

# Wikipedia + Libraries

Natural Allies Growing Access to the World's  
Information Together

Alex Stinson

[astinson@wikimedia.org](mailto:astinson@wikimedia.org)

GLAM-Wiki Strategist

Twitter: @Sadads/@GLAMWiki

Jake Orlowitz

[jorlowitz@wikimedia.org](mailto:jorlowitz@wikimedia.org)

Head and Founder Wikipedia Library

Twitter: @jorlowitz/@WikiLibrary



**The Wikipedia Library**



[\*\*https://goo.gl/DPDqUQ\*\*](https://goo.gl/DPDqUQ)



>15 billion page views a month  
(nearly ½ mobile)

>280 language Wikipedias  
>180 actively growing

~80,000 contributors a month

40 million articles in Wikipedia

32 million media files on Wikimedia  
Commons

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Wikipedia Runs On  
Volunteers + References!

# Chicken eyeglasses

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Chicken eyeglasses**, also known as **chickens specs**, **chicken goggles**, generically as **pick guards** and under other names,<sup>[2]</sup> were small eyeglasses made for **chickens** intended to prevent **feather pecking** and **cannibalism**. They differ from **blinders** as they allowed the bird to see forward whereas blinders do not. One variety used **rose-colored** lenses as the coloring was thought to prevent a chicken wearing them from recognizing blood on other chickens which may increase the tendency for **abnormal injurious behavior**. They were mass-produced and sold throughout the United States as early as the beginning of the 20th century.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

## Contents [hide]

- Description and purpose
  - Red-tinted lenses
- History
- In popular culture
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- Footnotes
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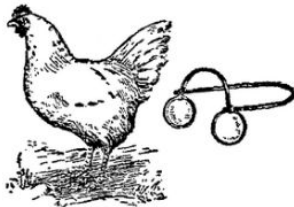
## Description and purpose [edit]

Chicken eyeglasses were often made from celluloid or aluminum<sup>[5]</sup> and typically consisted of "two oval panels that fit over the upper beak of the chicken. A pin is put through the nostril to-hold the oval pieces in place."<sup>[2]</sup> Different designs were produced that attached to the chicken's head in different ways. Some were held in place by a strap,<sup>[3]</sup> some by small hooks into the **nares** (nostrils) and some by piercing the bone **septum** between the nostrils with a **cotter pin**.<sup>[6]</sup> Due to the piercing of tissue, this last type of design is illegal in some countries.<sup>[fn. 1]</sup>

### EYE GLASSES FOR CHICKENS

Intended to Prevent Fowls From Picking Out Each Other's Eyes— Make Unique Appearance.

It might be supposed from a glance at these spectacles that chickens, like human beings, suffer from diseases of the eye, and that the inventor de-



Eye Glasses for Chickens.




























signed them as an aid in their search for bugs, but such was not his intent. The eye glasses were patented in 1903, and were intended to prevent chickens from pecking out each other's eyes. A flock of them so equipped would present a very intellectual appearance.

1911 newspaper story on chicken eyeglasses from the *Spirit Lake Beacon* (Iowa)<sup>[1]</sup>

## Footnotes [ edit ]

- A. <sup>^</sup> The use of designs where the septum is pierced is illegal in some jurisdictions on welfare grounds. For example, in the UK's Defra Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Laying Hens, provides: "The Welfare of Livestock (Prohibited Operations) Regulations 1982 (S.I. 1982 No.1884)

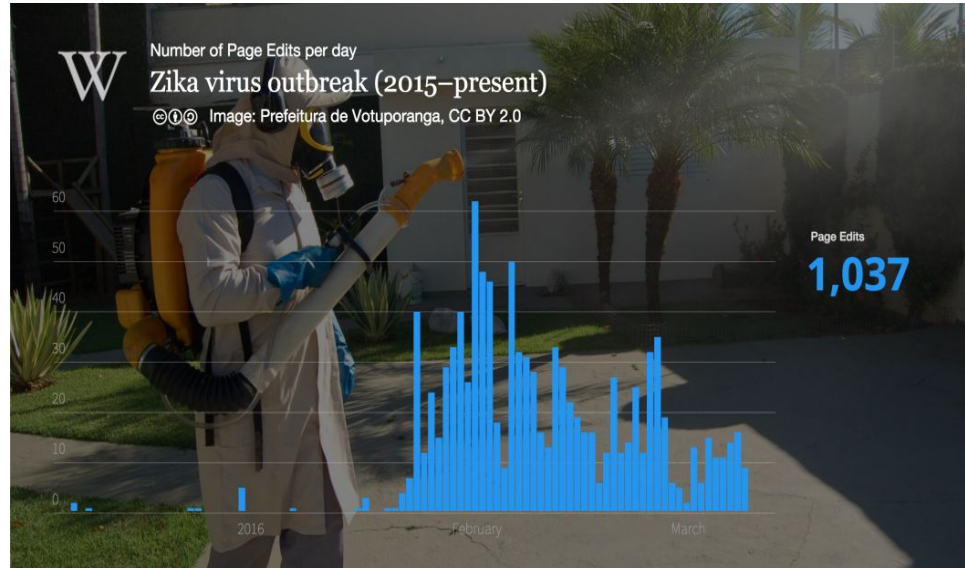
## References [ edit ]

