

Table of contents

[Table of contents](#)

[Manual Wikidata for collection managers](#)

[0. Getting started: an account on Wikidata](#)

[1. How do I manage existing information \(items\) on Wikidata?](#)

[1.1 Search Wikidata](#)

[1.2 Manually changing a Wikidata item](#)

[1.3 How to find the right properties?](#)

[1.4 Sources, references, URLs](#)

[1.5 Can I just delete information from an existing Wikidata item?](#)

[2. How can I add new records to Wikidata?](#)

[2.1. An individual record](#)

[2.2 A small dataset](#)

[2.3 A large dataset](#)

[2.4 Attention! Wikidata special cases](#)

[2.5 Example record](#)

[3. How is my data being used?](#)

[3.1 Edits within Wikidata](#)

[3.1.1. Who's going to edit my data?](#)

[3.1.2. How do I keep track of edits/changes?](#)

[3.2 Use outside of Wikidata](#)

[4. Reuse of data from Wikidata](#)

[4.1 What kind of data exports does Wikidata offer?](#)

[4.1.1 Export of a single item](#)

[4.2.2 Export of Wikidata as a whole](#)

[4.2.3. Looking up specific sets](#)

[4.2. Examples of applications and websites reusing data from Wikidata](#)

[Appendix 1. Useful tools on Wikidata](#)

[Appendix 2. Mapping of the object terms used by the museums \(in this project\), with Wikidata terms](#)

[Appendix 3. Notability on Wikidata, and objects falling out of scope](#)

[Appendix 4. Relevance / notability on Wikidata](#)

[Appendix 5. Useful links](#)

[Appendix 6. Examples of SPARQL queries](#)

Manual Wikidata for collection managers

This paper is part of the project 'Linked Open Data publication with Wikidata'¹. This is the fourth project deliverable (D4. Manual Open Data management in Wikidata) and was described in the project plan as follows:

Based on the whitepaper, the experiences from the first Workshop and the upload of data in Wikidata, a manual will be created for data publishers who aim at publishing collection information on Wikidata.

The manual is first and foremost interesting to collection managers, but is also of interest to volunteers who add and adapt information about art on Wikidata.

The paper is comprised of four chapters (and a couple Annexes). First we indicate how you can manage existing data on Wikidata (looking for data, change it, add references, ...). In a following chapter you learn how you can add new items to Wikidata, both manually as with the help of a bot (volunteer).

We also look at how data can be used and how changes (to the data) can be monitored. Finally you read more about the available export(s) of Wikidata information, and we showcase some examples of data applications.

The manual also contains a small appendix, listing some handy tools that you can use inside Wikidata, an overview of the mapping of object type terms as used by the museums - with the terms used in Wikidata; information on notability and a couple examples of SPARQL-queries.

This paper was written by Sandra Fauconnier (wiki-user Spinster²), Bert Lemmens & Barbara Dierickx (PACKED vzw) and is available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike

License, International 4.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).



Important!

This manual describes the functioning and the state of the art on Wikidata at the end of 2015 - beginning 2016. The project is under continuous development and possibly information from this manual may become obsolete quite quickly. Always check the mentioned links with other local manuals, instructions and informations on the Wikidata platform!

¹ See project page on Wikidata:

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Flemish_art_collections,_Wikidata_and_Linked_Open_Data

² <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/User:Spinster>

0. Getting started: an account on Wikidata

Just like all Wikimedia projects, anyone can edit Wikidata. You don't need to have an account and/or login to do so.

Edits by users who are not logged in can also be seen in the revision history of a Wikidata item. They are shown as the IP address of the editing user.



English Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Item Discussion Read View history Search

Revision history of "De aanbidding door de wijzen" (Q22080834)

View logs for this item

Browse history

From year (and earlier): 2016 From month (and earlier): all Tag filter: Show

Diff selection: Mark the radio boxes of the revisions to compare and hit enter or the button at the bottom.
Legend: **(cur)** = difference with latest revision, **(prev)** = difference with preceding revision, **m** = minor edit.

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 14:01, 18 January 2016 91.183.104.34 (talk) .. (7,432 bytes) (+390) .. (Created claim: location (P276): Museum of Fine Arts Berne (Q194622)) (undo)
- (cur | prev) 20:27, 15 January 2016 BotMultichill (talk | contribs) .. (7,042 bytes) (+383) .. (Created claim: described at URL (P973): http://mskgent.be/collection/work/id/1903-N) (undo) (restore)
- (cur | prev) 20:27, 15 January 2016 BotMultichill (talk | contribs) .. (6,659 bytes) (+798) .. (Added reference to claim: creator (P170): anonymous (Q4233718)) (undo) (restore)

An anonymous user edited the Wikidata record on 'De aanbidding door de wijzen'³.

For collection managers, and anyone willing to edit and follow a large quantity of information on Wikidata, it is highly recommended to DO create an account on Wikidata, and to make all edits under this account. There are many advantages in creating your own account:

1. As a person, you are much more recognisable to others on Wikidata and the other Wikimedia projects. This way, edits made by you, in what is seen as your field of expertise, are more easily detected by others. You're also more easily approachable for others.
2. Also when you edit Wikidata from another location (with a different IP address), your edits remain linked to your own account.
3. You can activate and use all kinds of handy tools and gadgets.
4. It is much easier to create your own watchlist and keep an eye on changes to 'your' data (see further down).

Creating an account can be done on this page:

<https://www.wikidata.org/w/index.php?title=Special:UserLogin&type=signup>

Guidelines:

- Wikimedia accounts are **personal and individual**. Single users need to be held accountable for their own edits. Do not create an account for your institution! If

³ See <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q22080834>

multiple persons from your organisation are going to edit Wikidata (or Wikipedia, ...), each individual should have his/her own account.

- Your account name may be (a part of) your own name. An alias will do just fine as well.
- Clearly indicate in your user page that you work for a certain institution. A well documented, personal user page creates trust.

English Spinster 0 0 Talk Sandbox Preferences Beta Watchlist Contributions Log out 12:07:41

User page Discussion Read Edit Edit source View history More Search

User:OlafJanssen

This user has made a total of 173 edits.

Contents [hide]
1 Activities for the national library of the Netherlands (KB)
2 Off-work activities
3 Contributions
4 See also

Activities for the national library of the Netherlands (KB) [edit | edit source]

I'm the GLAMwiki-coordinator for the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the national library of the Netherlands (KB) in The Hague. This means that I conceive, initiate and coordinate projects/activities to strengthen the connection between the (knowledge, collections and data of) KB and Wikimedia projects and communities.

In 2015 I'll coordinate and execute multiple GLAMwiki-projects and activities (text in Dutch) for KB

Until october 2014 I was a coordinator of the first Wikipedian-in-Residence project of the Netherlands.

For questions, remarks, suggestion etc. feel free to contact me via

- Via Wikidata e-mail
- My Talk page
- Direct via olaf.janssen@kb.nl
- Via Twitter: [@ookgezellig](https://twitter.com/ookgezellig)

Off-work activities [edit | edit source]

Besides my professional activities for the KB I occasionally work on wiki-projects in my own time, most notably on the Dutch Wikipedia and Commons, increasingly more on Wikidata and to a lesser extent on the English Wikipedia.

Contributions [edit | edit source]

You can check my contributions and actions via:

- Contributions on Wikidata
- My global account info for contribs on other projects

See also [edit | edit source]

Babel user information

en-3	This user has advanced knowledge of English.
nl-N	Deze gebruiker heeft het Nederlands als moedertaal.
fr-1	Cet utilisateur dispose de connaissances de base en français.
de-1	Dieser Benutzer beherrscht Deutsch auf grundlegendem Niveau.

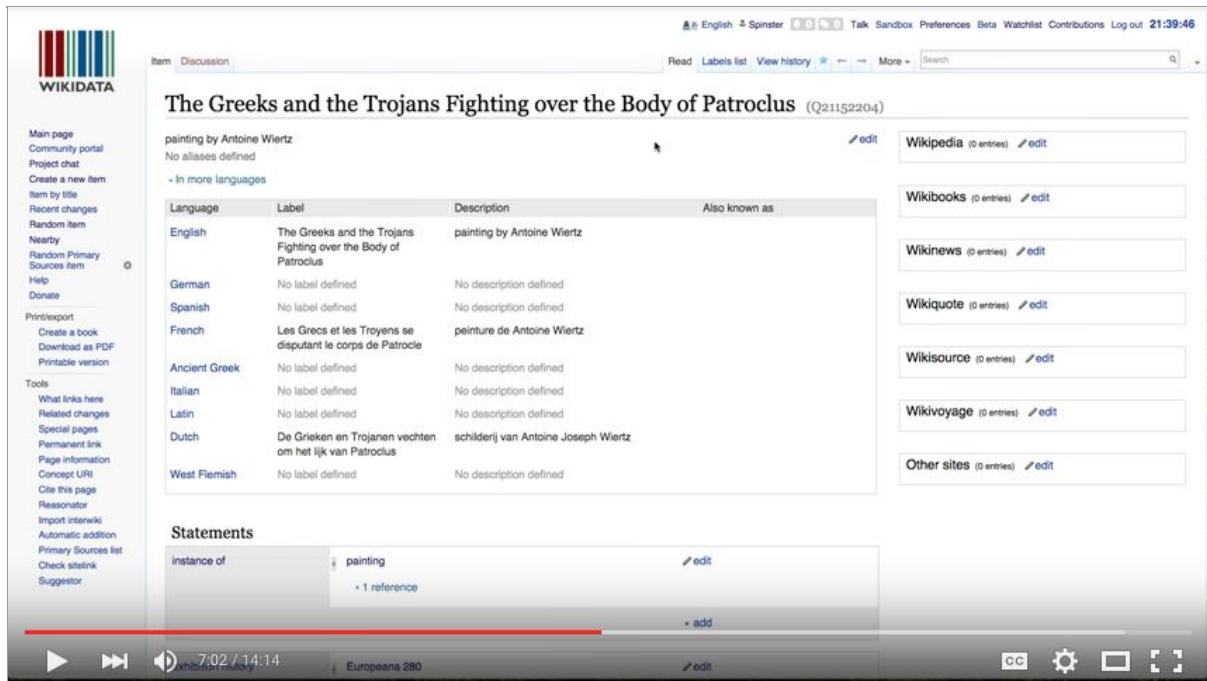
Users by language

An inspiration: the Wikidata user page of Olaf Janssen, staff member Koninklijke Bibliotheek/Royal Library (NL). <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/User:OlafJanssen>

With an account on Wikidata, you can also log in on all other Wikimedia projects, such as also on Wikipedia (all language versions), Wikimedia Commons etc.

