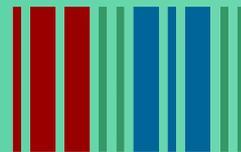


Wikidata - The Secret Sauce in Many JSTOR Labs Projects

Ron Snyder

Director of R&D, JSTOR Labs

@rdsnyderjr

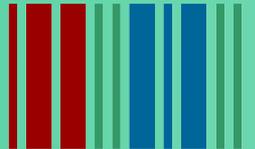


WIKIDATA

DATA RE-
14 - 24 March 2022
USE DAYS

Interview Archive

<https://labs.jstor.org/interview>



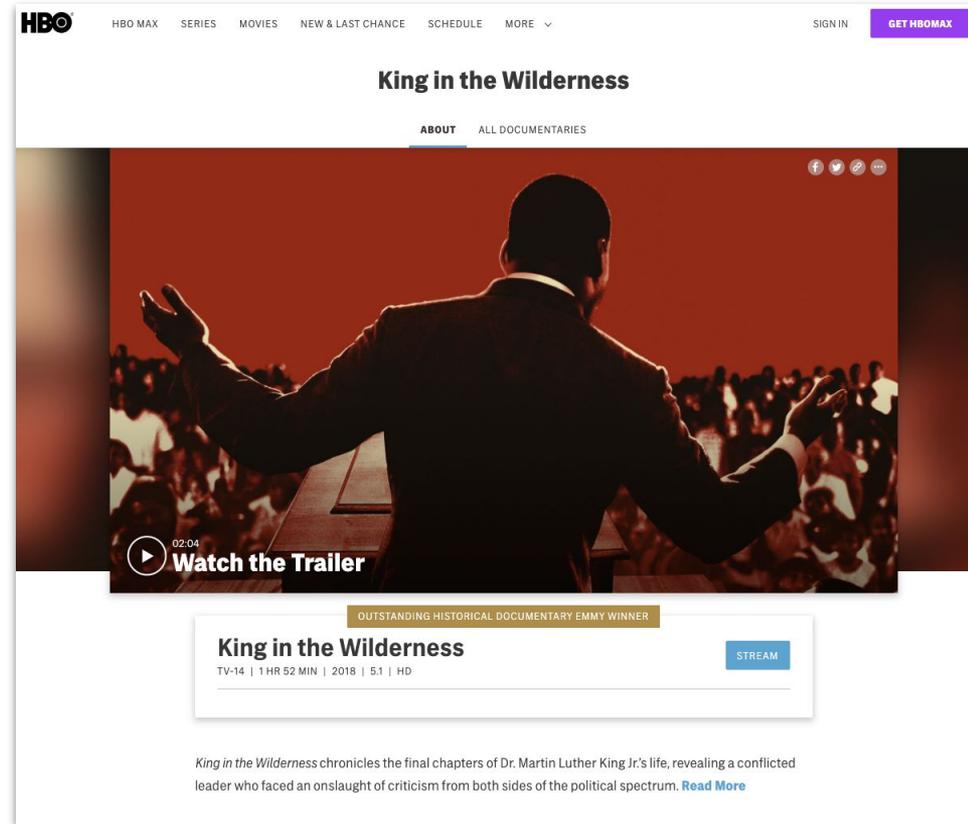
WIKIDATA

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Interview Archive

A JSTOR Labs prototype resulting from a collaboration with the [Kunhardt Film Foundation](#) to provide access to the interviews behind the HBO [King in the Wilderness](#) film

- 19 interviews with +40 hours of raw footage
- In the project we used Wikidata to:
 - connect video segments in the documentary and interviews with entities/topics
 - connect segments to scholarly content in JSTOR