- <sup>^</sup> "Eye Glasses for Chickens"  (Fee required). *Spirit Lake Beacon*. July 15, 1911. p. 10.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> <sup>*c*</sup> "Ask Anne & Nan: Eyeglasses For Chickens"  (Fee required). *The Indiana Gazette*. January 22, 1999. p. 9.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> Gold, Anita (July 18, 1986). "Blinders Make A Spectacle For Chicken-hearted Collectors" . *Chicago Tribune*.
- <sup>^</sup> "Lee's Summit Historical Society Museum Glasses for Chickens Unity Village" . Freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com. Retrieved 2011-12-06.
- <sup>^</sup> "Ask the Gazette"  (Fee required). *Charleston Gazette*. August 11, 1944. p. 6.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> "Company History" . Nationalband.com. Retrieved 2011-12-06.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> <sup>*c*</sup> Helsel, Marge (December 17, 1980). "Old Chicks Learn New Tricks"  (Fee required). *Altoona Mirror*. p. 8.
- <sup>^</sup> Gentle, M.J.; Hughes, B.O.; Hubrecht, R.C. (1982). "The effect of beak-trimming on food-intake, feeding behaviour and body weight in adult hens". *Applied Animal Ethology*. **8**: 147–157. doi:10.1016/0304-3762(82)90140-7 .
- <sup>^</sup> Duncan, I.J.H.; Slee, G.S.; Seawright, E.; Breward, J. (1989). "Behavioural consequences of partial beak amputation (beak trimming) in poultry". *British Poultry Science*. **30**: 479–488. doi:10.1080/00071668908417172 .
- <sup>^</sup> Gentle, M.J.; Hunter, L.N.; Waddington, D. (1991). "The onset of pain related behaviours following partial beak amputation in the chicken". *Neuroscience Letters*. **128**: 113–116. doi:10.1016/0304-3940(91)90772-l .
- <sup>^</sup> Gentle, M.J.; Hughes, B.O.; Fox, A.; Waddington, D. (1997). "Behavioural and anatomical consequences of two beak trimming methods in 1- and 10-d-old domestic chicks". *British Poultry Science*. **38**: 453–463. doi:10.1080/00071669708418022 .
- <sup>^</sup> Nussbaum, Lowell (June 25, 1953). "Sunglasses for Chicken Purchased Here"  (Fee required). *National Road Traveler*. p. 5.
- <sup>^</sup> <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> "Fireplug Dog Tags Hit Dust"  (Fee required). *Journal News*. May 15, 1977. p. A-2.
- <sup>^</sup> D. Osorio,\* , M. Vorobyev and C. D. Jones (October 13, 1999). "Colour vision of domestic chicks"  (PDF). *The Journal of Experimental Biology*: 2951.
- <sup>^</sup> "Advertisement: Glasses for Chickens?" . National Band & Tag Company. Archived from [the original](#)  on November 19, 2011. Retrieved December 13, 2011.
- <sup>^</sup> "Like glasses for chickens" . The Natural Poultry Farming Guide. Retrieved June 26, 2014.
- <sup>^</sup> Levine, S. (November 23, 1989). "He sees fortune in chicken contact lens". *Chicago Tribune*.
- <sup>^</sup> U.S. Patent 730,918 , Application: December 10, 1902; issued: June 16, 1903.
- <sup>^</sup> *Fun with science: 46 entertaining demonstrations* , George Barr, p.132
- <sup>^</sup> "Chicken Specs Prevent Pecks"  (Fee required). *The Hawk-Eye*. November 21, 1973. p. 24."Glasses offers" .
- <sup>^</sup> "Invents Goat That Bucks" . *The Spokane Chronicle*. June 22, 1910. p. 20.
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- <sup>^</sup> Masterman, Len (1987). *Television Mythologies: Stars, Shows and Signs* . Routledge. p. 21. ISBN 978-0-203-99443-6.
- <sup>^</sup> "What's My Line?". Season 6. January 16, 1955. CBS. [Missing or empty |series= \(help\)](#)
- <sup>^</sup> Mercer, Charles (March 16, 1958). "TV Panel Bares Gamut of Jobs"  (Fee required). *Big Spring Daily Herald*. p. 5-D.
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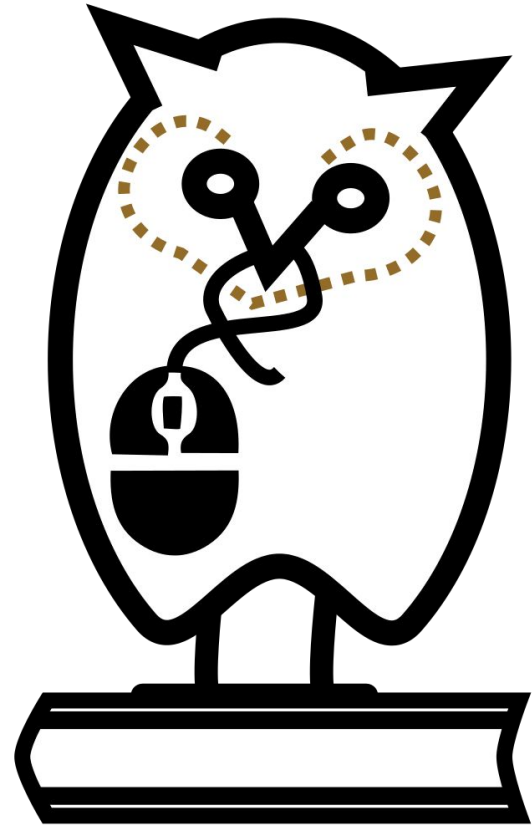
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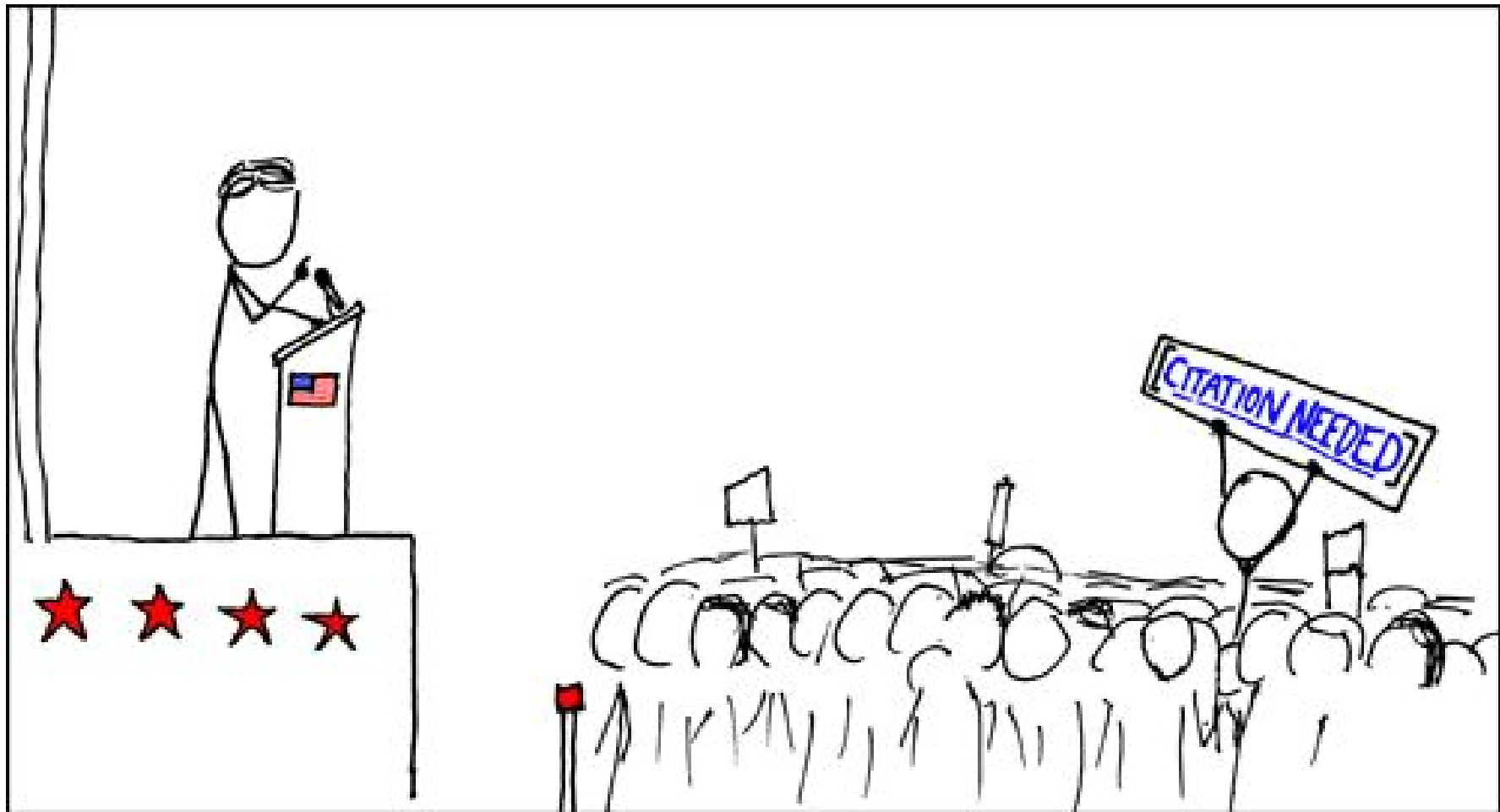