1. How do I manage existing information (items) on Wikidata?

This **Dutch** YouTube video described how an item on Wikidata can be manually changed:
https://youtu.be/Rvvhq_n01jV4



1.1 Search Wikidata

There's a search bar on each Wikidata page, on the top right of your screen. The search function is quite flexible and works in several languages.

In order to find a work of art, one can for example fill a couple of words from the work's title into the search bar.

TIP: When your preferred language on Wikidata is set to English, it seems that a lot of art works don't have a title. They do have one, but it has been inserted/added in Dutch.

No label defined (Q22252757)

No description defined
No aliases defined

[edit](#)

[- In more languages](#)

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	No label defined	No description defined	
German	No label defined	No description defined	
Spanish	No label defined	No description defined	
French	No label defined	No description defined	
Ancient Greek	No label defined	No description defined	
Italian	No label defined	No description defined	
Latin	No label defined	No description defined	
Dutch	Eucharistische Christus	lithografie van George Minne	
West Flemish	No label defined	No description defined	

Example of a Wikidata item with just a title ('label') in Dutch. At the top of the item it looks as if it doesn't have a label, but this is not the case.

1.2 Manually changing a Wikidata item

Statements - the name of small bits of information, e.g. 'date of creation: 1979' or 'is instance of: painting' - can be corrected or deleted on Wikidata, or you can add new (additional) statements.

Existing statements can be changed or deleted by clicking the 'edit' link. Next the information in the input field can be adapted. A 'remove' link will also appear, allowing you to delete the full statement. Be careful when deleting information: see thereto *Chapter 1.5 Can I just delete information from an existing Wikidata item?*

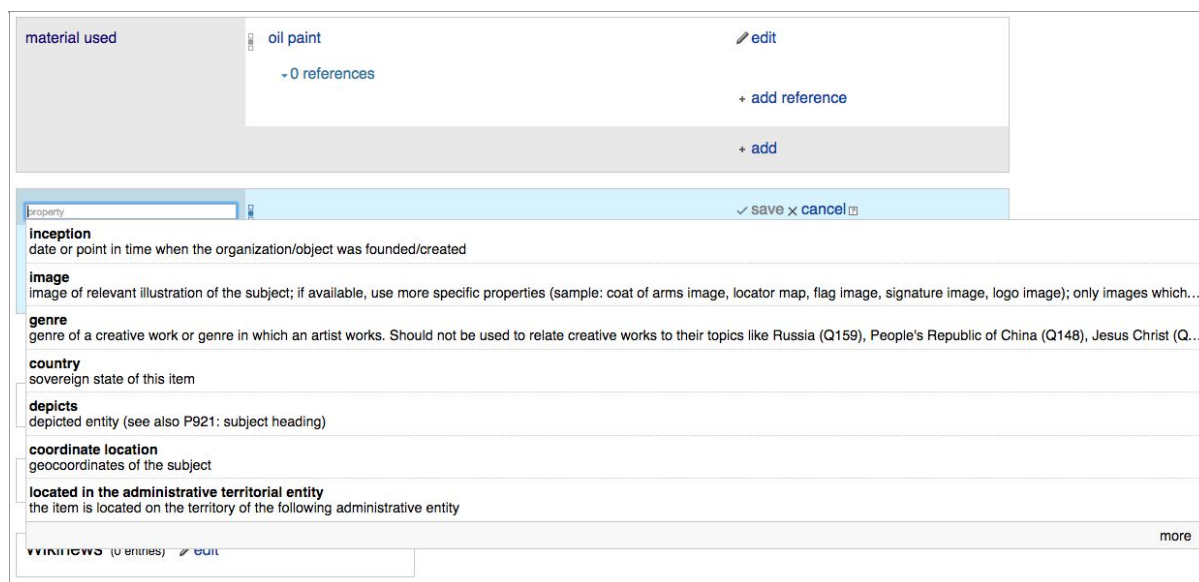
The screenshot shows the Wikidata statement editing interface. On the left, a blue sidebar contains the label 'location'. The main area has a light blue background. At the top, there is an input field containing 'National Gallery'. To the right of the input field are three buttons: a checkmark icon followed by 'save', a trash can icon followed by 'remove', and an 'x' icon followed by 'cancel'. Below these buttons is a '+ add qualifier' link. In the center of the main area, there is a '- 0 references' label. To the right of this label is a '+ add reference' link. At the bottom of the main area, there is a '+ add' link.

New statements can be added by clicking the 'Add' link at the bottom of the list of existing statements.

The screenshot shows a list of statements in a light grey box. At the bottom of the list, there are three '+ add' links. The top link is '+ add reference', the middle one is '+ add', and the bottom one is '+ add'.

1.3 How to find the right properties?

When adding a new statement, you will automatically receive 'logical' suggestions for new properties. A [property](#) described a data value, but is not the actual 'value' in itself. Each statement is linked to a property, and gives the property one or more values.



The screenshot shows the Wikidata property selection interface. At the top, a search bar contains 'oil paint' and shows '- 0 references'. Below this, a list of properties is displayed, including 'inception', 'image', 'genre', 'country', 'depicts', 'coordinate location', and 'located in the administrative territorial entity'. Each property has a brief description. At the bottom, there is a 'WIKIDATA NEWS' section with a 'more' link.

If the desired property is not in the list, you can type in the property field the first word or the first letters of the wanted characteristic - possibly the right property then gets suggested.

If this too does not render a result, you can check the full (and very long) list of Wikidata properties in order to find the right property: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:List_of_properties

A list of properties for (creative) works can be found on https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:List_of_properties/Works

1.4 Sources, references, URLs

Ideally, every property or statement on Wikidata should have a (reliable and external) source.

In the project 'Linked Open Data publication with Wikidata', all works of art are linked to three persistent URIs: a WorkPID, a DataPID and a RepresentationPID.

- The WorkPID links to a combination of data and image (representation) of a work. This URL is used as reference (source) to the statement that matches/links the inventory number to the work of art (in this (project) case: 'inventory number').
- The DataPID is used with the other statements on the work of art, which links directly to a collection website. This is by the way only recommended in case the information

in the statement (for example: 'this work dates from 1613') is also explicitly mentioned on the collection website!

- A Wikidata item can lastly also have a general descriptive URL ('described by URL'). In this project, the DataPID is used again here.

Attention! URLs that do not work/resolve, will be removed by Wikidata volunteers.

1.5 Can I just delete information from an existing Wikidata item?

Anyone can, and is allowed to, delete information from a Wikidata item. However it is important to use common sense here, and to keep the broader context in mind.

1. Vandalism and clearly nonsensical statements are of course removed as quickly as possible. Example: someone adds to a work by Rubens, that the creator is James Ensor.
2. Sometimes Wikidata items contain old, obsolete or incorrect information, but backed by (reliable) sources. This could also be information that once was correct, but not anymore (such as for example a collection or attribution). In both cases this old/incorrect information should continue to exist WITH source reference. The said statement could then get a 'deprecated' ranking.



On the left next to an entry field of a statement or a property, there is an icon with three square blocks. Using this, you can indicate whether a statement is 'preferred', 'normal' or 'deprecated'.

The use of rankings with statements on Wikidata is explained on <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Help:Ranking>

1. Normal ranking: for the current, correct information.
2. Preferred ranking: when different characteristics exist next to each other, whereby one of them is most actual or recent.
3. Deprecated ranking: to indicate that a characteristic or statement is dated (e.g. in an earlier attribution of a work of art).

2. How can I add new records to Wikidata?

2.1. An individual record

When? Adding individual and manually created records on Wikidata, works best for a small number of records (1 to a couple dozen). Larger numbers can best be handled by tools (see 2.2) or with the aid of a volunteer (see 2.3).

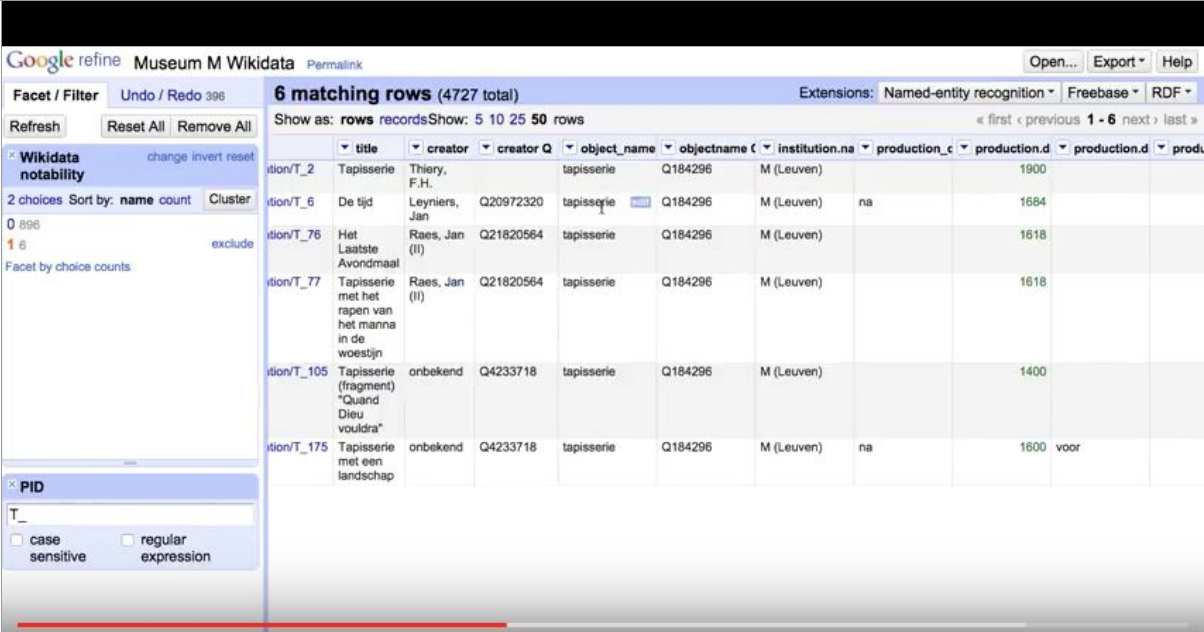
Required skills? Some experience in adding content through an (online) database or web application is useful. You do not need programming skills.