The screenshot shows the HBO Max website interface for the film 'King in the Wilderness'. At the top, the HBO logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'HBO MAX', 'SERIES', 'MOVIES', 'NEW & LAST CHANCE', 'SCHEDULE', and 'MORE' are in the center. On the right, there are links for 'SIGN IN' and 'GET HBO MAX'. Below the navigation, the title 'King in the Wilderness' is prominently displayed. Underneath the title, there are tabs for 'ABOUT' and 'ALL DOCUMENTARIES'. The main visual is a large image of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speaking to a crowd, with a play button icon and the text '02:04 Watch the Trailer' overlaid. Below the image, a gold badge reads 'OUTSTANDING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARY EMMY WINNER'. The title 'King in the Wilderness' is repeated, followed by the rating 'TV-14 | 1 HR 52 MIN | 2018 | 5.1 | HD' and a blue 'STREAM' button. At the bottom, a short synopsis is provided: 'King in the Wilderness chronicles the final chapters of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s life, revealing a conflicted leader who faced an onslaught of criticism from both sides of the political spectrum. [Read More](#)'.

Interview Archive

Manually tagged transcript segments with Wikidata QIDs

JOHN LEWIS INTERVIEW
KING IN THE WILDERNESS
KUNHARDT FILM FOUNDATION

JOHN LEWIS
Board Member, SCLC
Interviewed by Trey Ellis
May 18, 2017
Total Running Time: 34 minutes

00:00:00 TREY ELLIS:
Thank you so much for having us. Could we talk about- it's a very personal story about King the man and his legacy. Could you talk about when you first met him what your impressions, just walk us through a little bit of that?

00:00:18:00 JOHN LEWIS:
Well, I first heard of Martin Luther King, Jr. in nineteen fifty-five when I was fifteen years old. I grew up only about fifty miles from Montgomery. I had seen the signs that said "White," "Colored," "White Men," "Colored Men," "White Women," "Colored Women," "White Waiting," "Colored Waiting." I heard Doctor King's voice on the old radio. His words inspired me. I heard of Rosa Parks at the same time. The action of Rosa Parks inspired me. I grew up in segregated rural Alabama and I didn't like the signs that I saw saying "White" and "Colored," "White Men," "Colored Men," "White Women," "Colored Women," "White Waiting," "Colored Waiting." The action of Doctor King inspired me to find a way to get in the way. I had been told by my mother, my father, my grandparents and great-grandparents when I would ask questions they would say, "Don't get in trouble. Don't get in the way." But I felt like Martin Luther King, Jr. was speaking directly to me saying, "John Robert Lewis, you too can do something."

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Q8027 Q29364 Q159391 Q18577

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Q5311 Q8027 Q133492 Q1817686 Q5638 Q29364 Q23197 Q49087

Interview Archive

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Interview Archive:King in the Wilderness/Interviews/John Lewis

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[Martin Luther King Jr.](#) | [radio receiver](#)

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[bus](#) | [Nashville](#) | [1957](#) | [Fisk University](#) | [Letter](#)

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Original POC implemented in MediaWiki instance

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John Lewis Full Interview - King in the Wilderness

00:00:18:12 Share



MORE VIDEOS

King in the Wilderness

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Interview Archive

Deployed version implemented as a Vue.js Web Application

Interview Archive Home About Give Feedback
e.g. mlk, montgomery, segregation, 1964
a prototype by ML Labs

A collection of documentary interviews - from the cutting room floor to your classroom

John Lewis Full Interview - King in the Wilderness 05

At this time in the video (00:03:02), John Lewis discusses:

student bus Troy University Montgomery
Martin Luther King Jr. Montgomery Bus Boycott

King in the Wilderness
3:02 / 34:55

Transcript for John Lewis's interview

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00:04:51 **Speaker: JOHN LEWIS**
And I went back and had a discussion with my mother and my father. They were so afraid that something could happen to me, could happen to them or we could lose the land, lose the farm, so

The **Montgomery bus boycott** was a political and social protest campaign against the policy of racial segregation on the public transit system of Montgomery, Alabama. It was a foundational event in the civil rights movement in the United States. The campaign lasted from December 5, 1955—the Monday after Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, was arrested for her refusal to surrender her seat to a white person—to December 20, 1956, when the federal ruling *Browder v. Gayle* took effect, and led to a United States Supreme Court decision that declared the Alabama and Montgomery laws that segregated buses were unconstitutional.

