please refer to the [errata](#) for this document, which may include some normative corrections.

See also [translations](#).

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Abstract



Cool URIs for the Semantic Web

W3C Working Draft 17 December 2007

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Contributors:

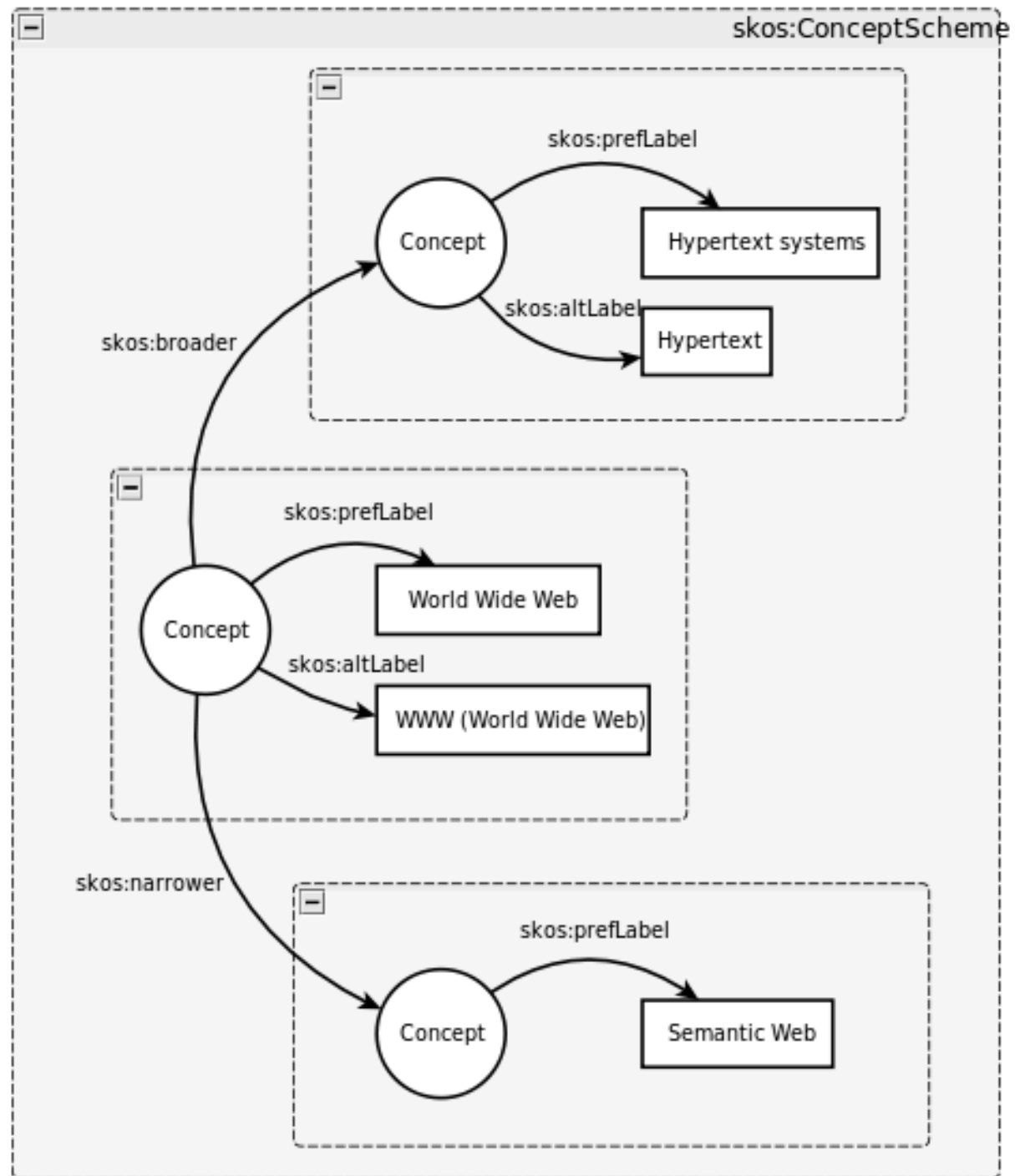
[Danny Ayers](#) (Talis Information Ltd.)

[Max Völkel](#) (FZI Karlsruhe)

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Abstract

The *Resource Description Framework* RDF allows the users to describe Web documents and resources from the real



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Details **Visualize**

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URI: <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh95000541#concept>

Type: Topical Term

Alternate Labels: W3 (World Wide Web); Web (World Wide Web); World Wide Web (information retrieval system); WWW (World Wide Web)

Broader Terms:

- [Hypertext systems](#)
- [Multimedia systems](#)

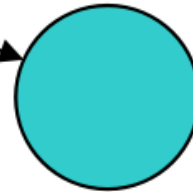
Narrower Terms:

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- [Mashups \(World Wide Web\)](#)
- [Semantic Web](#)
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- [WebDAV \(Standard\)](#)
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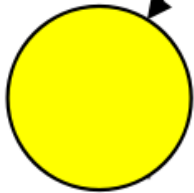
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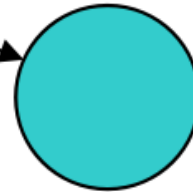
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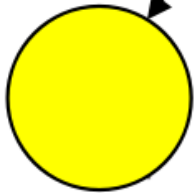
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	fr	World Wide Web
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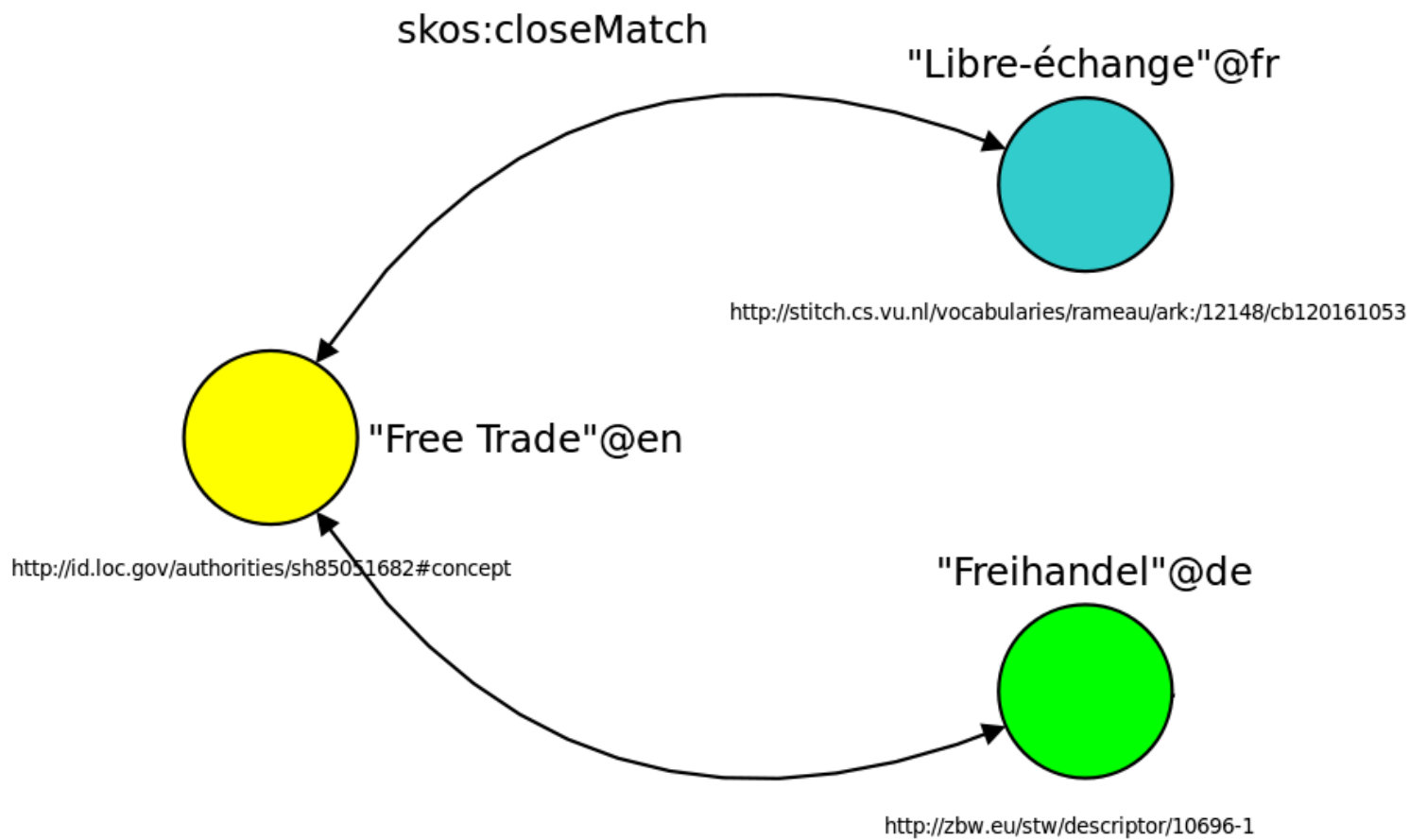