How long does it take? Reserve 5 to 10 minutes per record if you are a novice. Experienced users work faster.

TIPS:

- The manual below described the way things are in Wikidata at the beginning of 2016. After this time, things may change. Therefore:
- As an inspiration, always look at a couple of well documented (existing) records on Wikidata
 - e.g. Mona Lisa: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q12418>

The **input preparation** of an individual record is described in this **DUTCH** YouTube video: <https://youtu.be/kFJ57gusRpU>. The video tackles the question: what information do you definitely need to create an art work on Wikidata, and how do you prepare the input information the best way possible?



The screenshot shows a Wikidata search interface for 'Museum M Wikidata'. It displays 6 matching rows from a total of 4727 records. The table below summarizes the data shown in the screenshot:

Item ID	Title	Creator	Object Name	Object Name ID	Institution	Production Date	Production Date	Production Date
tion/T_2	Tapiserie	Thiery, F.H.	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)		1900	
tion/T_6	De tijd	Leyniers, Jan	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)	na	1684	
tion/T_76	Het Laatste Avondmaal	Raes, Jan (II)	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)		1618	
tion/T_77	Tapiserie met het rapen van het manna in de woestijn	Raes, Jan (II)	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)		1618	
tion/T_105	Tapiserie (fragment) "Quand Dieu voudra"	onbekend	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)		1400	
tion/T_175	Tapiserie met een landschap	onbekend	tapiserie	Q184296	M (Leuven)	na	1600	voor

The actual input is explained in this video:

<https://youtu.be/RtuuNQII0U4>

Wikidata page for **Jan Raes II** (Q21820564). The page displays the following information:

Item: **Jan Raes II** (Q21820564)

Description: **tapestry weaver from the Southern Netherlands**

Jan II Raes

- In more languages

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Jan Raes II	tapestry weaver from the Southern Netherlands	Jan II Raes
German	Jan Raes II	No description defined	
Spanish	Jan Raes II	No description defined	
French	Jan Raes II	No description defined	
Ancient Greek	No label defined	No description defined	
Italian	Jan Raes II	No description defined	
Latin	No label defined	No description defined	
Dutch	Jan Raes II	wandtapijtwever uit de Zuidelijke Nederlanden	

The video demonstrates the following actions:

- Check first whether the work of art does not already have an item on Wikidata
- Adding a title and a short description
- If available, also adding titles in other languages
- Adding dates, creator, collection and inventory number
- Nice extras are adding information on *depicts*, *location*, *material used*.

2.2 A small dataset

When? This method is best for adding more than a couple dozen records, up to a few hundreds. A smaller number of records can best be handled manually (see 2.1); for a larger number of records you can rely on the aid of a volunteer who's able to do this with a bot (see 2.3).

Required skills? Experience in adding content through an (online) database or web application; ins and outs of working with spreadsheets or OpenRefine.

How long does it take? Depending on your skills background, this take a couple of hours.

TIPS:

- OpenRefine (previously Google Refine) is a great tool for data cleaning and preparation. OpenRefine is open source software and free to download via <http://openrefine.org/>
- A very readable and to the point introduction - including examples of a cultural data set - is the book *Using OpenRefine* by Ruben Verborgh and Max De Wilde. Also available as an ebook: <https://www.packtpub.com/big-data-and-business-intelligence/using-openrefine>

A small quantity of data - say until about 1.000 records - can be handled best by a non-programmer using the **QuickStatements** tool:

https://tools.wmflabs.org/wikidata-todo/quick_statements.php

QuickStatements is a web application, written by Magnus Manske⁴, a Wikimedia volunteer who has written a lot of indispensable and useful software to support among others Wikipedia and Wikidata.⁵ Through QuickStatements you can adapt and add Wikidata items by the masses. It uses very simple and low level commands (syntax). The syntax looks quite complex at first, but is actually very logical and and well understandable.

Here you find an example of one work of art that is added using QuickStatements. The set up is explained below.

```
CREATE
LAST   Ln1      "Lovanium vulgo Loven. Grondplan van Leuven"
LAST   Dn1      "kopergravure van Johannes Janssonius, M - Museum Leuven, LP/7-a"
LAST   P31      Q11060274      S854      "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
S813   +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST   P170     Q949492S854     "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"      S813
+00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST   P571     +00000001657-01-01T00:00:00Z/09      S854
"http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"      S813      +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST   P217     "LP/7-a"      P195     Q2362660      S854
"http://mleuven.be/collection/work/id/LP_7a"      S813      +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST   P195     Q2362660      S854     "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
S813   +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST   P973     http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
```

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnus_Manske

⁵ Here's a list of tools that are created by Manske: <http://tools.wmflabs.org/magnustools/>

Syntax for creating the item 'Lovanium vulgo Loven. Grondplan van Leuven' (1657) by Johannes Jansonius, collectio M - Museum Leuven, inventory number LP/7-a

In the manual below we explain step by step how a data set with artworks should be prepared, and how it can then be transformed to the syntax of QuickStatements.

The White paper open data management in Wikidata⁶, written in this project, contains a table with minimal fields that should be submitted⁷. The table below is copied from the white paper document. If you want to do an import using QuickStatements, this data should be further prepared.

Metadata to deliver in a dataset (* black = mandatory / blue= optional; please note: data which was not provided in the original dataset, might be added by volunteers later)	Wikidata	Remarks
Titel of the work title*	Label of the Wikidata item (in the language(s) provided)	Titles may be provided in more than one language, if the dataset clearly indicates which language(s). Alternative titles are welcome too; these are stored as aliases in Wikidata and improve findability of each item.
Creator(s) of the work creator*	property P170 (creator)	Preferably formatted as Firstname Lastname, or first name and last name in separate fields. Formatting as Lastname, Firstname is less clear. The uploader must 'match' all creators in Wikidata – i.e. the exact, correct person with his/her Q number must be found on Wikidata). Therefore it helps if the original dataset already contains a match with Wikidata. Wikidata also stores VIAF, ULAN and RKDartists identifiers; via this way, artists are also findable. Providing (a selection of) these IDs in the original

⁶ Available online:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Kv3ztZgp19ZL5TDI3xhW9lg-WkoS6sunmD900zIMqUg/edit>

⁷ Available at

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Flemish_art_collections._Wikidata_and_Linked_Open_Data/Whitpaper#Crosswalk.2C_data_delivery_and_upload_method

		dataset is thus also very helpful.
Type of object (what kind of artwork is it?) objectName*	property P31 (instance of)	The uploader must 'match' all object types in Wikidata – i.e. the exact, correct concept with its Q number must be found on Wikidata. Therefore it helps if the original dataset already contains a match with Wikidata. Wikidata also stores AAT identifiers; via this way, types and genres of artworks are also findable. Providing (a selection of) these IDs in the original dataset is thus also very helpful. In this Google sheet you will find the AAT terms that the museums in this project have used, mapped to the Wikidata terms for object type.
Collecting institution custodian*	property P195 (collection)	The uploader must 'match' all organisations in Wikidata – i.e. the exact, correct organisation with its Q number must be found on Wikidata. Therefore it helps if the original dataset already contains a match with Wikidata. Wikidata also stores ISIL identifiers; via this way, types and genres of artworks are also findable. Providing (a selection of) these IDs in the original dataset is thus also very helpful.
Inventory number in this collection objectNumber*	property P217 (inventory number) with qualifier: property P195 (collection)	
Date* (if known)	property P571 (inception)	Wikidata only supports precise dates that coincide with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... • Day • Month • Year • Decade • Century • Millennium • ... <p>Dates like 'circa 1856' and 'between 1574 and 1603' can't be expressed in Wikidata. Approximations will be used in a data import.</p>
URL / URI, preferably	1. as reference	In this project

<p>persistent / a permalink, referring you to more information about the work of art</p>	<p>(source) of property P217 (inventory number) and/or property P571 (inception) and/or property P170 (creator) and/or property P195 (collection) 2. property P973 (described at URL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workPID (information about work + image) • dataPID (information about work) • representationPID (image) <p>Use them as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WorkPID as reference to the inventory number • DataPID as reference to all other statements you make about the artwork • DataPID as URL in the field 'Described at URL'
<p>Image(s)</p>	<p>property P18 (image)</p>	<p>Like all other Wikimedia projects, Wikidata only includes (links to) images and media that are available under a free license (public domain, CC-BY, CC-BY-SA) and that are uploaded to the media bank Wikimedia Commons.</p>
<p>What is depicted on the artwork?</p>	<p>property P180 (depicts)</p>	
<p>Location of the artwork</p>	<p>property P276 (location)</p>	<p>In most cases the same as the collecting institution, but may be different (e.g. in case of long-term loan, art in public space...)</p>
<p>Material</p>	<p>P186 (material used)</p>	
<p>Genre</p>	<p>P136 (genre)</p>	
<p>Art movement</p>	<p>P135 (movement)</p>	
<p>Width</p>	<p>P2049 (width)</p>	
<p>Height</p>	<p>P2048 (height)</p>	
<p>Weight</p>	<p>P2067 (mass/weight)</p>	

Extra info in relation to this table:

- Inventory number in the collection/objectNumber = property P217 (inventory number) with **qualifier: property P195 (collection)**. This 'qualifier' is an additional piece of information that you indicate yourself. In Wikidata, such qualifier looks like this:

Statements

The screenshot shows the Wikidata 'Statements' interface for the property 'inventory number' (P217) with the value '759'. The collection is 'Collectie Vlaamse Gemeenschap'. A reference is shown for 'retrieved' on '4 December 2015' with a 'reference URL' pointing to 'http://collectievlaams egemeenschap.be/collection/work/id/759'.

If no qualifier is visible yet, click on +add qualifier. That will look as follows:

Statements

The screenshot shows the Wikidata 'Statements' interface for the property 'inventory number' (P217) with the value '759'. The 'property' dropdown menu is open, showing 'collection' as the selected option. The collection is 'Collectie Vlaamse Gemeenschap'. A reference is shown for 'retrieved' on '4 December 2015' with a 'reference URL' pointing to 'http://collectievlaams egemeenschap.be/collection/work/id/759'.

