Why Wikimedia is GLAM(our)ous

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Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums
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(our)
Our shared heritage
Our shared culture
Our shared knowledge
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Our shared heritage
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-ous
having, full of, having to do with, doing, inclined to
Outline

• Wikimedia projects
• Why GLAM?
• Various GLAMorous activities
• Challenges
• What comes next?
Wikipedia
Wikimedia Commons
Wikisource
Wikinews
Wiktionary
Wikimania
Wikibooks
Meta
Wikiquote
Wikispecies
MediaWiki
Wikiversity
• Wikimedia Foundation: US 501(c)3 charity
  Operate websites; international focus
  ~85 staff, ~$20 million budget
  (tiny for top 10 website)

• Wikimedia UK: non-profit, 1 of 30 chapters
  2 staff (chief exec starts today), ~£600k budget
  Outreach; offline activities; partnerships
  Fundraise; support global activities via WMF
“Imagine a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge. That's our commitment.”
Partnerships

- Achieving that needs as many people involved as possible - need to work with partners
- Lots of different sectors: education, research, commercial, media, cultural sector, etc.
- Focus on GLAM as there’s a lot of common ground - both are driven by collecting and sharing knowledge with the world (not money)
Backstage Pass

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Backstage Pass

Photo by Mike Peel; CC-BY-SA 3.0
Hoxne Challenge
The Hoxne Hoard (pronounced /ˈhɒksən/ˈhɒk-sən/) is the largest hoard of late Roman silver and gold discovered in Britain, and the largest collection of gold and silver coins of the fourth and fifth century found anywhere within the Roman Empire. Found by a metal detectorist in the village of Hoxne in Suffolk, England, on 16 November 1992, the hoard consists of 14,865 Roman gold, silver and bronze coins from the late fourth and early fifth centuries, and approximately 200 items of silver tableware and gold jewellery. The objects are now in the British Museum in London, where the most important pieces and a selection of the rest are on permanent display. In 1993, the Treasure Valuation Committee valued the hoard at £1.75 million (today £2.66 million). The hoard was buried as an oak box or small chest filled with items in precious metal, sorted mostly by type with some in smaller wooden boxes and others in bags or wrapped in fabric. Remnants of the chest, and of fittings such as hinges and locks, were recovered in the excavation. The coins of the hoard date it after AD 407, which coincides with the end of Britain as a Roman province. The owners and reasons for burial of the hoard are unknown, but it was carefully packed and the contents appear consistent with what a single wealthy family might have owned. Given the lack of large silver serving vessels and some of the most common types of jewellery, it is likely that the hoard represents only a part of the wealth of its owner.

The Hoxne Hoard contains several rare and important objects, including a gold body-chain and silver-gilt pepper-pots (piperatoria). The Hoxne Hoard is also of particular archaeological significance because it was excavated by professional archaeologists with the items largely undisturbed and intact. The find has helped to improve the relationship between metal detectorists and archaeologists, and influenced a change in English law regarding finds of treasure.

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GLAM-WIKI

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GLAM-WIKI

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Editathon

Photo by The Land; CC-BY-SA 3.0
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FA prizes

Royal Gold Cup in English
The Royal Gold Cup or Saint Agnès Cup is a solid gold covered cup lavishly decorated with enameled and pearls. It was made for the French royal family at the end of the 14th century, and later belonged to several English monarchs, before spending nearly 300 years in Spain. Since 1892 it has been in the British Museum, and is generally agreed to be the outstanding survival of late medieval French plate. It has been described as "the one surviving royal magnificence of the International Gothic age," and to Thomas Hoving, former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, "of all the princely jewels and gold that have come down to us, this is the most spectacular—and that includes the great royal treasures."

Epifania de Miguel Ángel in Catalan

Tabula Rosettana in Latin
Tabula Rosettana est placa de rebus sacris in Aegypto anno 196 a.C. late inscripta. Tabula ducta Rosettanum Augusti, urbanum in delta Nile et ad oram maris Mediterranei iacentem, anno 1799 a milie Francia reperta est.
Invento stellae, linguis dubius et scriptura tribus inscriptae, eruditio Institut Aegypti statim nutrita est; ibi enim iussu imperatoris Napoleonicus eruditum omnium scientiarum (sub aegide Commissionis Scientiarum et Artium) proponerat cum expeditione Franciae. Quae a Britannia max debellata, tabula Rosettana Londinum missa hodie apud Museum Britannicum iacet.