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- ▶ G Geographische Begriffe
- ▶ N Nachbarwissenschaften
- ▶ P Produkte
- ▶ V Volkswirtschaft
- ▶ W Wirtschaftssektoren und spezielle Wirtschaftslehren

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Free trade (engl.)

benutzt für: Freier Welthandel

Oberbegriffe

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- Globalisierung 
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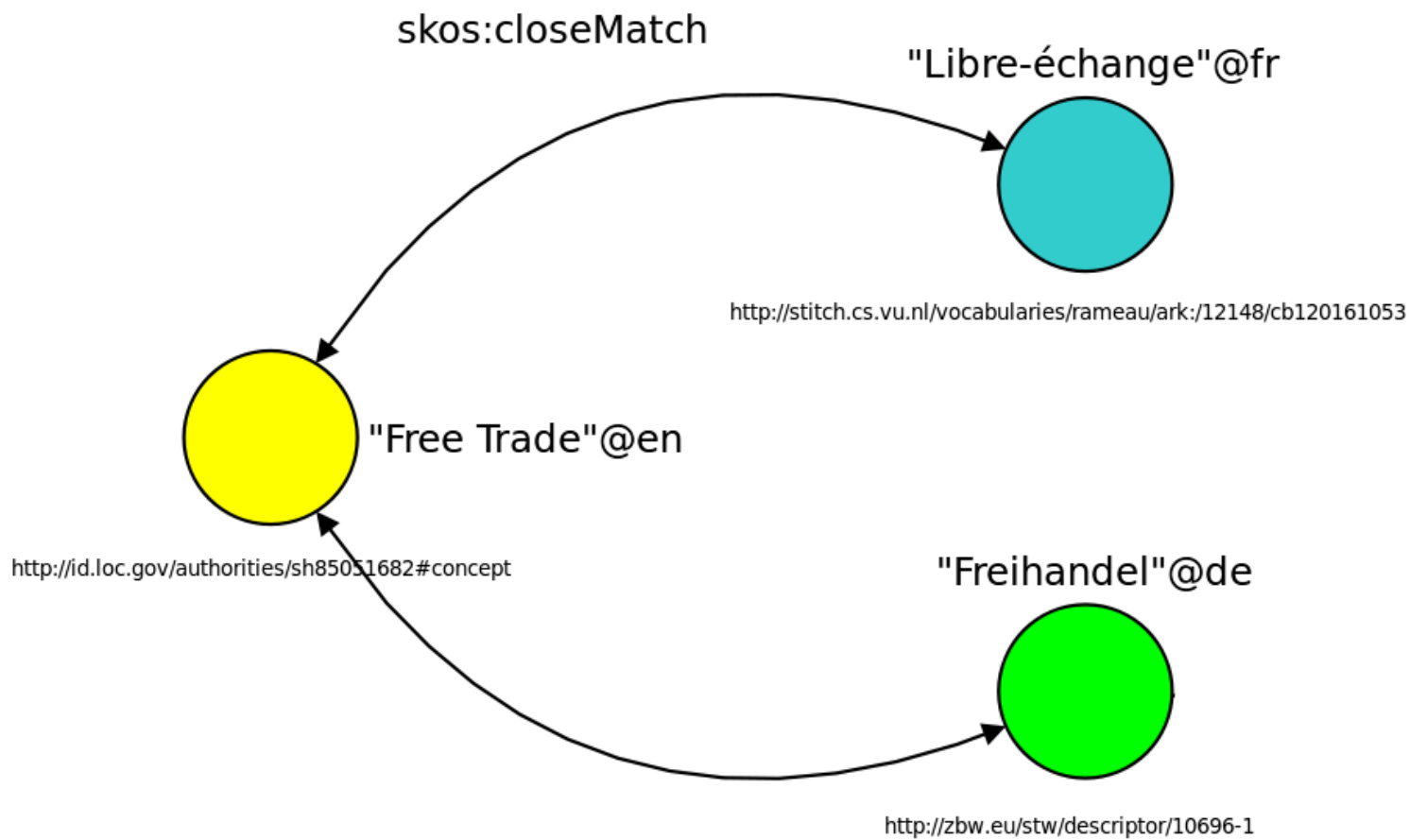
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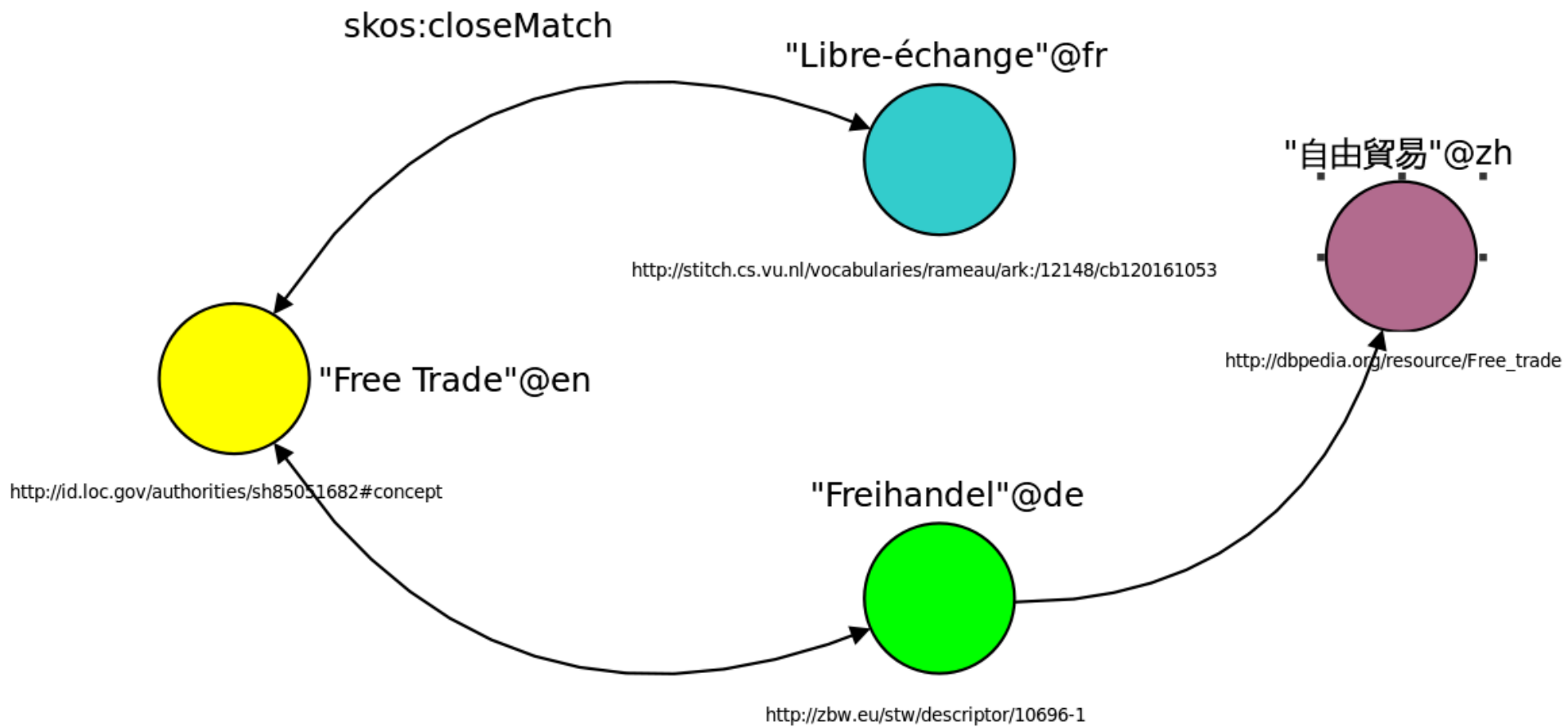
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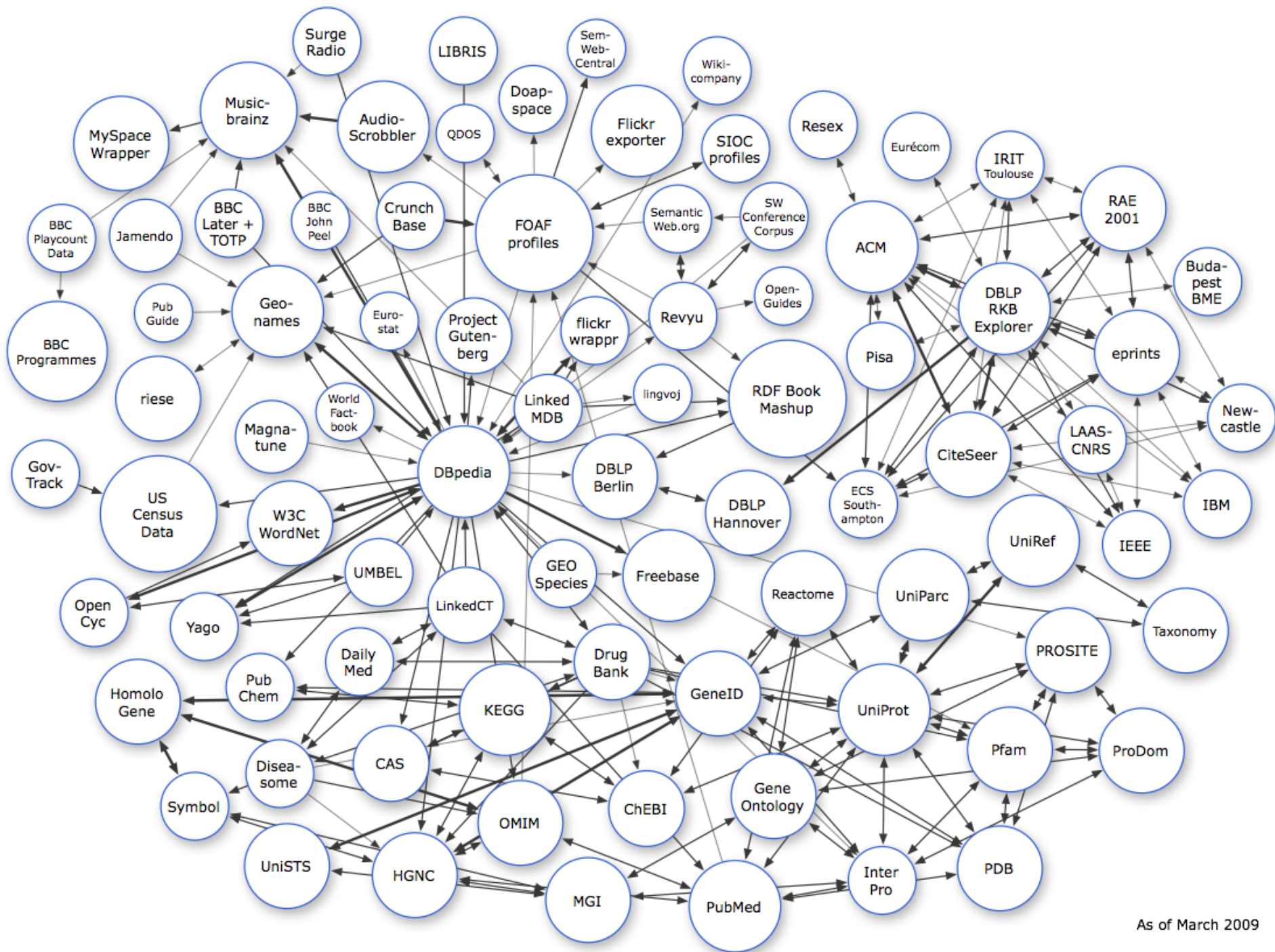