Step 1. Preparing the data

The data that needs to be uploaded should first be cleaned and prepared. This is the most essential, and also most time-consuming step. This preparation happens best in a spreadsheet programme (like Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets), or in OpenRefine. The benefit of OpenRefine is that this tool has been specifically equipped to comfortably edit and clean data. If the data is originally available as (for example) an xml, csv or tsv file, you can best open it in a spreadsheet programme or OpenRefine.

The spreadsheet or the OpenRefine file should minimally contain the following columns. In principle, their order doesn't really matter but it is useful to in any case put title information in one of the first spreadsheet columns.

1. The title of the artwork
2. The object type of the artwork (for example painting, engraving, installation, ...)
3. The Wikidata Q number of the corresponding object type of the artwork
4. The name of the creator
5. The Wikidata Q number of the creator
6. The date or dating of the work
7. The inventory number of the work
8. The name of the collecting institution
9. The Wikidata Q number of the collecting institution
10. The URL that acts as source/reference of the stated information about the artwork
11. The general URL where one can find more information on the artwork as a whole

For every column there are specific TIPs, instructions and requirements. They are explained here below.

1. The title of the artwork

The title should be available in at least one language. Multiple languages are of course more than welcome. In case of multiple languages, each language version should be recorded in a separate column (for example a column 'title_EN', 'title_FR', 'title_DE', etc).

Alternative titles are possible and very useful to increase the findability of the record on Wikidata (in case that is needed). These titles will be recorded as aliases. Save these in a separate column too, for example as 'title_alt_EN'.

2. The object type of the artwork

In this field you can use the names of object types that are used in your own collection management system (such as for example aquarel, pencil drawing, video installation). Also here we welcome different languages; again each language in its separate column. Preferably every record/work of art has one specific object type. In case the object type is unknown, go for the general term 'work of art'.

It is important to note that the name of the object type should be matched in Wikidata (= the exact term corresponding to the Q number needs to be found on Wikidata). In this project, we've created a [useful Google sheet](#) that matches (Dutch) AAT terms that were used in this project, with their corresponding object type term on Wikidata⁸. You should NOT start adding your own terms as a value for this field!

3. The Wikidata Q number of the corresponding object type of the artwork

Wikidata is built in a very modular and layered way, and uses only a limited number of types to identify works of art. An overview of frequently occurring object types, their equivalent in

⁸ Available via this link (in Dutch):

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vLI0_2Dm6ZthujrCFWUao41g5Dvgjx2Mmj0YFbESVPo

the (Dutch) Art & Architecture Thesaurus, and their equivalent on Wikidata can be found in Appendix 2.

4. The name of the creator

This name will be recorded in the description of the work of art. You can best format it as Name Surname (so NOT Surname, Name). In case you need to switch these bits of information, you can divide a column edited as Surname, Name and merge it again in the right order.

5. The Wikidata Q number of the creator

In principle you need to look up the unique Wikidata Q number for every creator. If you're handling a large data set, that means a lot of work. You can make this search a bit easier by using the tool 'Linked Items', which is described in Appendix 1.

6. The date or dating of the work

At the moment, Wikidata accepts dates with a precision range of

- Day
- Month
- Year
- Decade
- Century
- Millennium

This means that in many cases, dates need to be simplified or 'broadened'. In some cases it is not possible to add these data in a correct way to Wikidata.

Some examples:

- 'Between 1850 and 1899' is simplified to '19th century'
- 'Between 1744 and 1747' is simplified to '1740s'
- 'Between 1887 and 1909' can not be entered correctly on Wikidata; you can not simplify it to a specific decade or century.

This also means that Wikidata does not (yet) support all refinements of the standardised ISO 8601 date notations.

7. The inventory number of the work

This column contains the inventory number of the work of art, exactly as noted in your own collection management system.

8. The name of the collecting institution

If the dataset contains objects from just one collection, this value will be the same for all records. Use the official notation of the institution's name. If there are more language versions of the institution's name (for example in English and in Spanish), then record them in two separate columns with headers such as e.g. 'institution_EN' and 'institution_ES'.

9. The Wikidata Q number of the collecting institution

You can look up this number on Wikidata. For S.M.A.K. for example, this number is Q1540707. If the dataset only contains records from one collection, this value will be the same for every record. Still you have to record this number for every record in the dataset.

10. The URL that acts as source/reference of the stated information about the artwork

This is the URL that will be used as a [inhoudelijke] 'source reference' for information on the artwork. In the project 'Linked Open Data publication with Wikidata', this is the dataPID.

11. The general URL where one can find more information on the artwork as a whole

This is the URL containing all basic information about the work, and may serve as general information link on the artwork as a whole. In the project 'Linked Open Data publication with Wikidata', this is the dataPID.

Step 2. Converting prepared data (from a spreadsheet or OpenRefine) to the QuickStatements syntax

An up to date manual of QuickStatements can be found on https://tools.wmflabs.org/wikidata-todo/quick_statements.php

Converting dates to the QuickStatements format

In order to work with dates in QuickStatements, they need to be converted to this format: +00000001967-01-17T00:00:00Z/11
whereby /11 indicates the precision range. /11 is precise to the day, /10 precise to the month, /09 = year, /08 = decade, /07 = century.

Some examples:

+00000001967-01-17T00:00:00Z/11 is January 17 1967

+00000001967-01-01T00:00:00Z/09 is 1967

+00000001960-01-01T00:00:00Z/08 is the '60 years (decade)

+00000001900-01-01T00:00:00Z/07 is the twentieth century

Adding columns with the right properties

TIP: There are many possible ways to convert data from a spreadsheet or OpenRefine to the format that is supported by the QuickStatements tool. Below we only describe one possible way, but this is perhaps not the most user friendly one. If you're quite experienced with spreadsheets you may even come up with a better method ...

In this step we prepare the spreadsheet or the OpenRefine document for the proper QuickStatements input, resulting in an export which is structured like this:

```
CREATE
LAST  Lnl      "Lovanium vulgo Loven. Grondplan van Leuven"
LAST  Dnl      "kopergravure van Johannes Janssonius, M - Museum Leuven, LP/7-a"
LAST  P31      Q11060274      S854      "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
S813  +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST  P170     Q949492 S854      "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"      S813
+00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST  P571     +00000001657-01-01T00:00:00Z/09      S854
"http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"      S813      +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST  P217     "LP/7-a"      P195     Q2362660      S854
"http://mleuven.be/collection/work/id/LP_7a"      S813      +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST  P195     Q2362660      S854      "http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
S813  +00000002016-01-09T00:00:00Z/11
LAST  P973     http://mleuven.be/collection/work/data/LP_7a"
```

Syntax for the creation of the item 'Lovanium vulgo Loven. Grondplan van Leuven' (1657) by Johannes Janssonius, collection M - Museum Leuven, inventory number LP/7-a

Which actions do you need to perform to get this result?

- A couple of columns are copied or moved
- The correct properties are added
- (Source) references are prepared
- Some elements have to be put between quotation marks - these should also be prepared in columns

The processing of a rough dataset into the QuickStatements syntax has been visualised in a [public Google Sheet](#).

1. Tab 1 contains the original data (five records; in practice this will of course be much more)
2. Tab 2 contains the cleaned data
3. Tab 3 contains the data as prepared for QuickStatements
4. Tab 4 shows you how the copied data than looks in a (good) text editor
5. Tab 5 shows you how this data is then formatted correctly for QuickStatements

The exact, most up-to-date syntax of QuickStatements is described quite clearly on the homepage of the tool itself: https://tools.wmflabs.org/wikidata-todo/quick_statements.php

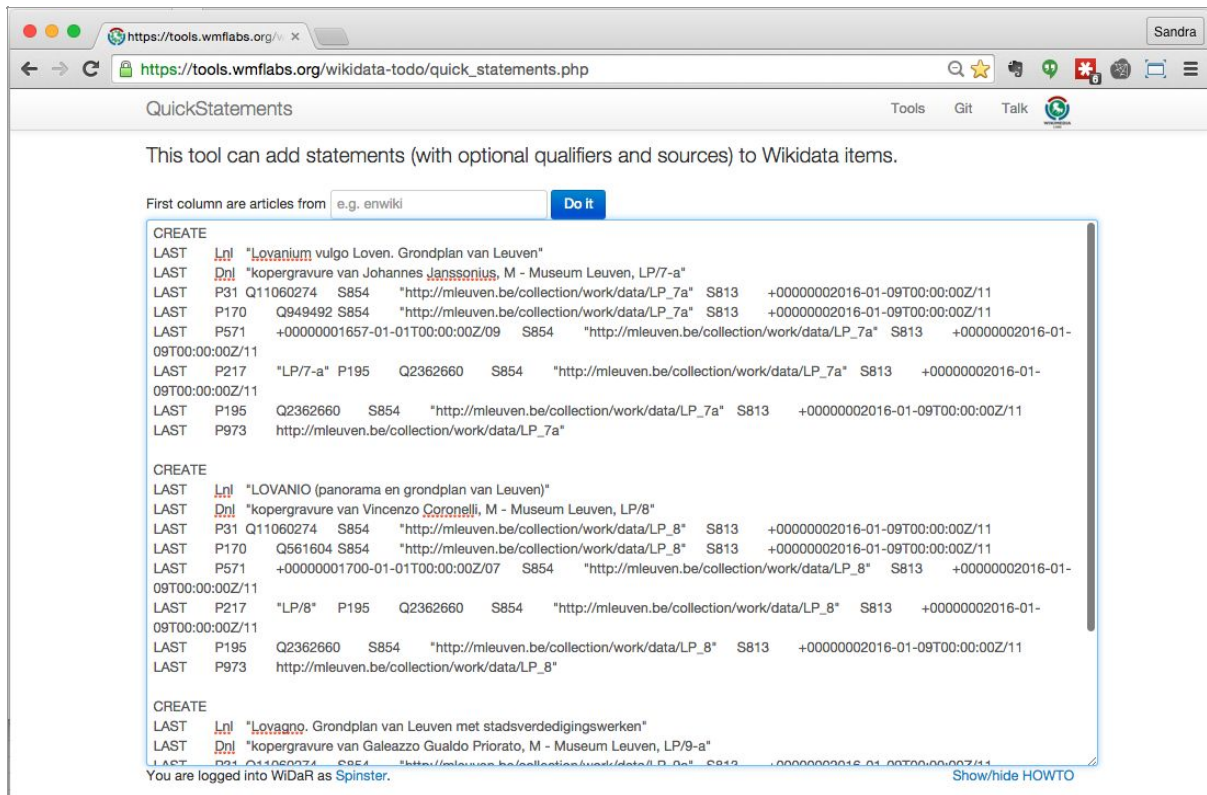
TIP: Tabs and quotation marks need to be exactly correct.