Bronzes de Benin in Catalan
Els bronzes de Benín són una col·lecció formada per més de 1.000 peces commemoratives que provienen del palau real del regne de Benin. Van ser creades pels pobles Edo des del segle XIII, i els britànics se’n van apoderar de la majoria el 1897. 200 d’aquestes es van dur al Museu Britànic, mentre que la resta es van repartir entre altres museus. Actualment una part encara es troba al Museu Britànic, a la sala 25 (secència d’Àfrica). D’altres parts es troben als Etaus Unidos i Alemanya, entre altres.

La gran ola de Kanagawa in Spanish
La gran ola de Kanagawa (神奈川沖浪裏 Kanagawa oki nami ura, literalmente «Bajo una ola en altamar en Kanagawa»), también conocida simplemente como La ola o La gran ola, es una famosa estampa japonesa del pintor especialista en ukiyo-e, Katsushika Hokusai, publicada entre 1830 y 1833, durante el periodo Edo de la historia de Japón.
Esta estampa es la obra más conocida de Hokusai y la primera de su famosa serie Fugaku sanjuokkei (富嶽三十六景, «Treinta y seis vistas del Monte Fuji»), además de ser la estampa más famosa de su género así como una de las imágenes más conocidas en el mundo. Del molde utilizado se realizaron varios miles de copias, muchas de las cuales llegaron a manos de coleccionistas europeos. A partir de la década de 1870 la estampa se volvió muy popular entre artistas y coleccionistas franceses.
Welcome to the Wikipedia Multilingual Challenge! ("The Wright Challenge") - our editors are here! Can you fill a gap? The challenge was designed to show what Wikipedia could do for any museum, anywhere in the world. Derby Museum and Art Gallery in England was the first to collaborate with Wikipedia in this way: so Derby is the first Wikipedia multilingual challenge.

"Wikipedia is particularly pleased to see that Derby Museums are encouraging the creation of articles in languages other than English." (Jimmy Wales, 14 January 2011)

The challenge was to improve articles linked to the Derby Museums in any Wikipedia language. It covers the three museums (Derby Museum and Art Gallery, Pickford's House Museum and The Silk Mill).

Once written, articles will be accessed via Wikipedia and by Museum visitors using QRpedia codes.

This is how it worked:

Any Wikipedian with a named account could participate. Two Wikipedians can form a team and participate jointly: this means you don't have to be multilingual!

To participate you must sign up on the Participants page: you must include a link to your talk page (it may be on any Wikipedia, but please test the link to make sure it works!)

**Challenge 1** is to claim 24 points for contributions on Wikipedias in at least two languages

- a new Good or Featured Article counts 8
- a new short article (500 words of text, with internal and external links, inline ref and image) counts 5
- a new stub (100 words of text, with internal and external links) counts 1
- a short article improved to Good or Featured Article counts 3
- a stub improved to short article counts 4
- all articles must contain a blue in-text link to Derby Museum and Art Gallery (or one of the other two museums) in the same language. This means that if the museum article doesn't yet exist in that language, you need to create it, and you can do so as part of this challenge.

**Challenge 2** is for five prizes offered by Wikimedia and Derby Museum and Art Gallery, to be awarded on 3 September 2011, the anniversary of Joseph Wright of Derby's birthday (see details of prizes). These prizes will be awarded, by judges chosen by the Wikimedia Foundation and Derby Museums and Art Gallery, to the five Wikipedians who have verifiably made the best contributions, by the same point scores, in any language combination. Only one prize will be awarded for any main language.