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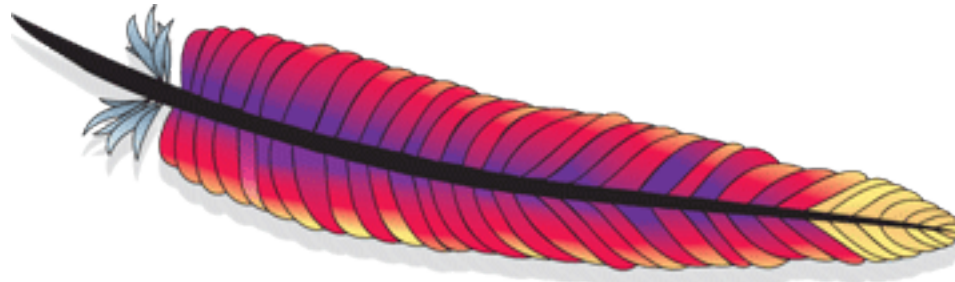








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Alternative Titles:

Combined New York morning newspapers Sept. 19-26, 1923

Combined New York Sunday newspapers

New York daily tribune

New York tribune

New-York daily tribune 1866-Mar. 31, 1912

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New York [N.Y.]

Geographic coverage:

New York, New York, New York

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Publisher:

New York Tribune

Dates of publication:

1866-1924

Description:

Vol. 26, no. 7,802 (Apr. 10, 1866)-v. 83, no. 28,247 (Mar. 18, 1924).

