OpenAtlas and SHAHI

A Database System for the Humanities and Beyond

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About Us

- **Andreas Olschnögger**
  - studied Software Engineering & Internet Computing at TU Vienna
  - since January 2022 developer for OpenAtlas
  - frontend development

- **Bernhard Koschiček-Krombholz**
  - studied
    - Computer Science at Applied University Technikum Vienna
    - History at University of Vienna
  - since October 2019 developer for OpenAtlas
  - API, administrator, backend development
About OpenAtlas

- Project website: https://openatlas.eu
- Initiated about 10 years ago by Stefan Eichert
- Mainly developed at the ACDH-CH
- Open source, browser based database software
- Acquire, edit and manage research data
OpenAtlas Collaborations

- With projects from all fields of the humanities
- Mostly historical, archaeological and prosopographic projects
- A lot of synergies between the projects
Mission Statement

- Open source – open access
- Transparent workflow and communication
- High-quality data integrity and coding standards
- Usability
- Interoperable through
  - CIDOC CRM
  - FAIR principles
  - API
  - External references
Model - CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model

- International standard (ISO)
- Developed for Cultural Heritage
- Specifies classes for entities like actor, source, event, place and rules how to link them
Shahi Kingdoms Database

- Map
- Detail page
- Collections
- Search functionality
- Sourcebook
- Bibliography

https://shahi.acdh.oeaw.ac.at/
Map

- Artifacts and Sites
- Clusters
- Layers
- Timeline
Red Clay-based Buddhist Sculpture

During the Śāhī period (7th-10th century CE), unfired clay was the preferred medium to decorate Buddhist establishments in eastern Afghanistan. A unique aesthetic and technical development was the use of red clay (and red clay surface treatments) which became popular from the 7th century for sculpture production at sites in the Kabul Valley, Logar, Ghazni, and the Hindukush, as well as one site at the eastern periphery of the kingdoms in Jammu, India.

Explore Collection

The Salt Range Temples of the Śāhī Period

The history of the northern Indian Nāgar tradition of temple architecture in the early medieval period needs to take account of a distinctive, outlying branch in the region between ancient Gandhara and the Punjab. Fewer than twenty monuments survive, much dilapidated, straddling today’s Punjab and...
Search

- Search by
  - Name
  - Description
  - Types
  - Time

- Logically concatenate filters
Sourcebook

The Shahi project team has produced this collection of Sourcebook entries to inform each other of developments in their own respective research and provide information pertaining to the cultural history of the Shahi kingdoms to a wider audience. Each concise entry attempts to more precisely define a research problem or summarize key sources and includes relevant bibliographic and digital references that can be cross-referenced in the Shahi Kingdoms Database, Bibliographic Database, and scientific publication series of the project.

*The Shahi Kingdoms Digital Resource Manual employs two transcription systems. To ensure accessibility across scholarly disciplines and for general audiences, simplified phonetic transcriptions are used for frequently used terms on the platform (e.g., 'Shahi'). Diacritics are employed in individual scholar’s contributions, such as Sourcebook entries (e.g., 'Rahil'.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR A CLIMATIC AND AGRARIAN CRISIS IN DREAT BY LUCAS M. GIVIERT
Page 1

HINDU SATTI CHRONOLOGY: TOWARDS A NEW CHRONOLOGY BY ARTURO ANSUNCI
Page 2

KHANWAR (KANHKI), AJRABAD: BUDDHIST CLAY-BASED SCULPTURE FROM THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE SHAHI KINGDOMS
By NATASHA KIMMET
Page 3

BED CLAY-BASED BUDDHIST SCULPTURE IN THE SHAHI KINGDOMS: MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS FROM THE KABUL VALLEY TO THE HIMALAYAN FOOTHILLS
By NATASHA KIMMET
Page 4

SOURCEBOOK FOR THE SHAHI KINGDOMS

What Archaeological Evidence is there for the Shahi Political Center at Hund (Ulubodugan)?

By NATASHA KIMMET

The ruins of the Shahi kingdoms were located near the capital city of Kabul (Afghanistan) and were once known as Ulubodugan (in modern day Pakistan). The significance of these sites is attested to in historical written records and material remains. The site of Ulubodugan, near the northwestern corner of the Indus Valley, is currently inhabited by many local villages. The ruins of Ulubodugan are located near the village of Hund in the Peshawar district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

The Shahi Kingdoms project team has been investigating the archaeological sites in the Shahi Region for several years, and has identified several important sites that were occupied during the Shahi period. One of these sites is located near the village of Hund, which is located approximately 10 km east of Ulubodugan.

The ruins of Ulubodugan are located in a deep valley surrounded by mountains and are surrounded by modern-day villages. The ruins include a series of large stone buildings, which were likely used for religious and administrative purposes. The site is also known for its numerous clay figurines, which were used as offerings to the gods.

In this paper, we will present evidence for the existence of a Shahi political center at Hund (Ulubodugan). We will discuss the importance of this site in the context of the Shahi Kingdoms, and we will present evidence from our investigations that support this conclusion.

The Shahi Kingdoms project team has conducted extensive surveys of the Shahi Region, and has identified several important sites that were occupied during the Shahi period. One of these sites is located near the village of Hund, which is located approximately 10 km east of Ulubodugan.

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Bibliography for the cultural history of the Shahi Kingdoms

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Thank you for your kind attention!

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