[From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

4 interview archive mentions

417 articles & chapters on JSTOR

2 images on Artstor

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Related content queried using hybrid semantic/lexical search

417 articles & chapters on JSTOR > Next 1 of 17

Johns Hopkins, 1946–62
The Letters of C. Yann Woodward, Yale University Press, 2013, pp. 114-232.

"PUT MY FOOT IN THE ROAD AND WALKED":
Black Women Lead the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1950–1961
Boycotts, Buses, and Passes: Black Women's Resistance in the U.S. South and South Africa, by PAMELA E. BROOKS, University of Massachusetts Press, 2008, pp. 179-201.

People Get Ready:
The Civil Rights Movement, Protest Music, and the Rhetoric of Resistance
Social Controversy and Public Address in the 1960s and Early 1970s: A Rhetorical History of the United States, Vol. IX Michigan State University

2 images on Artstor

Interview Archive

Self-hosted Wikibase Instance

- **Current Setup**

AWS Hosted
Kubernetes
Postgresql
Neptune triplestore

- **Examples:**

<https://kg.jstor.org/wiki/Item:Q9751>
<https://kg.jstor.org/wiki/Item:Q11741>
<https://kg.jstor.org/wiki/Item:Q9779>

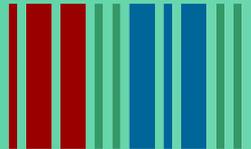
- **Future plans**

Transition to Wikibase.cloud

The image displays two screenshots of a Wikibase instance. The top screenshot shows the 'John Lewis interview' page (Q9751), which is an interview with John Lewis (Board Member, SCLC) for the 'King in the Wilderness' documentary. It lists properties such as 'interview ID', 'used in production of', 'instance of', 'production date', 'duration', 'interviewee', 'interviewer', 'YouTube video ID', and 'transcript'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Martin Luther King Jr.' page (Q9779), an American clergyman, activist, and leader in the American Civil Rights Movement. It lists properties such as 'described at URL' and 'mentions'. Both pages show a sidebar with navigation options and a search bar at the top right.

Understanding Series

<https://www.jstor.org/understand>



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USE DAYS

Understanding Series

A 2nd generation JSTOR Labs prototype resulting from a collaboration with the [Folger Shakespeare Library](#)

- Provides fuzzy text matching/linking from primary texts to quoting journal articles
- Originally included all 39 Shakespeare plays
- Now includes 245 works in American and British Literature, and the 73 books in the King James Bible in addition to the Shakespeare plans

The JSTOR Understanding Series BETA
Linking original works to scholarship [Give feedback](#) | [About this tool](#)

Search by title or author

Pick a text and pick a passage. Instantly see articles and chapters quoting that passage.

Featured Titles

 "I have a dream." Martin Luther King, Jr. 447 articles on jstor.org	 The Awakening and Selected Short Stories Kate Chopin 148 articles on jstor.org	 Frankenstein or The Modern Prometheus Mary Shelley 381 articles on jstor.org	 Gitanjali Rabindranath Tagore 129 articles on jstor.org	 The Importance of Being Earnest Oscar Wilde 196 articles on jstor.org
 Leaves of Grass Walt Whitman 1,206 articles on jstor.org	 Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave, Written by Himself. Frederick Douglass 592 articles on jstor.org	 Shakespeare's Sonnets William Shakespeare 1,687 articles on jstor.org	 United States Constitution 6,414 articles on jstor.org	

Browse by Collection

 American Literature 35 items A growing collection of texts in American Literature from the 17th-19th centuries. Explore this collection	 British Literature 98 items A growing collection of texts curated by SEL Studies in English Literature 1500 - 1900 Explore this collection	 King James Bible 73 items The books of the King James Bible (including Apocrypha), with texts from Wikisource Explore this collection
 Shakespeare		

Understanding Series

- Wikidata is used for evaluating/scoring possible matches
- Using labels and aliases associated with the primary text, author, publisher, characters, and other entities
- Confidence score of matches in journal articles are based on text matches with entity labels/aliases

The JSTOR Understanding Series BETA [Give feedback](#) | [About this tool](#)