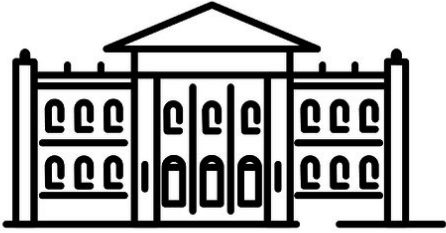
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# WIKIPEDIA15

#1Lib1Ref

## By the numbers....

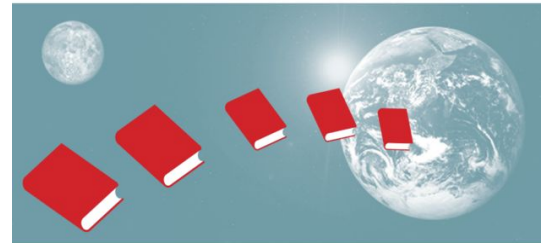
- >29,000 visits to the campaign
  - >1,232 edits
  - >879 articles
  - >327 librarians
  - >9 languages
- >1,100 Twitter posts
- >5 million twitter impressions
- >Coverage in 50 library forums

# #1Lib1Ref

*Imagine a World where Every Librarian Added One More Reference to Wikipedia*

VIQUIPROJECTE: **BIBLIOWIKIS**

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1lib1ref.org

If Wikipedia is so popular and well used, why do undergraduates say things like....

“It was the second source on the list so I figured it must be the 2nd best”

“This is the first source, I am most likely to go in order.”