Frequency:

Daily Dec. 7, 1879-1924

Language:

English



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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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February, 1880						
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29						

March, 1880						
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April, 1880						
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May, 1880						
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June, 1880						
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December 26, 1909, Image 13

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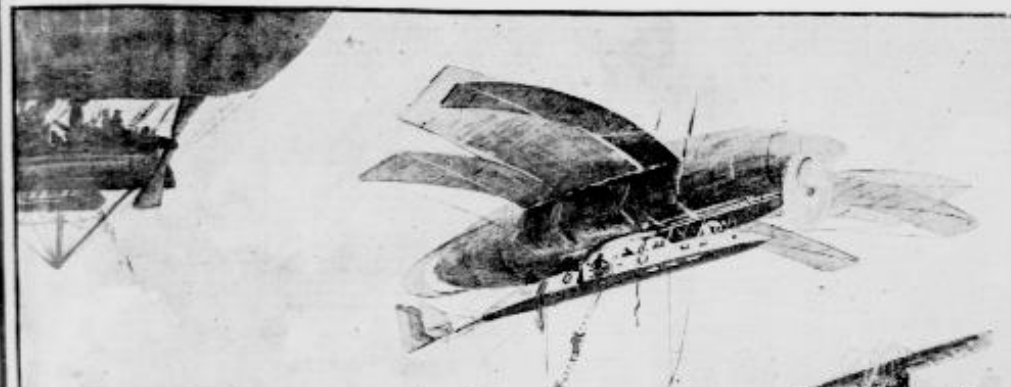
PART II.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1909.

EIGHT PAGES.

A SHIPWRECK OF THE FUTURE, WHEN PASSENGERS ARE CARRIED BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA IN THE AIR.

Given burial in mid ocean, Dec. 26, 1919, 3:10 p. m. By wireless to The Tribune: A disastrous explosion (cause yet unascertained) in our motor room at 5:12 this morning made it necessary to descend. Unfortunately, the waves were running high and our motor was broken. Wind increased rapidly and our stern was battered till we threatened to sink. Other aeroplanes have come to our rescue, as have some submarines and the freight steamer Lusitania, formerly used for passengers. All hands will be saved beyond a doubt, except those in the motor room which is now submerged.



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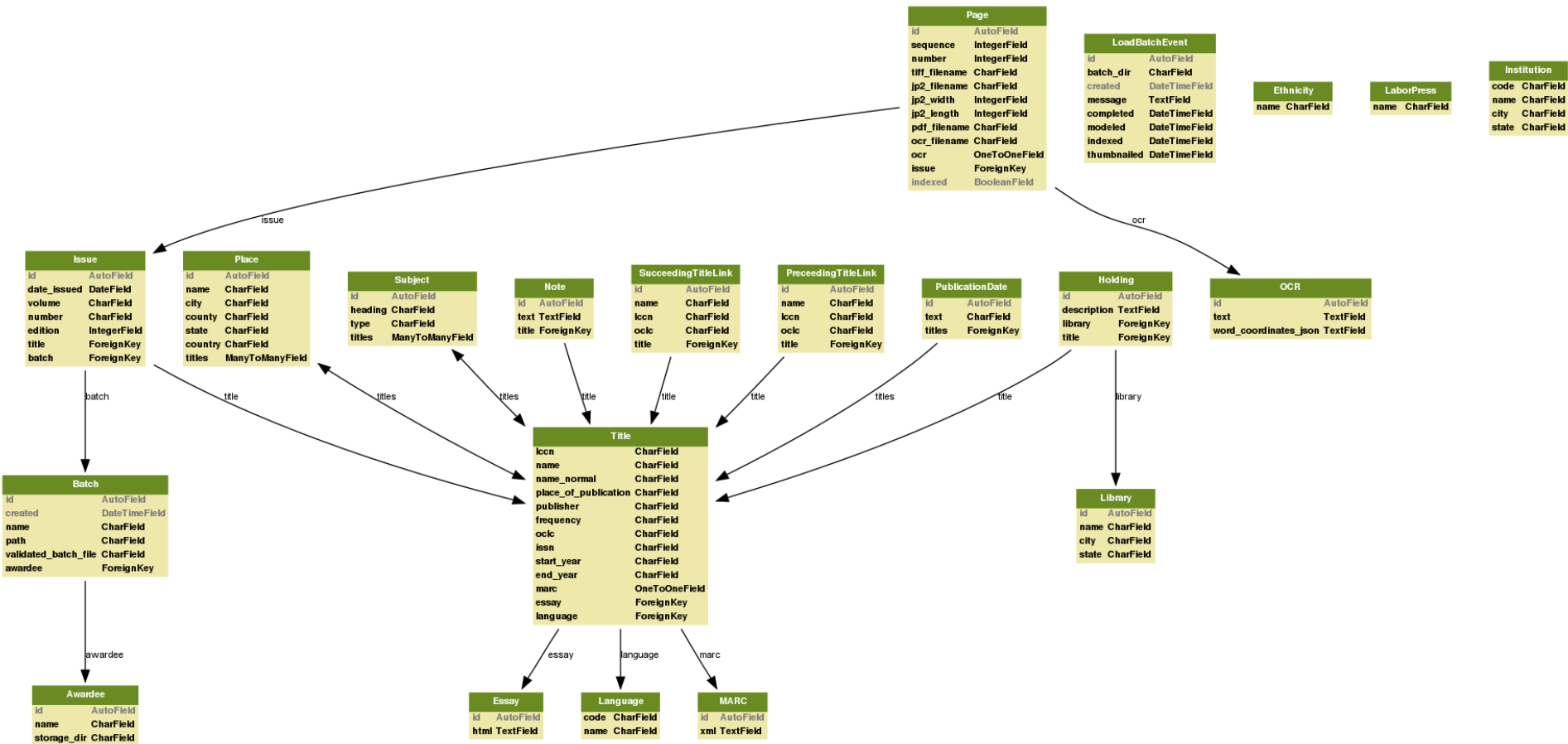
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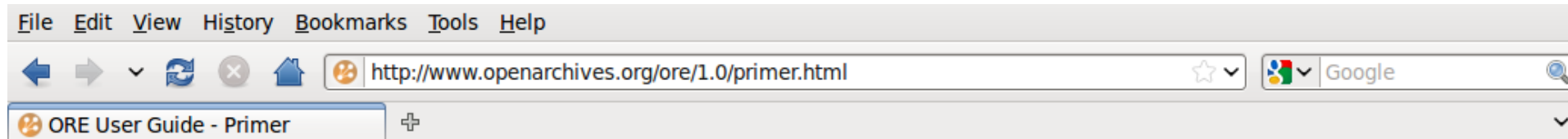
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The evening world. (New York, N.Y.) 1887-1931	1902-05-02	12
The evening world. (New York, N.Y.) 1887-1931	1902-05-03	8
The evening world. (New York, N.Y.) 1887-1931	1902-05-05	10





Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange



ORE User Guide - Primer

17 October 2008

This version:

<http://www.openarchives.org/ore/1.0/primer>

Latest version:

<http://www.openarchives.org/ore/primer>

Previous version:

<http://www.openarchives.org/ore/0.9/primer>

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Carl Lagoze, Cornell University Information Science

Herbert Van de Sompel, Los Alamos National Laboratory

Editors (ORE Technical Committee)