Linking original works to scholarship

Search by title or author

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Featured Titles

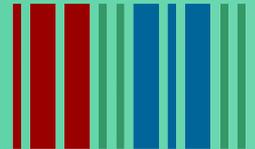
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 <p>Shakespeare</p>		

Plant Humanities Lab

<https://lab.plant-humanities.org>

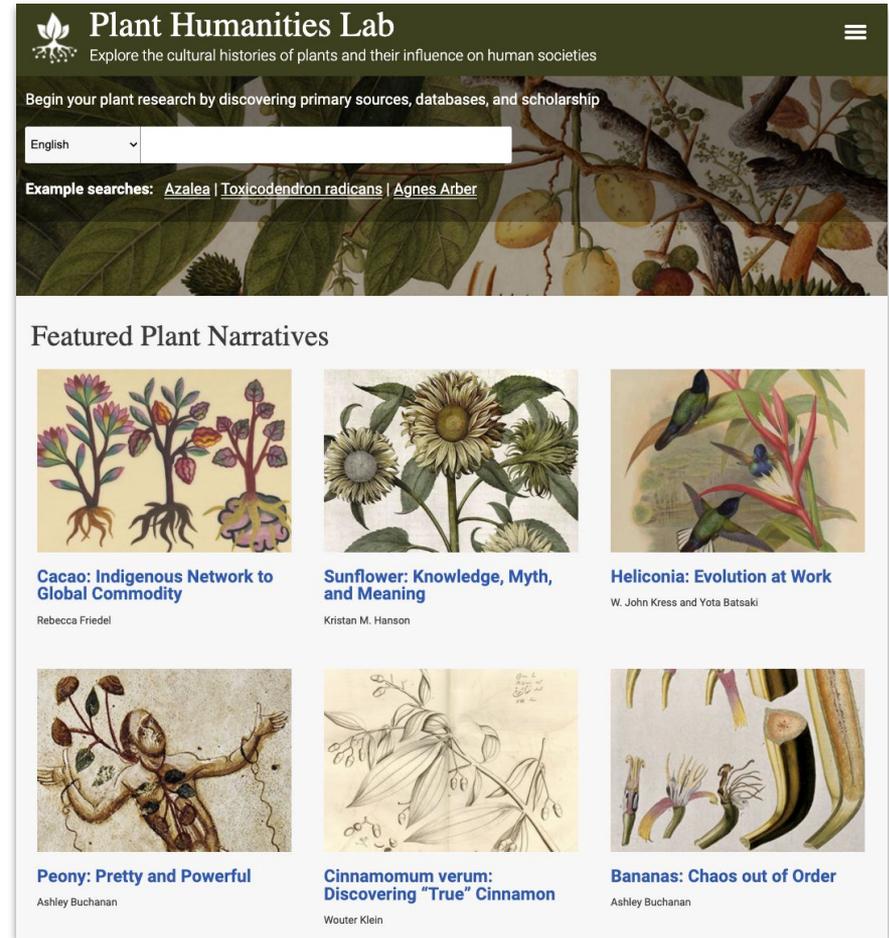


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Plant Humanities Lab

- Project performed in collaboration with the [Dumbarton Oaks](#) Research Library
- The [Plant Humanities Initiative](#) integrates digital humanities with scholarly programming, building on the strengths of the two partner organizations, Dumbarton Oaks and JSTOR Labs.
- A series of visual essays were produced incorporating text narratives with interactive visualisations using IIIF images, annotations, maps, network graphs, and more



The screenshot shows the Plant Humanities Lab website. At the top, the logo features a stylized plant icon next to the text "Plant Humanities Lab" and the tagline "Explore the cultural histories of plants and their influence on human societies". Below this is a navigation bar with a hamburger menu icon on the right. A search bar contains the text "English" with a dropdown arrow. Below the search bar, "Example searches:" are listed as [Azalea](#), [Toxicodendron radicans](#), and [Agnes Arber](#). The main content area is titled "Featured Plant Narratives" and displays six cards, each with an image and a title:

- Cacao: Indigenous Network to Global Commodity** by Rebecca Friedel. The image shows three stylized cacao plants with colorful flowers and roots.
- Sunflower: Knowledge, Myth, and Meaning** by Kristan M. Hanson. The image shows several sunflowers in various stages of bloom.
- Heliconia: Evolution at Work** by W. John Kress and Yota Batsaki. The image shows a vibrant heliconia plant with colorful flowers and two hummingbirds.
- Peony: Pretty and Powerful** by Ashley Buchanan. The image shows a classical painting of a woman holding a peony branch.
- Cinnamomum verum: Discovering "True" Cinnamon** by Wouter Klein. The image shows a botanical illustration of a cinnamon tree branch with leaves and fruit.
- Bananas: Chaos out of Order** by Ashley Buchanan. The image shows various banana plants, including a bunch of fruit and a cross-section of a banana.

Plant Humanities Lab

Peony: Pretty and Powerful

Ashley Buchanan

Song Dynasty (960–1279 CE), today, China has more than 1,000 cultivars.

While peonies have a long history of appreciation and cultivation as ornamental garden plants in Chinese as well as Islamic gardens, in western Europe they mainly were valued for their utility. Over the course of the sixteenth century that changed, when Ottoman floriculture introduced numerous ornamental flowers to the gardens of Europe, including hyacinths, narcissi, peonies, and most famously, tulips.^[2] It was not until the end of the eighteenth century, that Europeans would begin intensively breeding ornamental peonies.

In 1789, famed British naturalist Sir Joseph Banks acquired a "moutan peony tree" (*Paeonia lactiflora*, left) from Canton, China, through his connections with the British East India Company. Surviving the arduous journey to Britain, it was planted in the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. Other peonies from China soon followed, ushering in something of a peony craze in Europe as, thanks to centuries of cultivation, Chinese peonies were larger, fuller, and more fragrant than native European varieties. Peonies became increasingly popular as French, English, and American horticulturists began developing ornamental varieties of their own from these exotic imported peony cultivars.^[3]

As a Chinese botanical export, eastern ornamental peonies, as well as the new herbaceous and tree hybrids created from them in Europe, carried connotations of the "exotic Orient" and became a popular subject in nineteenth-century art. The depiction of peonies in nineteenth-century French paintings, however, does more than simply signify the exotic or differentiate Occident and Orient.^[4] For example, in Frédéric Bazille's *Young Woman with Peonies*, the foreign provenance of ornamental



Peony: Pretty and Powerful

Ashley Buchanan

Nature's Pharmaceuticals

For more than 2,000 years, numerous peony species were used as a powerful herbal therapeutic across societies in Europe and Asia. Herbal medicine in the western tradition, however, changed dramatically over the course of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as European chemists, botanists, and physicians began favoring the creation of standardized and systematic medical experimentation to assess the efficacy of plant medicines and identify and isolate their active chemical compounds. This led to an emphasis on the individual organic compounds within plants and the organic chemical synthesis of these compounds to produce more effective drugs. It also marked the birth of modern pharmaceuticals, many of which are derived or synthetic analogues of naturally occurring chemical structures. The ability to isolate, purify, and synthesize chemical structures created highly efficacious and powerful drugs. And so, herbal simples and compound herbal medicines were replaced and increasingly viewed as outdated, crude, ineffectual, and, in some cases, even dangerous.

Despite modern western medicine tending to dismiss early therapeutics like Anna Maria Luisa de Medici's infant convulsion powder, numerous scientific studies on several species of peony used medically in East Asia have revealed isolated

Peony: Pretty and Powerful

Ashley Buchanan

Two species of *Paeonia* were particularly important in ancient Chinese medical practice, *Paeonia lactiflora*, which was the primary source of both white peony and red peony, and *Paeonia suffruticosa*, commonly known as the tree peony or moutan. The earliest record of the use of peony in Chinese medicine was discovered in an imperial Chinese Han tomb (25–220 CE). Writings within the tomb tell that peony root (called "danpi"), likely *P. suffruticosa*, was used to treat blood stasis nearly 2,000 years ago.^[6]

In 1644, and a testament to peony's long history as an important medicinal simple, a high Ming illustrated herbal, *Bencao tupu* 本草圖譜, beautifully depicted *P. lactiflora*, also known as common



Cite this essay

More resources



Sebastian Münster, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons
Sebastian Münster's map of the New World, first published in 1540

1500–1700

Throughout the early modern period, with the expansion of European exploration and colonization, new medicinal plants were introduced into the European pharmacopoeia.