“I think it is easiest/most convenient to select the first source”



What are the opportunities for libraries to engage Wikipedia as part of improving access to the world's best information?

# Wikipedia + Public Libraries

Alex Stinson

[astinson@wikimedia.org](mailto:astinson@wikimedia.org)

GLAM-Wiki Strategist

Twitter: @Sadads/@GLAMWiki

# Use it as a gateway into your collections and community!

“How [could we] justify our involvement in this cause when we’ve spent so much time telling our community the negative side of Wikipedia?”

[Through #1LIB1REF we] encouraged all our members and staff to take on the challenge in the wider effort of what Wikipedia was aiming for and use our library resources to add references to the Wikipedia pages they were browsing. This had the twofold effect of highlighting how easy it is to change a Wikipedia entry and reinforcing the quality of our databases to the community.”

-- Louise Dolle, Auburn City Library, Australia

<http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/blogs/lib1ref-even-wikipedia-needs-librarians-too>



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:55\\_window\\_palace,\\_Bhupatindra\\_Malla,\\_1754\\_AD.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:55_window_palace,_Bhupatindra_Malla,_1754_AD.jpg)

# Hubs for documenting communities!

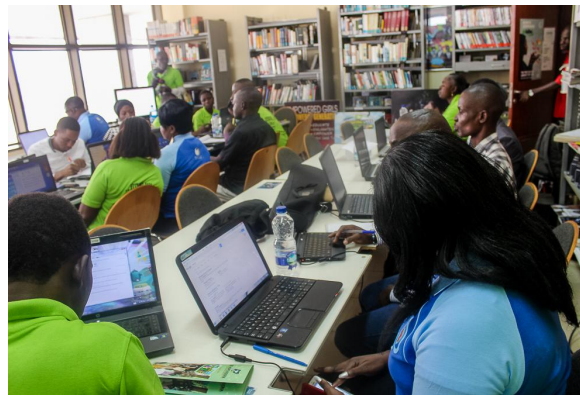


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**WIKI loves**  
**monuments**



# Changing the Face of Human Knowledge

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# Working through networks



## Catalan Network of Public Library

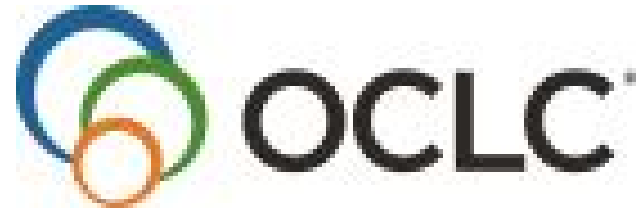
- Build interest amongst librarians
- Distributes simple engagement strategies, that grow to deeper involvement
- Over 150 libraries
- Similar model in Asturias, Spain and Netherlands

More Information:

[https://outreach.wikimedia.org/wiki/GLAM/Case\\_studies/Catalonia%27s\\_Network\\_of\\_Public\\_Libraries](https://outreach.wikimedia.org/wiki/GLAM/Case_studies/Catalonia%27s_Network_of_Public_Libraries)

# What if we trained all the Public Librarians?

- MOOC with Librarians at U.S. & Canada Public Libraries
- Building literacy skills and contribution skills
- Create a cohort working towards programs with impact on communities



<http://www.knightfoundation.org/grants/20102591/>

# Opportunities for Public Libraries and Wikipedia

## A Discussion Paper

**Carme Fenoll**, Head of Library Services in the Catalan Government, Spain

**John Cummings** Wikimedian in Residence, UNESCO

**Jesús Tramullas**, Professor of Information Science, University of Zaragoza and Wikimedia Spain

**Àlex Hinojo**, Programme Manager, Amical Wikimedia (Group Chair)

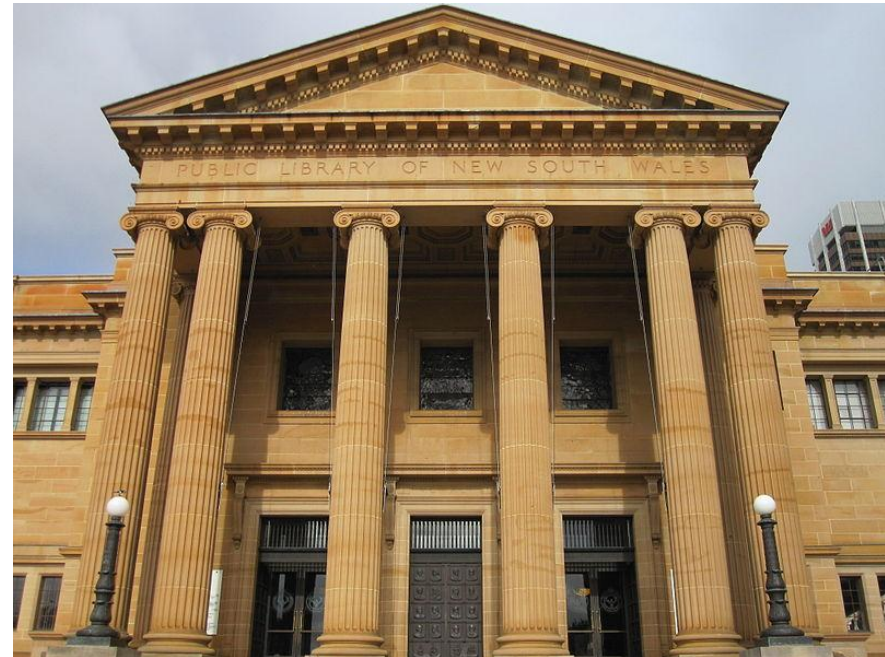
<http://goo.gl/cjF7H2>

Wikipedia  
+  
Research and Academic  
Libraries

Vicki McDonald  
State Library of New South Wales

# What does it mean for Academic and Research Libraries to work with Wikipedia?

- **Profiling our content where we know our clients are looking for information**
- **Exposing our content to new audiences**
- **Building staff capability**



*This list is **incomplete**; you can help by **expanding it**.*

This is a **list of Australian diarists of World War I** including Australian servicemen and women, other Australians associated with the **armed forces**, and those who remained in Australia.