Pete Johnston, Eduserv Foundation

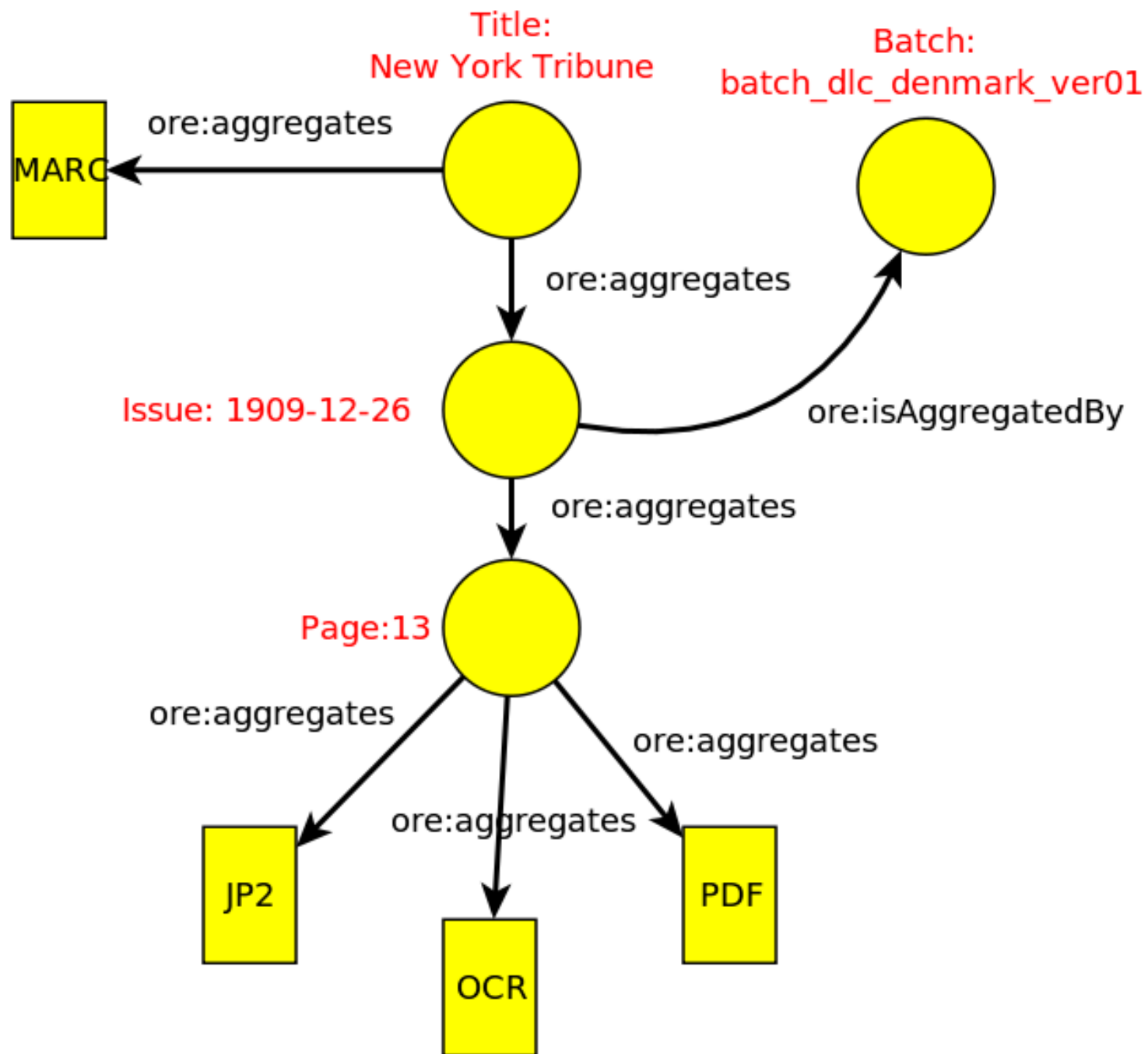
Michael Nelson, Old Dominion University

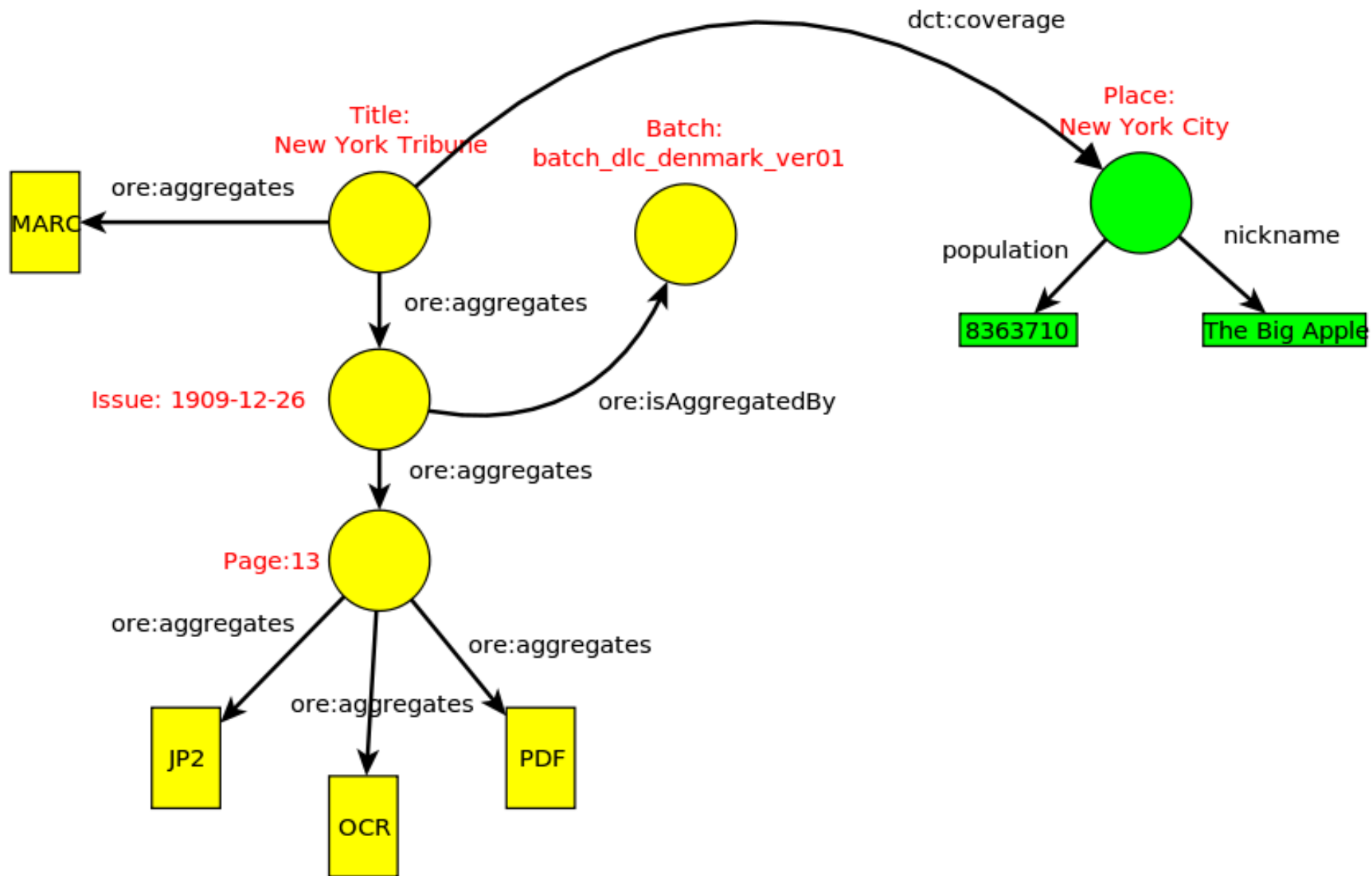
Robert Sanderson, University of Liverpool