TIP: Work with an advanced text editor, such as TextWrangler for Mac, in which you can visualise all invisible characters (such as tabs, spaces, line breaks). This will help to form the

syntax correctly. It is essential to be able to see the tabs very clear, as they are crucial when doing data input in QuickStatements.

Step 3. Input and control

The text file, as prepared above, may then be entered/pasted in the input field of the QuickStatements tool.



Important: make a first test with just one item, move on to a couple items, and add a larger quantity of items only after that.

Always take a detailed look at the Wikidata items that you've created via Quickstatements, and check that they're 100% correct. If you still see some errors, then return to your text file for input and correct it.

Limit each input tot a maximum of a couple dozen items. If something goes wrong, you don't need to fix too many errors working like that.

Stay near your machine and continue to monitor the progress of the tool. Should you notice red lines containing error messages, then you do have errors in your syntax.

2.3 A large dataset

When? A dataset of a thousand records or more is not so easy to handle using the methods described above (manually - 2.1 or using tools - 2.2) and can best be uploaded to Wikidata using a bot (script).

Required skills? Good knowledge of the content of your data set, sufficient knowledge to clean and prepare your dataset as good as possible.

How long does it take? Depending on the availability of a volunteer, this may take a couple of days to weeks/months. Well cleaned and prepared data significantly simplifies/facilitates the process.

TIP: An organisation with a (couple of) technically skilled employee(s) who understand the programming language Python, can dive into the fascinating world of building their own Wikidata bots.

Making a request for the upload of a large dataset by a volunteer, can be done like this:

1. Post your request (in English) on the discussion page of the project Wiki Loves Open Data: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata_talk:Wiki_Loves_Open_Data. Indicate how many records you're looking at, and what the general subject is. An example message could look like this:

I would like to request a volunteer with bot to upload a set of approximately 1.200 records from our collection. These are mostly paintings, tapestries and prints and are an addition to our data which is already present here. For each entry we have title, date, creator, object type and a URI.

Save the discussion page to your watchlist (see further on).

2. Write a short message on the page Wikidata:Bot requests https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Bot_requests and use a link to refer to the message which you've just posted on the Wiki Loves Open Data discussion page. Save this page to your watchlist (see further on).
3. In the next few weeks, regularly visit your Wikidata watchlist; this way you can follow up on potential questions and stay in touch with volunteers who are monitoring your upload.

A volunteer will add the data to Wikidata using a bot (script).

254.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Added reference to claim: collection (P195): Nationalmuseum (Q842858))</i>
255.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+407) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Created claim: collection (P195): Nationalmuseum (Q842858))</i>
256.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Added reference to claim: creator (P170): Alexander Roslin (Q315102))</i>
257.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+407) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Created claim: creator (P170): Alexander Roslin (Q315102))</i>
258.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Added reference to claim: image (P18): Alexander Roslin - King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers - Google Art Project.jpg)</i>
259.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+424) . . King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers (Q20087504) <i>(Created claim: image (P18): Alexander Roslin - King Gustav III of Sweden and his Brothers - Google Art Project.jpg)</i>
260.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . Diana and Endymion (Q20087509) <i>(Added reference to claim: collection (P195): National Museums Liverpool (Q1967497))</i>
261.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+408) . . Diana and Endymion (Q20087509) <i>(Created claim: collection (P195): National Museums Liverpool (Q1967497))</i>
262.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . Diana and Endymion (Q20087509) <i>(Added reference to claim: image (P18): Francesco Solimena - Diana and Endymion - Google Art Project.jpg)</i>
263.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+402) . . Diana and Endymion (Q20087509) <i>(Created claim: image (P18): Francesco Solimena - Diana and Endymion - Google Art Project.jpg)</i>
264.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . Bouquet près de la fenêtre (Q20708206) <i>(Added reference to claim: collection (P195): private collection (Q768717))</i>
265.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+407) . . Bouquet près de la fenêtre (Q20708206) <i>(Created claim: collection (P195): private collection (Q768717))</i>
266.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . Autoportrait (Q19901889) <i>(Added reference to claim: collection (P195): private collection (Q768717))</i>
267.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+407) . . Autoportrait (Q19901889) <i>(Created claim: collection (P195): private collection (Q768717))</i>
268.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+420) . . Autoportrait (Q19901889) <i>(Added reference to claim: creator (P170): Tamara de Lempicka (Q229351))</i>
269.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+407) . . Autoportrait (Q19901889) <i>(Created claim: creator (P170): Tamara de Lempicka (Q229351))</i>
270.	19:26, 9 September 2015 (diff hist) . . (+380) . . (Q18574352) <i>(Created claim: creator (P170): Josef Wilhelm Wallander (Q6230276), Adding creator Josef Wilhelm Wallander (Q6230276) based on "painting by Wilhelm Wallander")</i>

(Part of the) edit history of BotMultichill⁹, a Wikidata bot managed by Multichill (Dutch volunteer Maarten Dammers).

In principle the upload bot can handle data that is offered in various formats. The most important condition is that the data is structured in a very clear way. The following formats and methods of delivery are (amongst others) appropriate; should you have any questions about this then you can always contact a Wikidata volunteer.

- A csv, tsv or other type of ‘delimited’ text file
- An Excel file, Google Sheet, OpenOffice spreadsheet ...
- An xml or RDF file
- A Microsoft Access export file (though a ‘flat’ structured file is preferred)
- An API making the data accessible online

See pt. 2.2 for the fields that are required in your dataset.

⁹ <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/User:BotMultichill>

2.4 Attention! Wikidata special cases

1. Two or more distinct items having the same label and description

On Wikidata, you can not have two distinct items carrying the exact same label and description. If you do try creating such items, you will receive an error message and notice that you can't create such items. Therefore it is important to make every description unique. A nice solution for this is, as described above, adding the inventory number of the artwork as part of the description.

De Romeinse kunst (Q21658200): sculpture by Jules Anthone (KMSKA 8066)
7 KB (15 words) - 11:51, 5 December 2015

De Romeinse kunst (Q21649244): sculpture by Jules Anthone
7 KB (11 words) - 23:42, 4 December 2015

On Wikidata there are two separate (and different!) sculptures with the title 'The Roman art' by Jules Anthone. They each have a different description on Wikidata. Should both items have been added identically as 'sculpture by Jules Anthone', an error message would appear and one of the items would be impossible to save/create.

2. Doubles: two or more items for the exact same artwork, person, ...

It sometimes happens that there are two or more Wikidata items on the same object or the same person. If you are 100% certain that you are dealing with the EXACT same thing, the items can be merged. Be very careful doing this. Items that have been merged incorrectly can sometimes be hard to separate afterwards. In order to merge items comfortably, it is advised to tick the 'Merge' box under the tab 'Gadgets', which you will find under your User Preferences.



After ticking this box, you'll see an extra item in your menu as part of 'More ...'. You'll find it next to the Wikidata search bar and it is called 'Select for merging...'.

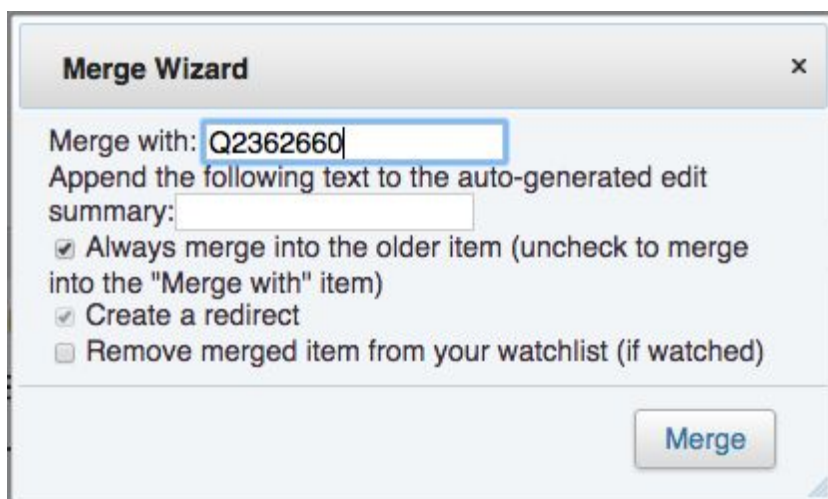


You can use this function as follows:

1. Open the two Wikidata items that you want to merge, as separate browser tabs
2. Go to item 1 and pick 'Select for merging' in the 'More ...' menu
3. You'll see a warning message: 'Merge.js has been started. You can now focus your browser on the other item.'
4. Go to the browser tab of the second item (to merge). There you'll see a new icon, a circle with two arrows, appearing in the menu. Click on it.



5. In the dialogue box there is information about the merge that's about to happen. In 'Append the following text...' you can still indicate why you're merging these items (for example: "same artwork" / "same person"). Click the merge button



6. Both items have now been merged.

3. Objects that are part of a bigger whole

In visual arts we sometimes have to deal with artworks that are comprised of different parts. For instance a triptych having different parts, or a work that is produced as part of a series.

On Wikidata in this case items are created both for the whole of the work, as for the individual parts. Collection information and inventory numbers are preferentially recorded on the level of the parts; this because in many cases different parts may be held in different collections (as is the case of polyptychs of which the different panels are spread over different collections). There's no consensus yet on Wikidata about saving collection data on the level of the whole. In every case however a connection between the whole and its part(s) needs to be declared using the properties 'has part' and 'part of'. In order to successfully query Wikidata (data), it is recommended to describe the parts to a whole SEPARATELY as being part of a collection.

An example of a triptych, of which the three parts are part of the same collection, is the triptych *Landverhuizers* (Land movers) by Eugène Laermans, collection KMSKA.