The challenge ended on 27 August 2011 (but translations are still welcome!). The five winners of Challenge 2 will be announced on 3 September 2011.
Wright Challenge

Brag list -- Some facts we like

Some things we may have done first
The results were

1. Lvova from Russia first,
2. Fantwah (and CLC) from France second,
3. then Sanko from Indonesia and Conte di Sarre (from Italy)
4. were joint third
5. The fifth place was RgC from the Czech republic

- and Tappinen from Finland got an honourable mention
- WEBCAST 3rd September 2011 HERE of prize giving
- We had over 40 editors who are spread around the world (only a few in England)
- We had two GAs (but not in English)
- We increased the Derby Museum articles in English by about a hundred
- We have had lots of DYKs and many on non-English Wikipedias
- We have over a 1200 translations and nearly 100 new articles
- We presented this project at meetings in Derby, Birmingham, Bristol, London, Vienna and Haifa
- **Derby is the only museum in the UK (World?)** which has artefacts labelled in Alemannisch, Belarusian (x2), Catalan/Czech, Danish, Esperanto, Finnish/French, Galatian, Hebrew, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Malaysian, N ....
- Ting Cheng, chair of the WMF board, visited Derby Museum on the final day of the competition (27 August)
Wikipedia Loves Art

Wikipedia Loves Art is a type of month-long wiki scavenger hunt and free content photography contest conducted in collaboration with partner museums and cultural institutions, where participants compete to take photographs aimed at best illustrating Wikipedia articles.

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Events

Past events
- Wiki Loves Art NL — June 2009 in the Netherlands
- Wikipedia invades the Museo de La Plata — May 2009 in Argentina
- Wikipedia invades el Museo de Cádiz — November 2009 in Spain
- Britain Loves Wikipedia — February 2010 in the UK
- Wiki Loves Monuments - September 2010 in the Netherlands

Current event
- Wiki Loves Art en el Norte — August 2010 in Spain
Wiki Loves Monuments

Introduction

Wiki Loves Monuments is a European contest – organized in over 15 countries – around monuments. Cultural heritage is all around us, and this contest gives you the opportunity to discover the heritage nearby you! In every participating country you can win nice awards, and the best 10 photos in each continues to a European jury – which will select the best monument photos of Europe.

Make sure to keep track of this blog for more information, updates and glimpses how things are going in other countries! Below the latest uploads you will find more updates and blogposts.

So, don’t sit around but go to your local Wiki Loves Monuments website, find a monument nearby you, take a photo and upload it through our special upload wizard which makes uploading to Wikimedia Commons much easier! We are looking forward to see how you picture the cultural heritage around you, and share the inspiring buildings with the rest of the world.

posted 01-09-2011 by Lodewijk

Latest uploads
Photo by The Children’s Museum of Indianapolis; CC-BY-SA 3.0
Challenges

- Activities need coordination, by:
  - Volunteer Wikimedians
  - Wikipedians in Residence
  - ARKive experiment - see next talk
  - Museum staff / curators
  - Wikimedia Coordinator in Scotland
  - GLAMcamp + GLAM-WIKI
Challenges

- Activities need to be scalable
- Don’t have an infinite budget (or even a large one)
- Want to do lots of events
- Volunteer-led and office supported (Same as Wikipedia is)
Challenges

• Copyright
  • Free knowledge needs free reuse
  • i.e. a free license or public domain
  • Corel vs. Bridgeman: can you re-copyright out-of-copyright works?
  • International copyright
    (e.g. a British Wikimedian takes a photo of Colombia from Brazil and uploads it to a US server whilst in India)
Challenges

- Need to Be Bold
  - Need GLAMs willing to try new concepts
  - Need them to share content freely
  - Need Wikimedia volunteers to work with them
Herbert Mission

- We provide places for the people of Coventry and visitors to the City to meet, celebrate and explore their cultural and creative past, present and futures

- Our mission
  - To enable exploration of the collections we hold in trust, collecting, safeguarding and making them accessible.
  - To create and present work of quality, daring and accomplishment offering a diverse mix of entertainment, learning and aesthetic enjoyment.
  - To offer our buildings, collections, knowledge, skills & experience as a resource to our audiences, working in active partnership with business, education, community and arts organisations, and other service providers to maintain and extend the range and reach of our work.
  - To expand the services offered to existing & potential customers by developing the building as a venue.
What comes next?

- Next hour: Andy Mabbett’s talk
- Next afternoon: rest of today’s activities
- Next event: Ice Age @ British Museum Behind-the-scenes, 13 October
- Next year: what do you want to see happen? what can you make happen?

http://uk.wikimedia.org/wiki/Events
http://uk.wikimedia.org/wiki/2012_Activity_Plan