Without prior knowledge of these plants and their therapeutic abilities, European explorers, merchants, travelers, physicians, and naturalists relied on indigenous knowledge and first-hand experience.



Plant Humanities Lab

- In addition to the visual essays the Plant Humanities Lab also includes a semantic search tool that pulls data from Wikidata, and other sites (including BHL and JSTOR)
 - <https://search.plant-humanities.org>
- Wikidata is also used for:
 - Automatically obtaining location coordinates or Geojson files for places referenced in the essay text
 - Generating infobox-type popups for mentioned entities

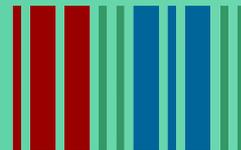
The screenshot displays the Plant Humanities Lab interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'Helianthus annuus' entered. Below the search bar, the main content area shows the title 'Helianthus annuus (Q171497)' and a brief description: 'Sunflower | common sunflower species of flowering plant in the family of Asteraceae'. A detailed text block follows, discussing the historical significance of the sunflower, mentioning its use as an edible oil and fruit, and its role in domestic gardens. A source link to 'en.wikipedia.org' is provided. Below the text is a 'Taxon Properties' table with the following data:

Property	Value
taxon name	Helianthus annuus taxon author: Carl Linnaeus year of taxon publication: 1753 + 1 reference
taxon rank	species + 1 reference
taxon common name	+ 34 items. Show more.
parent taxon	sunflower + 1 reference
this taxon is source of	sunflower seed sunflower lecithin sunflower oil
IUCN conservation status	Least Concern + 1 reference

Below the table are navigation options: Taxonomy, Taxon Children (+), From Related Items (+), and External Sources (+). A large popup window titled 'Peony: Pretty and Powerful' by Ashley Buchanan is overlaid on the right. It contains an essay snippet about a woman's gift of 'miraculous' medicine to the Viennese court, followed by a detailed biographical entry for 'Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor'. The biography describes his role as Duke of Lorraine and Bar, his marriage to Maria Theresa of Austria, and his eventual role as Grand Duke of Tuscany. A 'References' section lists three sources. To the right of the biography is a genealogical chart showing the lineage of Francis I, including his parents Marguerite Louise d'Orléans and Cosimo II de' Medici, and his children Louis de Medicis and Gian Gastone de' Medici. The chart also identifies Francis I as the Holy Roman Emperor and the Duke of Tuscany. At the bottom of the popup, there are two small images of Helianthus annuus plants with their respective Wikidata IDs and taxonomic information.

Juncture

<https://juncture-digital.org>



WIKIDATA

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Juncture

- Juncture is a generalized version of the visual essay features developed for the Plant Humanities initiative
- Visual essays are authored in Markdown
- Custom tags are used to define and activate contextual visualizations
 - ve-image
 - ve-map
 - ...
- Entities are associated with text sections using a ve-entity tag
 - Used for auto-linking infoboxes
 - Location coordinates/Geojson retrieval
- Example essay:
<https://juncture-digital.org/JSTOR-Labs/juncture/sample-visual-essay/>