The item for the triptych: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21618967>
Left panel (*To the harbour*): <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21618970>
Central panel (*Last look*): <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21618969>
Right panel (*Goodbye*): <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21618968>

4. Accuracy in attributions is key!

Wikidata loves information on creators which is as accurate as possible. In this project, we've seen information that was delivered as follows (semi-fictional examples):

In het project is best veel data aangeleverd als volgt (semi-fictieve voorbeelden):

1. Painting 'De barmhartige Samaritaan' with listed creators Peter Paul Rubens and Paulus Pontius. In reality, the painting was made by an anonymous artist, after a drawing by Paulus Pontius, who copied a work by Rubens into a drawing.
2. Painting 'Kanunnik van der Paele' by Jan van Eyck, while it is actually a 'faithful copy' of a work of Jan Van Eyck: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q21614713>. The 'real' work: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q2480921>

On Wikidata we want to record and save these last examples, the correct information.

5. Anonymous and unknown creators; Master of ...; Monogrammist ...

Artworks by anonymous and unknown makers are identified on Wikidata using the property Creator: anonymous (<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4233718>)

For nameless, but regardless specifically identified creators, specific items exist - such as for example the Master of the Family of Saint Anne (<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q18516727>). Also unknown monogrammists, whose name is otherwise unknown, may have their own item. This is for example case of the Braunschweiger Monogrammist: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q541119>.

2.5 Example record

In order to add a minimal record on Wikidata, the following statements are deemed 'required' in this project:

- inventory number
- collection
- type of work (instance of)
- location
- creator
- inception
- described at URL

Additionally a **title** of the artwork is also required (this will appear at the top of the page).

Under point 2.2 of this Manual you will find a table containing the required fields. In the right column you will also find instructions on how to fill each of the abovementioned fields. An example of a minimally completed record on Wikidata can be found below.

De kunstliefhebber en meceen Napoléon Godecharle (Q21645670)

beeldhouwwerk van Gilles Hyacinthe Melot
 Er zijn geen afbissen ingesteld

[bewerken](#)

[+ In meer talen](#)

Verklaringen

inventarisnummer	<div> 1104</div> <div>collectie</div> <div>Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten Antwerpen</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
		+ toevoegen
collectie	<div> Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten Antwerpen</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
	<div> Collectie Vlaamse Gemeenschap</div> <div>= 0 bronnen</div>	bewerken
		+ bron toevoegen
		+ toevoegen
is een	<div> sculptuur</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
		+ toevoegen
locatie	<div> Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten Antwerpen</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
		+ toevoegen
maker	<div> Gilles Hyacinthe Melot</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
		+ toevoegen
datum van oprichting of creatie	<div> 1884</div> <div>+ 1 bron</div>	bewerken
		+ toevoegen
beschrijvende URL	<div> http://kmska.be/collection/work/data/1104#</div> <div>= 0 bronnen</div>	bewerken
		+ bron toevoegen
		+ toevoegen

Q21645670, a work from the collection of KMSK Antwerp.

3. How is my data being used?

3.1 Modifications within Wikidata

3.1.1. Who's going to edit my data?

Data on Wikidata is edited by individual users and by bots.

Items of artworks are edited only sporadically. The changes you can expect to occur most frequently are:

- Adding an image, if available on Wikimedia Commons
- Adding titles in other languages, and title variations (aliases)
- Adding descriptions in different languages (mostly by bots)
- Authority control - for example adding the RKDimages ID in case the work is registered in that database
- Adding properties like 'depicts', 'material used', 'genre', 'movement'

Items on creators are changed more frequently. Changes you can expect to occur, are:

- Adding name variants
- Adding descriptions in other languages
- Adding identifiers in (new) authority files
- Adding an image or portrait
- Change, correction, adding of other properties: date of birth, place of birth, date of death, place of death, family members, affiliation with certain artist collective(s), ...
- Adding sources/references for all relevant statements: in Wikidata, this currently has a very high priority ranking.

3.1.2. How do I keep track of edits/changes?

1. Add items to your watchlist

On Wikidata - but also on other Wikimedia projects - you can add as many particular pages as you want to a watchlist. This kind of 'internal bookmarks' system allows you to track changes to these specific pages. You need to be logged in and have an account in order to use this functionality.

You can put a page or an item on your watchlist by clicking the white star icon right next (left) to the search bar. When a page is added to your watchlist, the star is/will turn blue.



Blue star: the page has just been added to the watchlist.

In 'Preferences' you can indicate whether you want to receive an email every time a change was made to a page from your watchlist.

In order to track edits to a large dataset, you can also use the two following (external) options. If you're inventive, you will probably also figure out a useful and new solution!


1. Pick a couple of 'sample' items that are representative for your collection; a combination of masterpieces by well-known creators and a couple of obscure works are ideal. Add these sample items to you watchlist and regularly check what happens to these items.
2. Use the tool Listeria (see further on) to create a couple of lists of the items in your collection, whereby you select all metadata that you think are important. Add these lists to your watchlist; this way you can keep track of the global changes happening across your collection, with just one look. (Keep in mind that Listeria lists can contain max. up to a few thousand items, in order to maintain the time needed for loading and calculation. In most cases you'll have to split your collection lists, for example 'per century'). An example of such list is the overview of the KMSKA collection:

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Flemish_art_collections,_Wikidata_and_Linked_Open_Data/KMSKA

2. Use 'Related changes'

You can call upon the most recent changes to Wikidata, linked to a specific item (such as an artist or a museum), as follows:

1. Go to the item on Wikidata
2. Click in the left column of the Menu on 'Related changes'. You will now see changes to item that are linked to the item itself on Wikidata.
3. Next go to 'Recent changes options', and tick the box next to 'Show changes to pages linked to the given page instead.' Click the 'Show' button.
4. Now you will see recent changes to Wikidata-items which are linked to the item (for example recent changes to artworks of an artist or from the collection of a museum).



[Main page](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Project chat](#)
[Create a new item](#)
[Item by title](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Random item](#)
[Nearby](#)
[Random Primary Sources item](#)
[Help](#)
[Donate](#)

Tools
[Atom](#)
[Special pages](#)
[Printable version](#)
[Check sitelink](#)
[Primary Sources list](#)

Changes related to "Q2362660"

Help

← M - Museum Leuven (Q2362660)

This is a list of changes made recently to pages linked from a specified page (or to members of a specified category). Pages on your watchlist are **bold**.

Recent changes options

Show last **50** | 100 | 250 | 500 changes in last 1 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 30 days

Hide minor edits | Show bots | Hide anonymous users | Hide registered users | Hide patrolled edits

Hide my edits | Show page categorization

Show new changes starting from 16:18, 26 February 2016

Namespace: Invert selection Associated namespace

Tag filter:

Page name: Show changes to pages linked to the given page instead

Legend:

N This edit created a new page (also see list of new pages) [Collapse]

m This is a minor edit

b This edit was performed by a bot

! This edit has not yet been patrolled

(±123) The page size changed by this number of bytes

23 February 2016

23:02 **Litanie van de golven (Q2262188)** (diff | hist) . . (+409) . . Spinster (talk | contribs) *(Created claim: creator (P170): Rik Bourguignon (Q22923709))*

23:02 **Waar men geen kleinheid kan ontwaren (Q2262215)** (diff | hist) . . (+409) . . Spinster (talk | contribs) *(Created claim: creator (P170): Rik Bourguignon (Q22923709))*

23:01 **Zeegezicht (Q2262000)** (diff | hist) . . (+409) . . Spinster (talk | contribs) *(Created claim: creator (P170): Rik Bourguignon (Q22923709))*

20 February 2016

23:56 User:Multichill/Paintings creator no proper authority control (diff | hist) . . (+15) . . Multichill (**A**) (talk | contribs) (2538)

23:54 User:Multichill/Paintings creator no authority control (diff | hist) . . (+73) . . Multichill (**A**) (talk | contribs) (2538)

18 February 2016

23:15 **Lovano. Panorama van Leuven (Q21997895)** (diff | hist) . . (+94) . . Carlomorino (talk | contribs) *(Added [it] description: xilografia di Lodovico Guicciardini)*

Example of recent changes related to M - Museum Leuven:

<https://www.wikidata.org/w/index.php?namespace=&tagfilter=&target=Q2362660&showlinkedto=1&title=Special%3ARecentChangesLinked>

3.2 Use outside of Wikidata

External reuse of the data in Wikimediaprojects (such as Wikipedia) and by external parties is as of now not yet traceable or measurable. Recommendations and desiderata for this kind of statistics will be recorded in the final report on this project, and will be communicated to the Wikimedia community.

4. Reuse of data from Wikidata

TIP: Always check the following sources for an up to date overview of the situation:

- Wikidata:Data access https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Data_access
- Wikidata:Database download https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Database_download/en.

4.1 What kind of data exports does Wikidata offer?

4.1.1 Export of a single item

Actual/up to date information: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Data_access

Wikidata offers among others RDF exports on item level in different formats (.json, .rdf, .tt.en.nt). If you know the Q number of an item, you can easily export these formats.

TIP: The links below sometimes lead to very heavy downloads!