#### Contents [hide]

- Personal diaries
  - Collecting the diaries
- List of diarists
- See also
- References
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## Personal diaries [edit]

Many soldiers chose to keep a diary to document their personal experiences during the conflict.<sup>[2]</sup> Regulations forbade the practice of individual soldiers keeping diaries in front line positions, yet the practice was apparently not uncommon.<sup>[3]</sup> Individual diaries were officially forbidden because their capture by the enemy could yield valuable intelligence regarding unit identification, troop movements, etc.<sup>[4]</sup> Individual diaries had to be portable and easily hidden. Many were approximately 9.5 by 15 centimetres (3.7 in × 5.9 in), which made them small enough to fit in a top pocket.<sup>[5]</sup> Next of kin were often listed.<sup>[5]</sup> While the original diaries were handwritten, many soldiers later rewrote or typed their diary<sup>[6]:152</sup> with some also publishing their work. Most diaries were kept by the soldier or their family. Military units were required to keep official records,<sup>[7]</sup> which are also referred to as **War Diaries**.<sup>[8]</sup> These records cover operations and planning, administration, and personnel.<sup>[8]</sup> They were updated on a daily basis.<sup>[9]</sup> These records are now at the **Australian War Memorial**.<sup>[10]</sup>

### Collecting the diaries [edit]

Many diaries were retained by the soldier or their family, however some of the surviving diaries are held in the collections of **Australian cultural institutions** including the Australian War Memorial,<sup>[11]</sup> National Archives of Australia,<sup>[12]</sup> State Library of New South Wales,<sup>[13]</sup> State Library of Queensland,<sup>[14]</sup> State Library of South Australia,<sup>[15]</sup> and State Library of Victoria.<sup>[16][17]</sup> The Australian War Memorial and the State Library of New South Wales were the first in Australia to attempt to collect war diaries on a large scale.<sup>[6]:134</sup> The urge to collect these documents reflected contemporary understandings of history and research, which emphasised the role of **primary sources** and saw history as a science instead of an art.<sup>[6]:138</sup> While the Library prioritised original documents over copies,<sup>[6]:137</sup>



George Griffin, 53rd Battalion, with his diary<sup>[1]</sup>

Name	Rank	Town of Origin	Date of enlistment	Age at enlistment	Theatres	Unit	Notes
Aarons, Daniel Sidney <sup>[24]</sup>	Captain				France	16th Battalion	
Abbott, Charles Lydiard Aubrey <sup>[25]</sup>		Sydney	11 Aug 1914	27	Gallipoli, Palestine, Syria	12th Light Horse	Served with the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force in the Pacific Islands and with the Twelfth Light Horse in Gallipoli, Palestine and Syria
Abbott, Harold Henry <sup>[26]</sup>	Private	Armadale, VIC			Gallipoli	24th Battalion	Served at Gallipoli from Aug to Nov 1915
Abson, Matthew <sup>[27]</sup>					France	6th Battalion	Served in France from 1916–1918
Ackerly, William A H <sup>[28]</sup>					France	21st Battalion	
Adams, Alfred Sunderland <sup>[29]</sup>		Albury, NSW	21 Aug 1914	20	Gallipoli		
Adams, John <sup>[30]</sup>	Lieutenant				Gallipoli, France	54th Battalion	Served at Gallipoli for the entire campaign, from 25 Apr 1915 to 20 Dec 1915, and also fought at the Battle of the Somme. He was awarded the Military Medal and Bar for his service

## References [[edit](#)]

- ↑ Barlass, Tim (25 November 2013). "A look at the Digger picture". *Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved 12 March 2014.
- ↑ "Memoirs & Diaries – Introduction". First World War. Retrieved 17 December 2013.
- ↑ Express.co.uk article
- ↑ The Atlantic article
- ↑ <sup>*a b*</sup> "Diary and letter collections". *World War I Research Guide*. State Library of NSW. Retrieved 18 December 2013.
- ↑ Jones, Rupert Henry (Private, b.? – d.?), Australian War Memorial catalogue record, ID number PR01589  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Jones, W J (Sapper, 4th Pnr Bn, AIF), Australian War Memorial catalogue record, ID number PR84/007  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Joyce, John – diary, 27 Jul 1915 – 21 Apr 1916, Record Search, National Archives of Australia  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014, Joyce, John – diary, 27 Jul 1915–21 Apr 1916,Catalogue record, State Library of New South Wales  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Johnson, Cyril Claude (Corporal), Australian War Memorial catalogue record, ID number PR03580  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Johnson, Leicester Grafton St. Clair (Private, ), Australian War Memorial catalogue record, ID number 3DRL/7349  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Johnston, Edgar Charles (Captain, b.1896 d.1988), DFC, Australian War Memorial catalogue record, ID number PR01977  Retrieved 16 Jan 2014
- ↑ Young, Sydney B – war diary no. 1, 13 May-24 Jul 1916, Record Search, National Archives of Australia  Retrieved 20 Jan 2014, Young, Sydney B – war diary no. 1, 13 May-24 Jul 1916,Catalogue record, State Library of New South Wales  Retrieved 20 Jan 2014
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- ↑ "Documents". Imperial War Museum. Retrieved 3 December 2013.