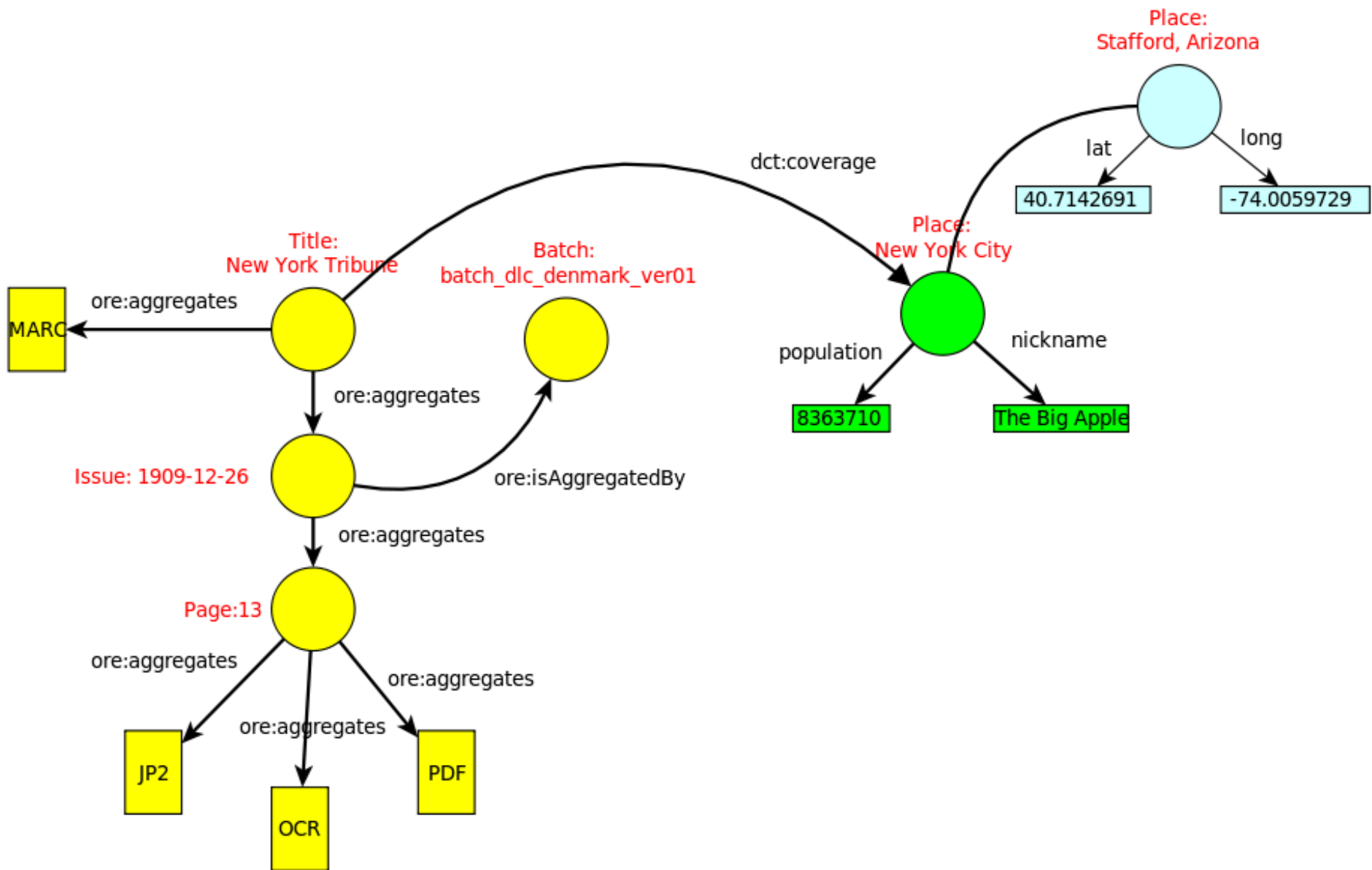
Simeon Warner, Cornell University Information Science

Abstract

Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange (OAI-ORE) defines standards for the description and exchange of aggregations of Web resources. This document summarizes the motivation for OAI-ORE, the technical foundations on which the OAI-ORE solution to handle aggregations of Web resources builds, as well as the core aspects of that solution. This document is intended for a general audience that wants to obtain a high-level understanding of the