An export of *Man met Romeinse munt* by Hans Memling

(<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q3937422>) can be downloaded as:

- json <http://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityData/Q3937422.json>
- rdf <http://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityData/Q3937422.rdf>
- ttl <http://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityData/Q3937422.ttl>
- nt <http://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:EntityData/Q3937422.nt>

4.2.2 Export of Wikidata as a whole

Actual/up to date information: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Database_download/en

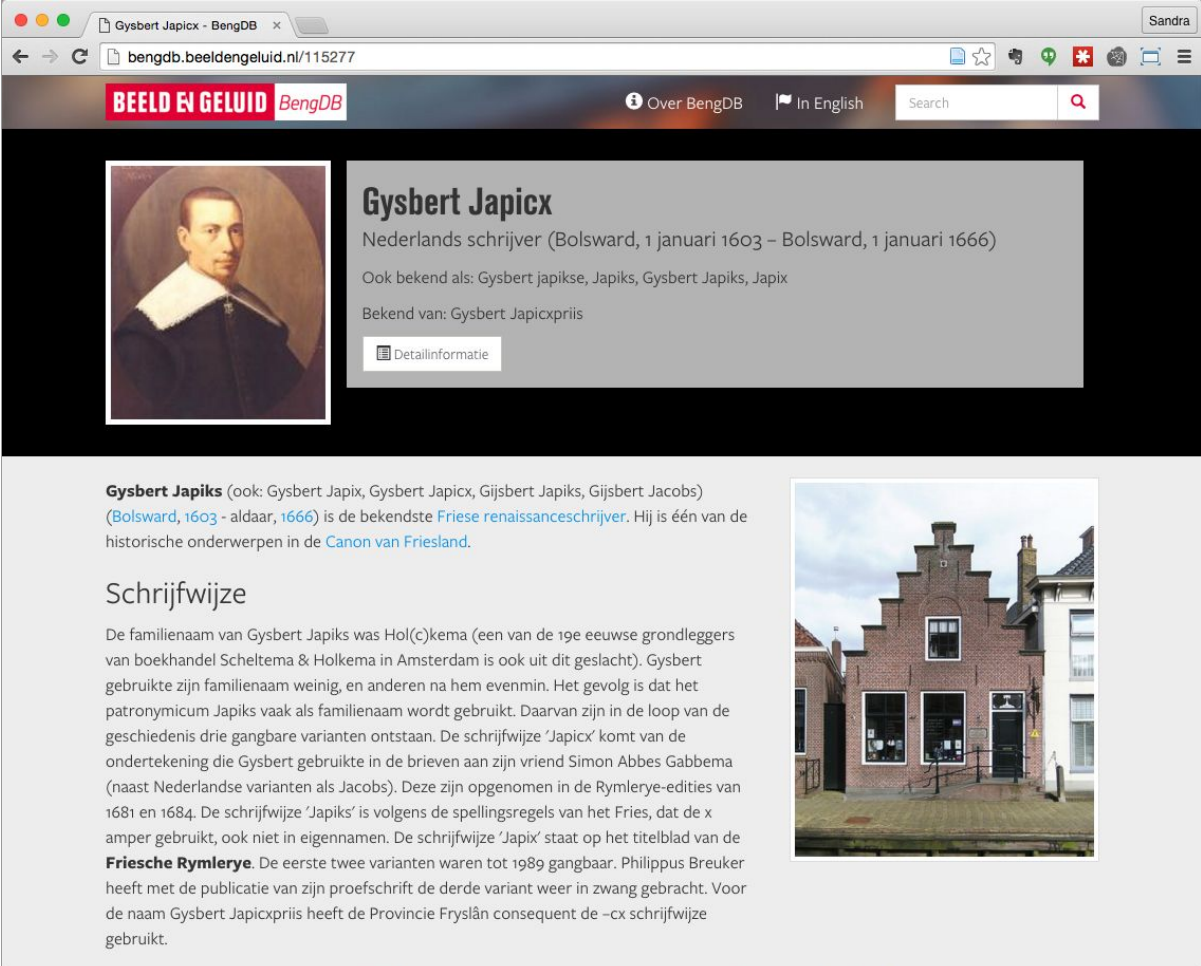
There are regularly dumps available of all Wikidata items, in JSON, XML and RDF format. RDF dumps can be found on <https://dumps.wikimedia.org/wikidatawiki/entities/>

4.2.3. Looking up specific sets

If a reuser is looking for a specific (partial) set, he/she could best use the SPARQL endpoint via <https://query.wikidata.org/>. In Appendix 6 you will find some written out examples of SPARQL-queries in Wikidata. **SPARQL** (Simple Protocol And RDF Query Language) is an RDF query language used to query RDF-based data through search actions (query). Using this query language it is possible to call on information that can be used again in other applications.

4.2. Examples of applications and websites reusing data from Wikidata

BengDB of the Dutch Institute for Sound and Vision imports data from Wikidata and Wikipedia to create a visual encyclopedia of individuals that are related to the history of Dutch television. This website shows how a cultural institution can make use of Wikidata to complete and enrich its own information about people/persons.




The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the profile of Gysbert Japicx on the BengDB website. The browser's address bar shows the URL bengdb.beeldengeluid.nl/115277. The website header includes the logo "BEELD EN GELUID BengDB" and navigation options like "Over BengDB" and "In English".

Gysbert Japicx
Nederlands schrijver (Bolsward, 1 januari 1603 – Bolsward, 1 januari 1666)
Ook bekend als: Gysbert japikse, Japiks, Gysbert Japiks, Japix
Bekend van: Gysbert Japicxpriis
[Detailinformatie]

Gysbert Japiks (ook: Gysbert Japix, Gysbert Japicx, Gijsbert Japiks, Gijsbert Jacobs) (Bolsward, 1603 - aldaar, 1666) is de bekendste **Friese renaissanceschrijver**. Hij is één van de historische onderwerpen in de **Canon van Friesland**.

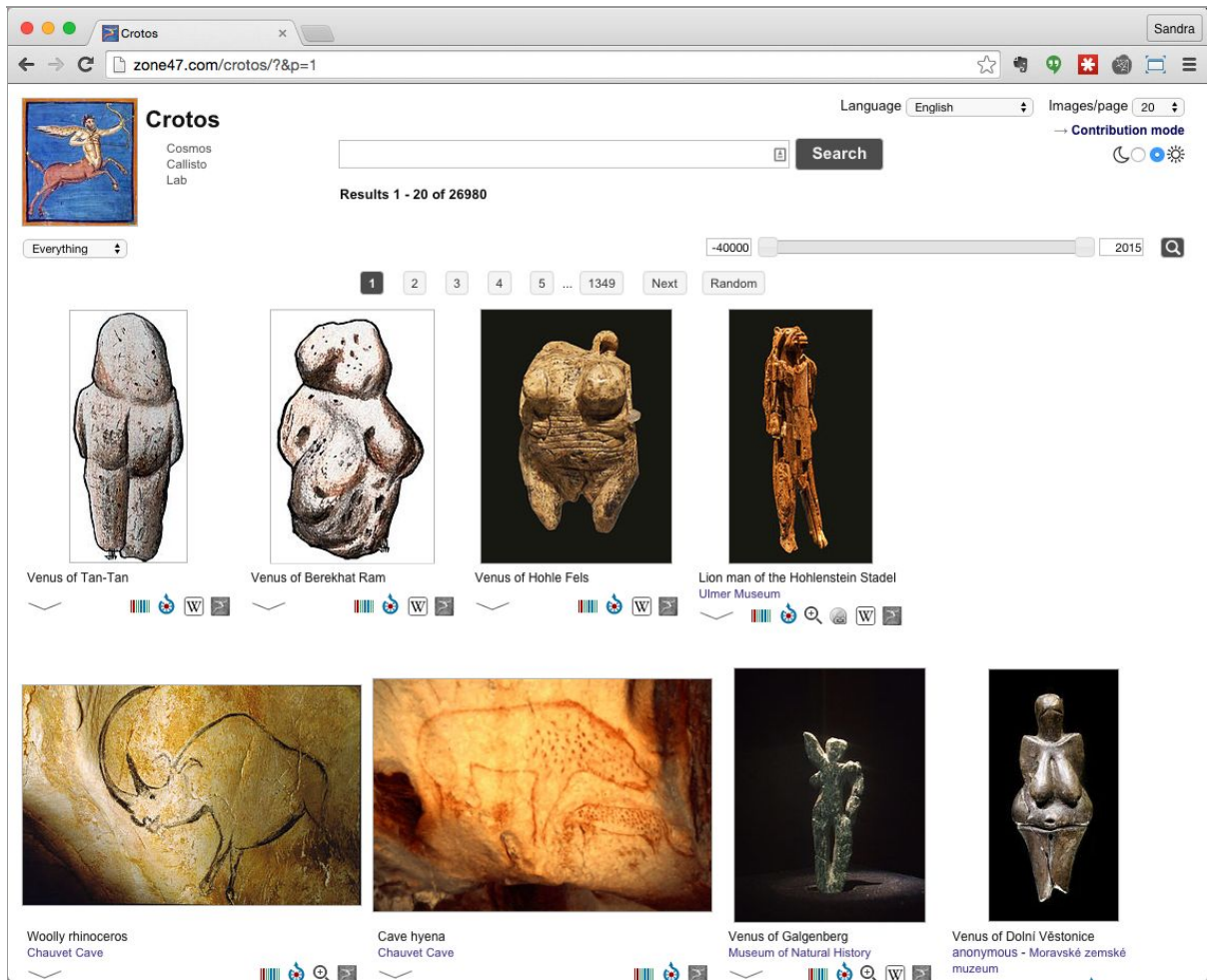
Schrijfwijze

De familienaam van Gysbert Japiks was Hol(c)kema (een van de 19e eeuwse grondleggers van boekhandel Scheltema & Holkema in Amsterdam is ook uit dit geslacht). Gysbert gebruikte zijn familienaam weinig, en anderen na hem evenmin. Het gevolg is dat het patronymicum Japiks vaak als familienaam wordt gebruikt. Daarvan zijn in de loop van de geschiedenis drie gangbare varianten ontstaan. De schrijfwijze 'Japicx' komt van de ondertekening die Gysbert gebruikte in de brieven aan zijn vriend Simon Abbes Gabbema (naast Nederlandse varianten als Jacobs). Deze zijn opgenomen in de Rymlyerje-edities van 1681 en 1684. De schrijfwijze 'Japiks' is volgens de spellingsregels van het Fries, dat de x amper gebruikt, ook niet in eigennamen. De schrijfwijze 'Japix' staat op het titelblad van de **Friesche Rymlyerje**. De eerste twee varianten waren tot 1989 gangbaar. Philippus Breuker heeft met de publicatie van zijn proefschrift de derde variant weer in zwang gebracht. Voor de naam Gysbert Japicxpriis heeft de Provincie Fryslân consequent de -cx schrijfwijze gebruikt.



