The dissertation is highly interesting due to the abundance of authentic empiric material, which is described, interpreted and construed. The author's conclusions are reliable as she is part of the studied community. However, she has also been able to distance herself as a researcher, combined empirical sources with theoretical works, and presented parallels with the cultures of other nations.

The dissertation offers novel, interesting, and valuable information both for folklorists and representatives of neighbouring sciences, especially for researchers of folk belief, rituals and lamentations. It is also an inestimable source of information and valuation of Mordvinian culture for each representative of this nation.

Ingrid Rüütel

SEMINAR ON DIGITAL HUMANITIES AT THE ESTONIAN LITERARY MUSEUM: INFOTECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION

A seminar titled *Digital Humanities in Estonia: Infotechnologocal Innovation in Humanities and Education* took place on October 27 and 28, 2014, at the Estonian Literary Museum. A year before, a seminar on digital humanities had taken place for the first time, and now a tradition is about to be created. The two-day event featured both presentations and workshops and aimed to give an opportunity for humanities researchers to share their competence and experience in digital methods and learn from the others.

On the first day, October 27, presentations about various topics were given. The seminar began with the presentation of the webpage and publication based on the papers given a year before. Both of these are available in Estonian and in English at http://www.folklore.ee/dh/en/dhe_2013/. One of the main topics was concerned with various databases and research opportunities created by them. Anu Lepp from the University of Tartu introduced the water mark research and gave an overview of how to use the database of early Estonian prints (http://paber.ut.ee/EN/vesimargid/), which is connected with *Bernstein: The Memory of Paper* watermark database that displays watermarks from different regions of Europe. Marin Laak from the Estonian Literary Museum introduced the digitisation project of Estonian literary classics, through which 87 books will become freely available as e-books. The choice of books is determined by the compulsory reading lists of schools as well as copyright issues. Ülo Treikelder from the Tartu Public Library spoke about the database *Tartu in Fiction* (http://teele.luts. ee), which contains excerpts of poetry and fiction that describe Tartu. In this database data can be searched by names, locations, time-related or general keywords. Maps and photographs are being added as well. Interest in place-related texts has also spread in other disciplines. Kaisa Kulasalu from the Estonian Literary Museum gave an overview of how folklore texts and multimedia related to places in Estonian national parks have

led to an online map application on the web map server of the Estonian Land Board. The difficulties with academic open access web journals and the publishing process in such journals were mapped by Mare Kõiva and Andres Kuperjanov from the Estonian Literary Museum. The discussions about databases and websites showed that displaying digital content online has brought new sets of problems, but, at the same time, also opened new paths for research.

One of the new possibilities created by massive amounts of digital content is crowd-sourcing: people can work with archive collections online, adding information in a way that is interesting for them and useful for the memory institutions. Maive Mürk from the National Archives of Estonia introduced the new crowdsourcing portal that gives an opportunity to work with materials about the First World War. Another crowdsourcing platform called Timepatch (in Estonian: *Ajapaik* (http://ajapaik.ee/)), however, is not created by a particular memory institution; instead, the site uses photos from different institutions, users can geotag and rephotograph them. In creating a site like that, good standards for digitising and data exchange across memory institutions are essential.

In addition to discussing the existing projects and platforms, some papers pondered upon new research perspectives. Mari Sarv from the Estonian Literary Museum introduced the methods of social network analysis and showed the benefit thereof in analysing Estonian folk songs. Raivo Kelomees from the Estonian Academy of Arts described the artist multimedia projects from the 1990s. Big changes in both hard- and software mean that it is very difficult to display these pieces of art. Therefore, a good archiving solution is definitely needed.

The day ended with a discussion about the current state and developments in Estonian digital humanities. The seminars and workshops could take place more often and in different locations. The dialogue between humanitarians and programmers should be seen more in events like this, although attracting the interest of programmers needs different means of communication. There is also a need for further collaboration in the field of education. Especially in this regard, questions of functionality, design, and user experience should not be neglected.

Tuesday, October 28, was filled with workshops. The day began with the workshop "Text corpora: Analysing tools and possibilities". Kadri Muischnek displayed a simple analysis of texts using the Linux operating system. This was followed by Liina Lindström and Kristel Uiboaed, who showed the tools they had used for analysing Estonian dialects. Software can be of considerable help in formalising, visualising and analysing various kinds of humanities data. In the afternoon, Hembo Pagi held a workshop about RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) photography. This is a computational photographic method that is excellent for studying cultural heritage materials; the surface shape and colour are seen in detail through interactive re-lighting of the object from any direction. The object should be lit from different angles, and the equipment for this includes a camera, a separate flash, a small sphere, and a piece of string.

The seminar about digital humanities helped to form a community and learn from each other. The tradition of analysing research in the framework of digital humanities is rather new in Estonia, but the network is gradually forming. Among other disciplines, folkloristics definitely benefits from this.

Kaisa Kulasalu