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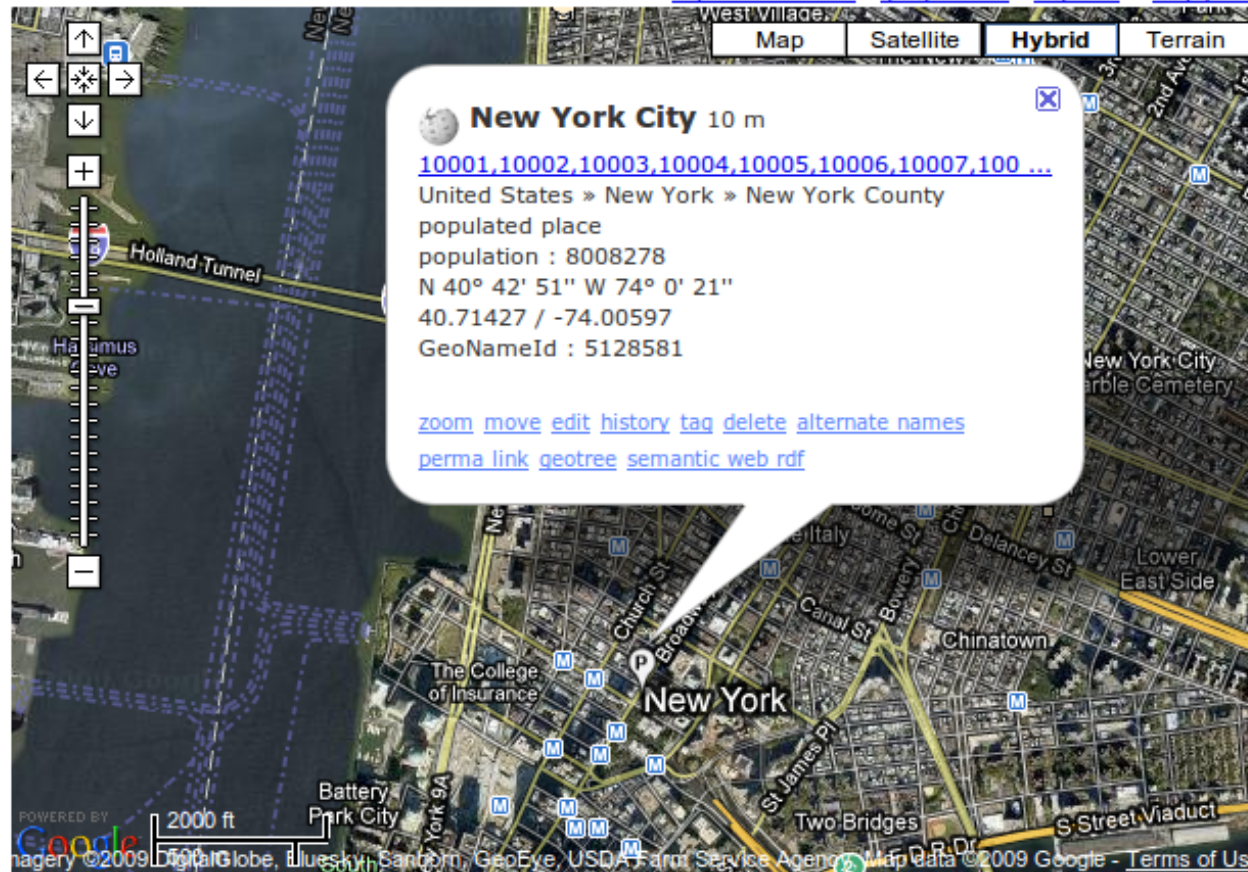
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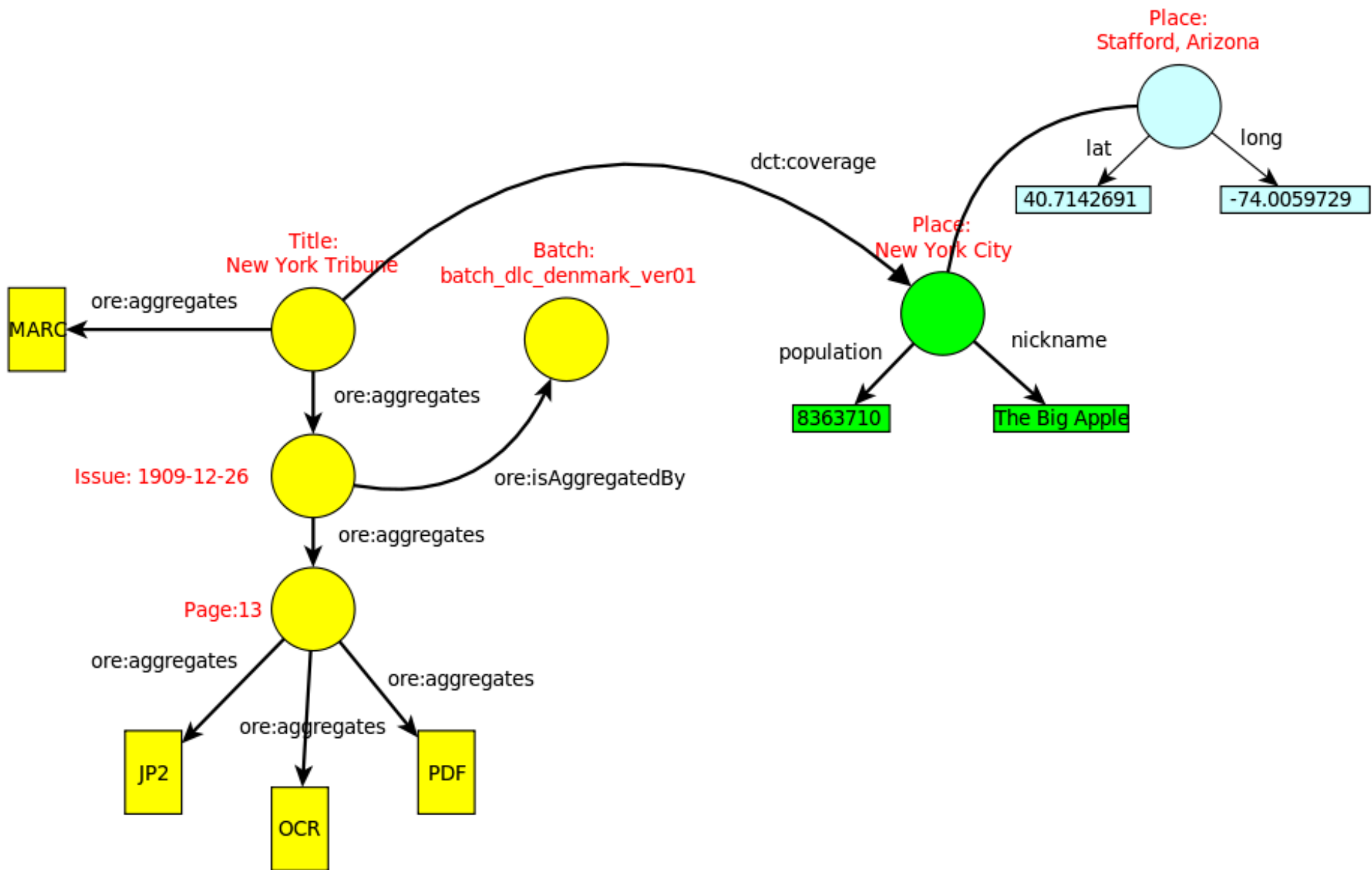
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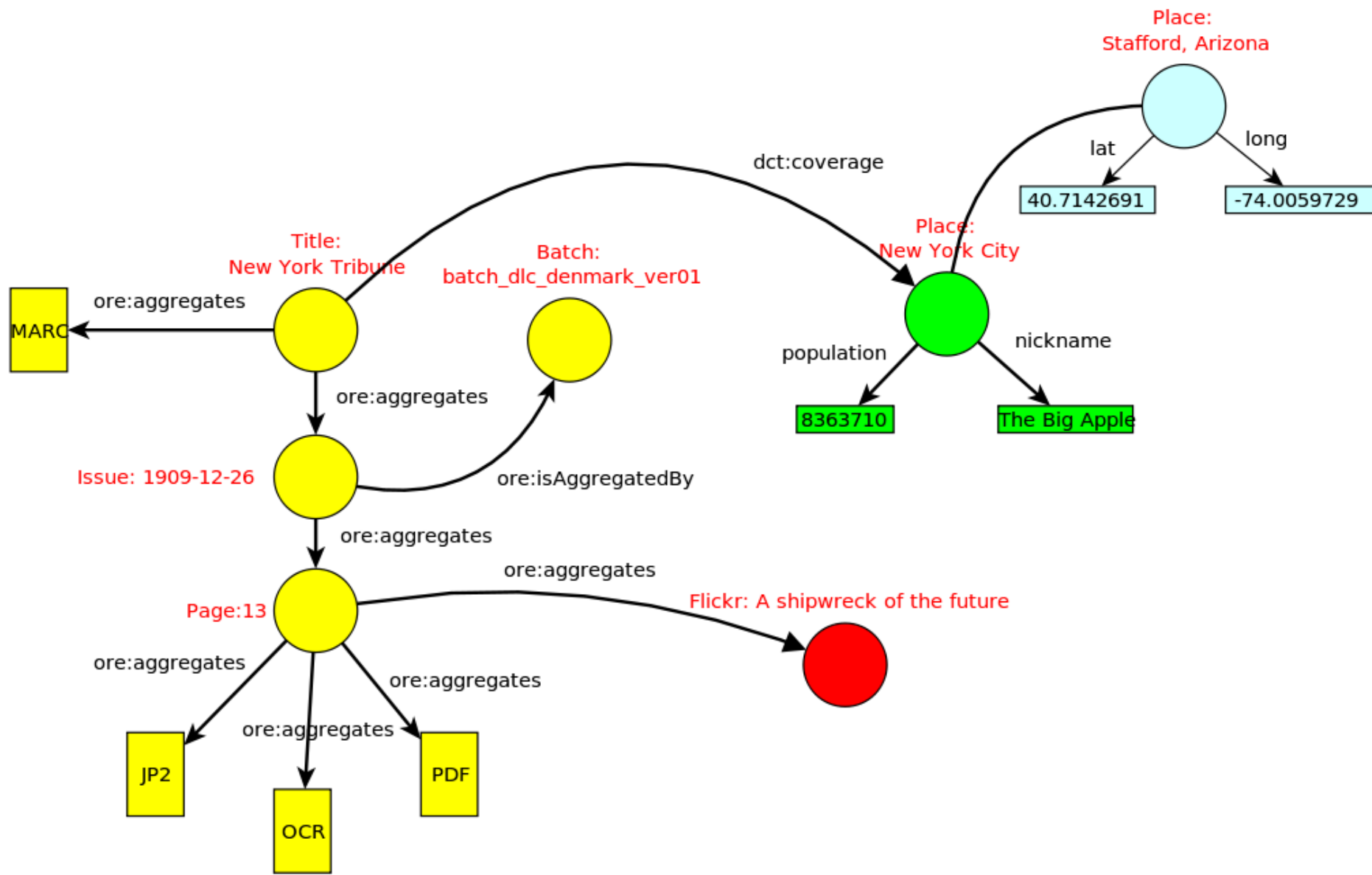
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A shipwreck of the future, when passengers are carried between Europe and America in the air (LOC)