# Exposure of Digital Media Beyond our Walls

## Category details for **Images by the State Library of New South Wales**

37 months have a data point, with 11,848,896 page views in total. Click on individual time points in the graph to see monthly data.



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Total monthly page views: 433,754. [Download this table.](#)

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<a href="#">German Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	11 2,951
<a href="#">Spanish Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	10 2,038
<a href="#">Italian Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	4 1,190
<a href="#">Russian Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	3 1,081
<a href="#">French Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	5 1,070
<a href="#">Turkish Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	1 988
<a href="#">Japanese Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	3 917
<a href="#">Danish Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	2 801
<a href="#">Vietnamese Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	1 769
<a href="#">Hindi Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a>	1 740





# Journals of the First Fleet [ edit | edit source ]

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

There are 20 known contemporary accounts of the **First Fleet** made by people sailing in the Fleet, including journals (both manuscript and published) and letters.<sup>[1][2]</sup> The eleven ships of the Fleet, carrying over 1,000 convicts, soldiers and seamen, left England on 13 May 1787 and arrived in **Botany Bay** between 18 and 20 January 1788 before relocating to **Port Jackson** to establish the first European settlement in Australia, a penal colony which became Sydney. At least 12 people on the Fleet kept a journal of their experiences, some of which were later published, while others wrote letters home during the voyage or soon after their arrival in Australia. These personal accounts of the voyage were made by people including surgeons, officers, soldiers, ordinary seamen, and Captain **Arthur Phillip**, who commanded the expedition. Only one known account, that of James Martin, was by a transported convict. Their journals document the day to day experiences of those in the Fleet, and record significant events including the first contact between the European settlers and the **Aboriginal people** of the area. In 2009, the manuscript journals were included in *The Australian Memory of the World Register*, a regional register associated with the UNESCO international *Memory of the World* programme.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

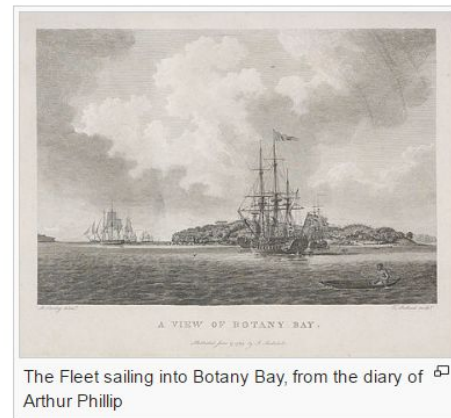
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- 1.1 Arthur Bowes Smyth
- 1.2 William Bradley
- 1.3 Ralph Clark
- 1.4 David Collins
- 1.5 John Easty
- 1.6 John Hunter
- 1.7 Philip Gidley King
- 1.8 Jacob Nagle
- 1.9 Arthur Phillip
- 1.10 James Scott
- 1.11 Watkin Tench
- 1.12 John White

### 2 Letters

- 2.1 David Blackburn





**Arthur Bowes Smyth** [ [edit](#) | [edit source](#) ]



Drawing of an emu from his journal


**Arthur Bowes Smyth** (1750–1790) was a surgeon on board the *Lady Penrhyn*, the transport that carried female convicts on the First Fleet. Smyth was born on 23 August 1750 at Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex, England, and was buried there shortly after his return to England on 31 March 1790.<sup>[5][6][7]</sup> Son of Surgeon Thomas Smyth and the seventh of ten children, Arthur Bowes Smyth followed in his father's footsteps practising medicine in his place of birth until appointed "Surgeon to the Ship's Company" aboard the *Lady Penrhyn* in 1787.<sup>[7][8]</sup> Bowes Smyth then took charge of the prisoners on the ship when the convicts' surgeon John Turnpenny Atree fell ill at Tenerife and in Governor Arthur Phillip's opinion had proved unequal to the task.<sup>[7][9][10][11]</sup>

Bowes, as he was known in the colony, kept a journal from 22 March 1787 to 12 August 1789.<sup>[7]</sup> The journal is a detailed account of the voyage, recording weather observations, events on board, treatment of the sick and descriptions of ports of call en route in particular Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town.<sup>[8]</sup> His journal is notable for its interest in natural history including descriptions of bird life at Port Jackson and Lord Howe Island on the *Lady Penrhyn's* return voyage.<sup>[6][7]</sup> The journal contains 25 drawings in watercolour, pen and ink, including the earliest known surviving illustration of the emu by a European.<sup>[5]</sup> These elements provide a unique account different from the other First Fleet Journals.