The screenshot shows the Juncture website homepage. At the top, there is a dark purple header with the Juncture logo (a stylized 'J' icon) and the text 'Juncture from JSTOR Labs BETA'. A navigation menu icon is in the top right. Below the header, the main content area has a dark purple background with the text 'Create and share interactive essays using free and open web resources' and a yellow 'Get started' button. The 'About' section features a light gray background with the text: 'Juncture is a free-to-use, open source framework for converting simple text files into an engaging visual essay. A visual essay is an interactive and responsive web page that augments a text narrative with visual elements to provide depth and context.' Below this text are three icons: the Juncture logo, a play button, and a GitHub logo. Further down, the text reads: 'With Juncture you can create a single essay or build a full website consisting of multiple visual essays with navigation, site info pages, contact form, logo, and other simple customizations.' The 'Juncture is...' section contains three columns, each with a thumbnail image and a title. The first column is titled 'Free, open and minimal' and shows a simple interface with a text box and a play button. The second column is titled 'Interactive, image-rich and interdisciplinary' and shows a more complex interface with a large image and text. The third column is titled 'A great way to build digital skills' and shows a grid of circular icons. Each column has a short paragraph of text describing the feature.

Juncture from JSTOR Labs **BETA**

Create and share interactive essays using free and open web resources

Get started

About

Juncture is a free-to-use, open source framework for converting simple text files into an engaging visual essay. A visual essay is an interactive and responsive web page that augments a text narrative with visual elements to provide depth and context.

With Juncture you can create a single essay or build a full website consisting of multiple visual essays with navigation, site info pages, contact form, logo, and other simple customizations.

Juncture is...

Free, open and minimal

Juncture is open source and free to use and to modify. Adhering to minimal computing principles, Juncture uses static files and open technologies to create memorable essays.

Interactive, image-rich and interdisciplinary

Designed for narratives exploring complex and nuanced subjects, Juncture essays are linked open data aware texts augmented with engaging and interactive components, including annotated high-resolution images, network visualizations, interactive maps and other elements.

A great way to build digital skills

Because it uses free and open technologies like [Wikidata](#), [Markdown](#), [IIFE](#), [GeoJSON](#), [D3](#), [Timeline.js](#) and more, Juncture is a great way to level-up your digital skills. All you need is a [Github](#) account and a willingness to learn.

Juncture

Creating a visual essay in 10 minutes

1. Login to your Github account and create a new repository (enable “Add a README file” option)
2. Add a **ve-config** tag at top of essay to define, title, banner image and layout
3. Add some text with Markdown styling as desired
4. Add **ve-entity** tags to provide “about” hints to essay renderer
5. Add other visualization tags (**ve-image**, **ve-map**, etc) as desired
6. Add image annotations and interaction tags (**zoomto**, **flyto**), as desired
7. View rendered essay at <https://juncture-digital.org/gh-username/gn-repository>
8. Repeat steps 4-7 until satisfied

The screenshot shows the Juncture website homepage. At the top, there is a dark purple header with the Juncture logo (a stylized 'J' icon) and the text 'Juncture from JSTOR Labs BETA'. A navigation menu icon is in the top right. Below the header, the main heading reads 'Create and share interactive essays using free and open web resources', followed by a yellow 'Get started' button. The 'About' section contains text describing Juncture as a free-to-use, open source framework for converting text into visual essays, accompanied by icons for Juncture, a play button, and GitHub. Below this, the 'Juncture is...' section features three columns: 'Free, open and minimal' (describing its open source nature), 'Interactive, image-rich and interdisciplinary' (describing its use for complex subjects with data-aware text), and 'A great way to build digital skills' (describing its use of technologies like Wikidata, Markdown, IIFE, GeoJSON, D3, and Timeline.js).

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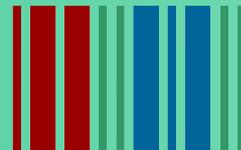
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Future



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What We're Currently Exploring / Developing

- Improvements to Juncture
 - Simplified tagging
 - Improved SEO
 - Use of Web Components for visualizations
 - Authoring environment with live preview
- Automatic IIF manifest generation for:
 - Wikidata entity images
 - Images on file sharing sites, including Wikimedia commons, Flickr, JSTOR Community Collections, and others
 - Github hosted images
- Hybrid (semantic/lexical) search

Thanks for your attention!

To stay in touch:

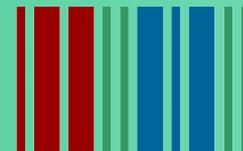
JSTOR Labs

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