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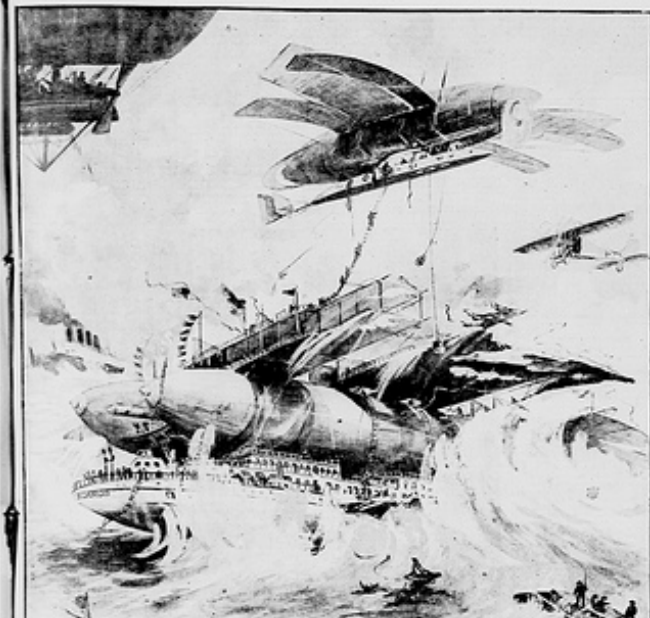
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PART II. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1909. EIGHT PAGES.

A SHIPWRECK OF THE FUTURE, WHEN PASSENGERS ARE CARRIED BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA IN THE AIR.

Four hours in mid-air, Dec. 26, 1910, 5:15 a. m. By wireless to The Tribune. A disasterous accident (about yet unexplained) in our water route of 5-12 this morning made it necessary to proceed. Unfortunately, the water route having high and our water was broken. Wind increased rapidly and our plane was battered till we threatened to sink. Other airplanes have come to our rescue, we have some submarines and the freight steamer Eschscholtz, formerly used for passengers. All hands will be saved beyond a doubt, except those in the water route, which is now submerged.





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Challenges in semantic web technologies: A root cause analysis

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World Wide Web

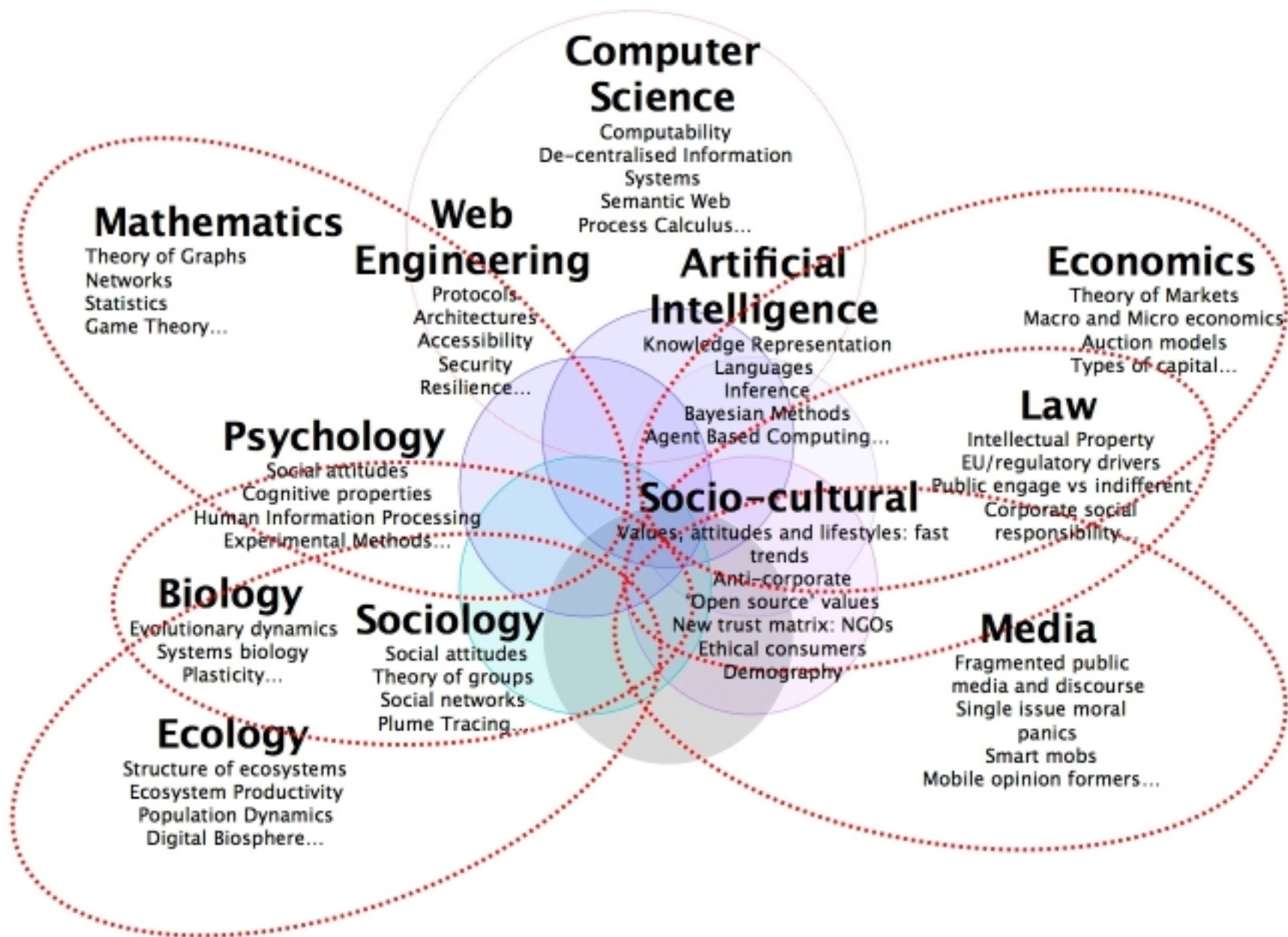


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