His journal is one of the most detailed eyewitness accounts of the first weeks of European settlement of Australia.<sup>[12]</sup> The journal entries for 18–26 January record first impressions on arrival including interactions with **Aboriginal communities** and descriptions of the vegetation, intense heat and native wildlife.<sup>[5][6]</sup> The convicts and their children who disembarked the *Lady Penrhyn* at Port Jackson are listed.<sup>[5]</sup> His first journal entry dated 22 March 1787 records the full crew list and the women convicts, their name, age, trade, crime and term of transportation. The list of children born on the voyage contains inaccuracies regarding the sex of the child and dates of birth and death.<sup>[13]</sup> The *Lady Penrhyn*, under charter to the **East India Company** to continue her voyage to China for a cargo of tea, departed Port Jackson in early May. His journal continues, recording the return voyage via **Lord Howe Island**, **Tahiti**, China, **St Helena** and finally England.<sup>[14][15]</sup> The original journal is now in the collection of the **National Library of Australia** with manuscript copies in the **British Library** and **State Library of New South Wales**.<sup>[16]</sup>

# Collaborating Beyond Our Library's





## WIKIPEDIA EDITING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUM OF ALL KNOWLEDGE

### COURSE OVERVIEW

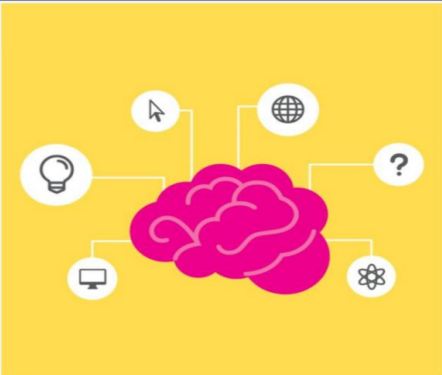
"Promotion of the free flow of information and ideas through open access to recorded knowledge, information, and creative works."

This is the first value of the Australian Library and Information Association, and represents the core tenet of most libraries and information professionals around the globe.

Wikipedia is estimated to be the 6<sup>th</sup> most used website in the world with 500 million usages each month.\* Clearly then, libraries and Wikipedia should be working closely together.

Your library has no more efficient way to open up access to its collections than by connecting to the most ubiquitous reference site used by mankind.

This workshop will provide a practical experience of how Wikipedia and libraries can align to create well-referenced articles which can lead people back to library resources. It will cover:



## Exploring Wikipedia Content Creation

### Training Manual

A collaboration between Wikimedia Australia and the State Library of Queensland



Date: .....

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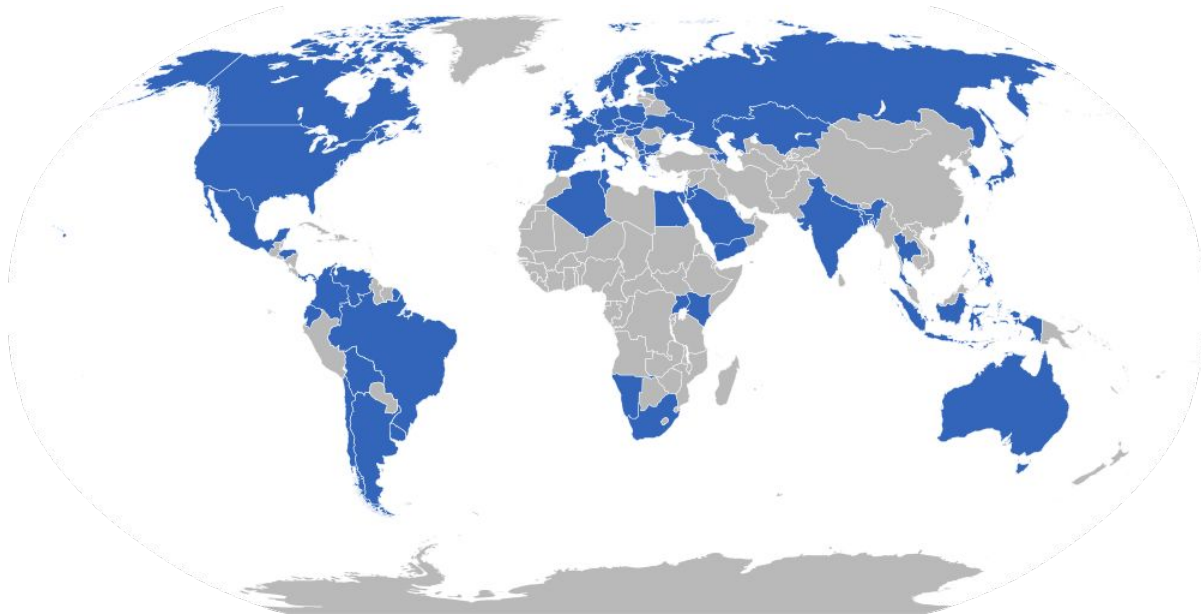


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Wikipedia  
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Program

# Opportunities for Academic and Research Libraries and Wikipedia

## A Discussion Paper

**Stephan Bartholmei**, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

**Rachel Franks**, State Library of New South Wales

**James Heilman**, International Medical Translation Wiki Project

**Mylee Joseph**, State Library of New South Wales

**Vicki McDonald**, State Library of New South Wales

**Anna Raunik**, State Library of Queensland

**Mia Ridge**, British Library

**Mark Robertson**, Association of Research Libraries / Brock University Library

<http://goo.gl/f0Fluc>



Questions?  
Thoughts?



# Appendix: Wikidata



**WIKIDATA**

- Language-independent, linked, open, and structured database
- Openly editable by humans and computers
- Built on the 15 years of Wikipedia hand curation
- 19.5 million data items
- 108 million statements
- Labels can be added in any language



# Collecting cultural heritage data

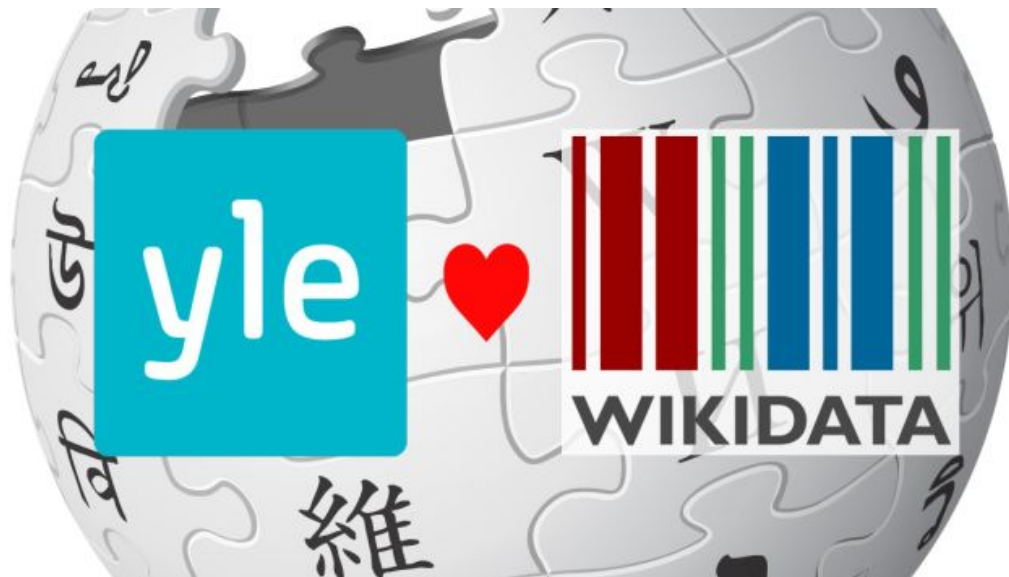


Metadata is at the center of most cultural institutions' records.

- [\[\[wikidata:WikiProject Sum of All Paintings\]\]](#)
- Europeana 280 Project
- Biblioteca Europea di Informazione e Cultura (BEIC) -- Wikimedia Italia
- [\[\[meta:Connected Open Heritage\]\]](#) - Wikimedia Sverige

# Reusing Wikidata for Connecting Record

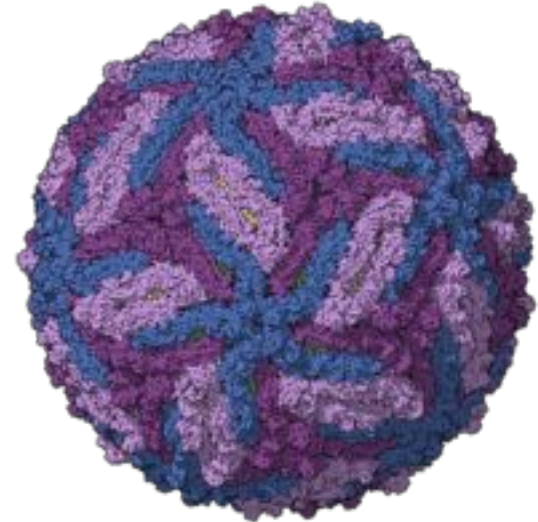
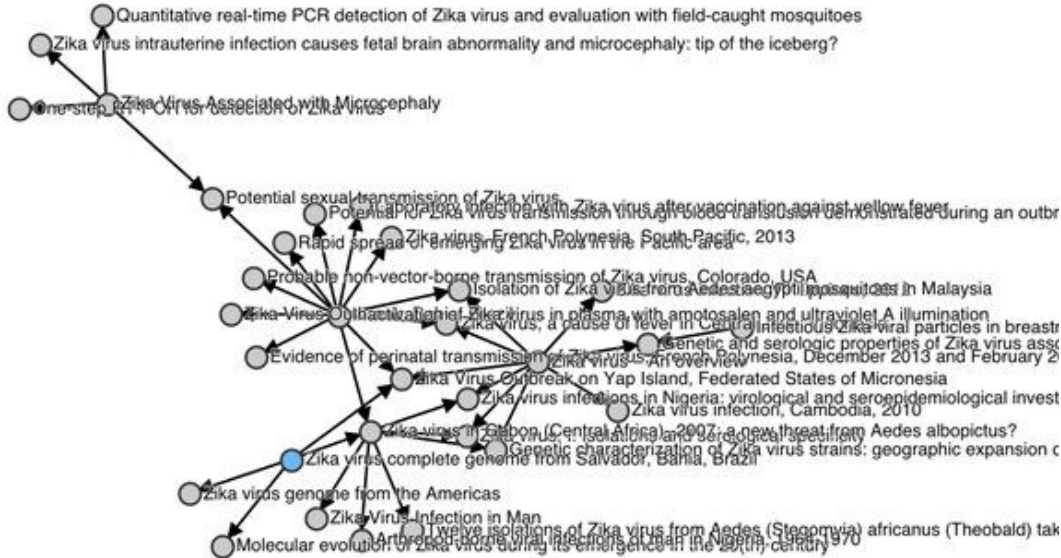
- 28,000 tags using Freebase
- Transition to Wikidata
- Gain more multilingual capacity
- Allows specific tagging with niche topics



<http://wikimedia.fi/2016/04/15/yle-3-wikidata/>

# WikiCite: Imagine a World Where Every Citation was connected...

[https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/WikiCite\\_2016](https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/WikiCite_2016)



<https://twitter.com/wikicite16/status/735845122903027712>

<https://t.co/cjZ2rkHr5J>