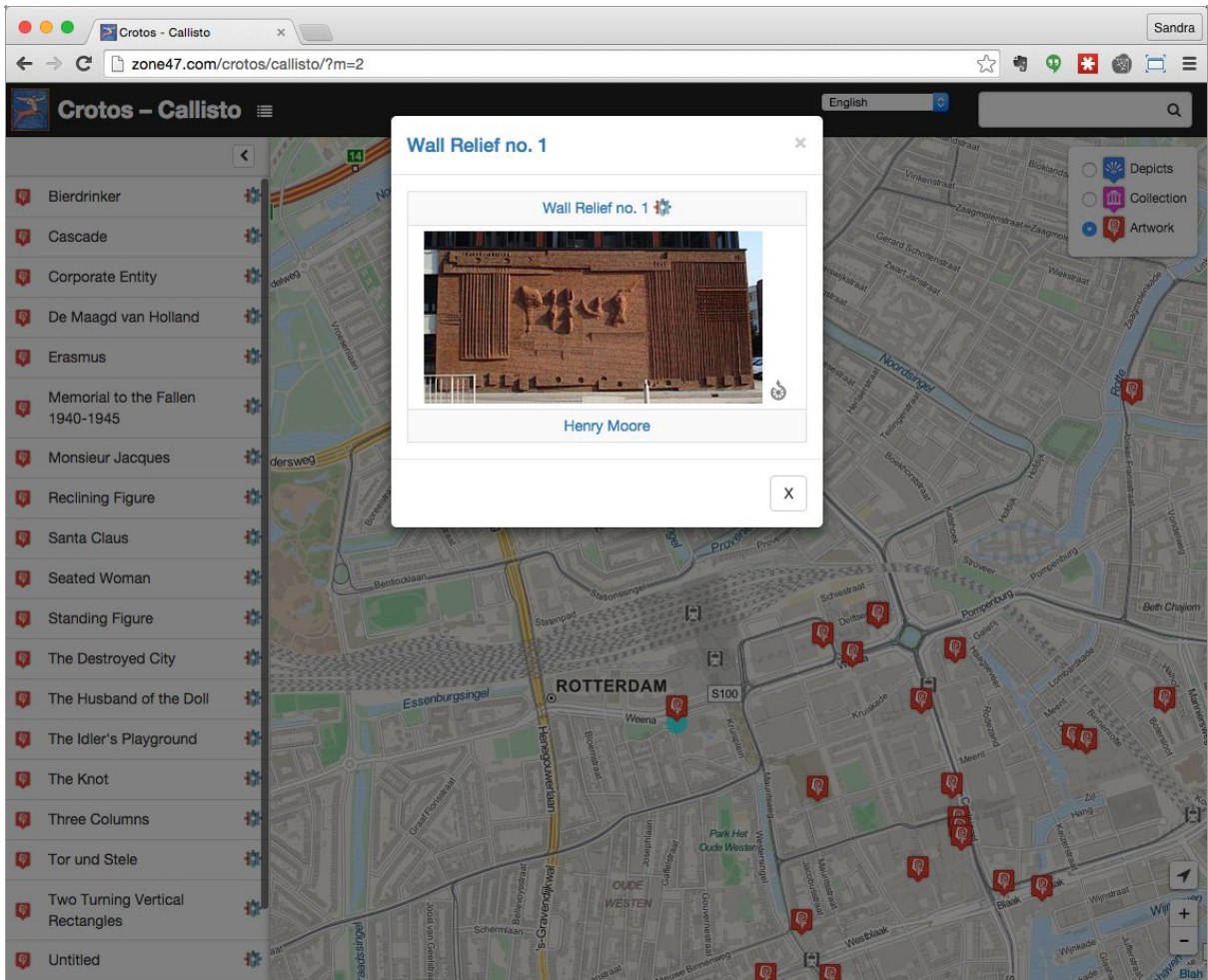
Screenshot: <http://bengdb.beeldengeluid.nl/>

Crotos is an external webtool, developed by the French Wikidata volunteer Shonagon, which is used to present visual arts on Wikidata in an attractive way. Crotos only shows Wikidata objects which are linked to an image on Wikimedia Commons.



Screenshot: <http://zone47.com/crotos/?l=en>

Crotos also offers a geographical interface: a map on which (among others) artworks in the public space - if they're geotagged - can be visualised.



Works of art in Rotterdam's public space. <http://zone47.com/crotos/callisto>

Histropedia is a web application which runs based on Wikidata and Wikipedia information. It can be used to generate timelines.

The screenshot displays the Histropedia website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Histropedia logo, a search bar, and various utility buttons like 'Compact', 'Save', and 'Sign In'. Below the navigation bar, a timeline visualization shows several key paintings by Jan van Eyck plotted against a year axis from 1425 to 1442. Each painting is represented by a colored box with a thumbnail image and a title. The timeline is interactive, with a vertical slider on the left and a 'Share Timeline' button at the bottom. A sidebar on the right provides quick access to related content like Wikipedia, Twitter, Books, TV & Film, Music, and YouTube.

Painting Title	Approximate Date
Madonna in the church	1435 - Present
Crucifixion and Last Judgement diptych	1430s - Present
Ghent Altarpiece	1432 - Present
Annunciation (van Eyck, Washington)	1430s - 1434
Madonna of Chancellor Rolin	1430s - 1434
Saint Barbara (van Eyck)	1437 - Present
Madonna at the Fountain	1439 - Present
Saint Jerome Study (a)	1442

Screenshot: <http://histropedia.com/timeline/cvkttpg9bg0t/Paintings-by-Jan-van-Eyck>

Appendix 1. Useful tools on Wikidata

TIP: You can find an up to date list of Wikidata tools on https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Tools/External_tools

Reasonator <https://tools.wmflabs.org/reasonator/>

“Wikidata in pretty”. An interface presenting you all metadata from a Wikidata item in a nice-looking and logical way.

For individuals a mini biography is automatically generated.

Reasonator has an even more clear and transparent search function than Wikidata itself.

The screenshot shows the Reasonator tool interface for the Wikidata item Jozef Linnig (Q21031589). The browser address bar shows the URL <https://tools.wmflabs.org/reasonator/?q=Q21031589&lang=en>. The interface includes a search bar with the text "Find" and a "Random item" button. The main content area displays the name "Jozef Linnig (Q21031589)" and a brief biography: "Jos Linnig | Joseph Linnig | Jan Jozef Linnig | Jan Theodoor Jozef Linnig | Jean Théodore Joseph Linnig Belgian painter. Jozef Linnig was a Belgian painter. He was born on May 15, 1815 in Antwerp. He died on November 12, 1891 in Antwerp." Below the biography is a table of "Other properties" with columns for property name and value. The properties listed are: "place of birth" (Antwerp city in the province of Antwerp, Belgium), "place of death" (Antwerp city in the province of Antwerp, Belgium), "date of birth" (1815-05-15), "date of death" (1891-11-12), and "given name" (Jozef male given name). To the right of the main content area, there are sections for "External sources" (listing RKDartists, SUDOC authorities, and VIAF), "Wikimedia projects" (listing Big Wikipedias), and a "Concept cloud" with a QR code. At the bottom, there is a "From related items" section listing "Landschap painting by Jozef Linnig" and "Watermolen grafiek van Jozef Linnig". The "Related media" section at the bottom shows three small images: a painting of a man, a landscape painting, and a watermill.

Jozef Linnig via Reasonator: <https://tools.wmflabs.org/reasonator/?q=Q21031589&lang=en>

Autolist <http://tools.wmflabs.org/autolist/autolist1.html>

An advanced search and query tool for Wikidata.

Uses Wikidata Query (WDQ), a simple query language which is also understandable for non-programmers/technicians. It is well described on http://wdq.wmflabs.org/api_documentation.html

The screenshot shows the AutoList web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'AutoList' and 'Tools' links. Below this, a message states: 'FOR EDITING WIKIDATA, please use this tool's successor, AutoList 2!'. The main content area contains a form for entering a Wikidata Query. The query entered is: `CLAIM[31:5] AND CLAIM[106:1028181] AND CLAIM[27:31] AND CLAIM[21:6581072]`. Below the query input, there are fields for 'Category' (set to 'on en wikipedia'), 'Language' (set to 'en'), and 'Properties'. A 'Run' button is visible next to the query input. Below the form, there is a checkbox for 'I have given OAuth authorisation to WiDaR'. The main section is titled 'Item list (149 items)' and shows a table of results. The table has columns for '#', 'Item', 'Description', and 'Wikipedia(s)'. The first seven items are listed, including Marthe Donas, Anne Bonnet, Marie Howet, Henriëtte Ronner-Knip, Anna Boch, Renée Keuller, and Anne-Mie Van Kerckhoven.

#	Item	Description	Wikipedia(s)
1	Marthe Donas	Belgian painter	en.wikipedia de, fr, nl
2	Anne Bonnet	painter	en.wikipedia de, fr, nl
3	Marie Howet	illustrator, painter	en.wikipedia de, fr, nl
4	Henriëtte Ronner-Knip	Dutch painter	en.wikipedia ca, commons, de, es, fo, fr, nl, pl, sv
5	Anna Boch	painter	en.wikipedia de, es, fa, fr, he, ja, nl, pl, pnb, ru, sr, ta, tg
6	Renée Keuller	Belgian painter	en.wikipedia fr, nl
7	Anne-Mie Van Kerckhoven	Belgian artist	en.wikipedia de, nl

List of [Belgian female painters](#)

In order to generate this list, we used the following WDQ query: `CLAIM[31:5] AND CLAIM[106:1028181] AND CLAIM[27:31] AND CLAIM[21:6581072]` (instance of human; occupation painter; country of citizenship Belgium; gender female)

Listeria - <https://tools.wmflabs.org/listeria/index.php>

A functionality to create a table on a page of a Wikimedia project, based on Wikidata information. This also works based on WDQ.

image	instance of	title	description	creator	collection	inventory number	inception	material used	genre	movement	depicts	described at URL
	painting	The Temptation of St. Anthony	painting after Hieronymus Bosch	anonymous	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	25	1500s				Temptation of Saint Anthony in visual arts	http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/25#
	painting	Christ Crowned with Thorns with Donor	painting by a follower of Jheronimus Bosch	Hieronymus Bosch	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	840	1500s	oil paint	religious painting	Early Netherlandish painting		http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/840#
	painting ex-voto	Jacopo Pesaro being presented by Pope Alexander VI to Saint Peter	painting by Titian	Titian	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	357	1503			Venetian school High Renaissance	Jacopo Pesaro Peter Alexander VI man boat bas-relief helmet flag	http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/357#
	painting	Q21614892	painting by Conrad Faber	Conrad Faber von Kreuznach	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	560	1510					http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/560#
	painting	The Lamentation over the Dead Christ	triptych by Quentin Matsys	Quentin Matsys	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	245	1511		religious painting			http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/245#
	painting	Q21614845	painting by Jacob Cornelisz. van Oostsanen	Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen	Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA)	524	1515					http://kmska.be/collection/work/id/524#

16th century works from the KMSKA collection in a Listeria list:

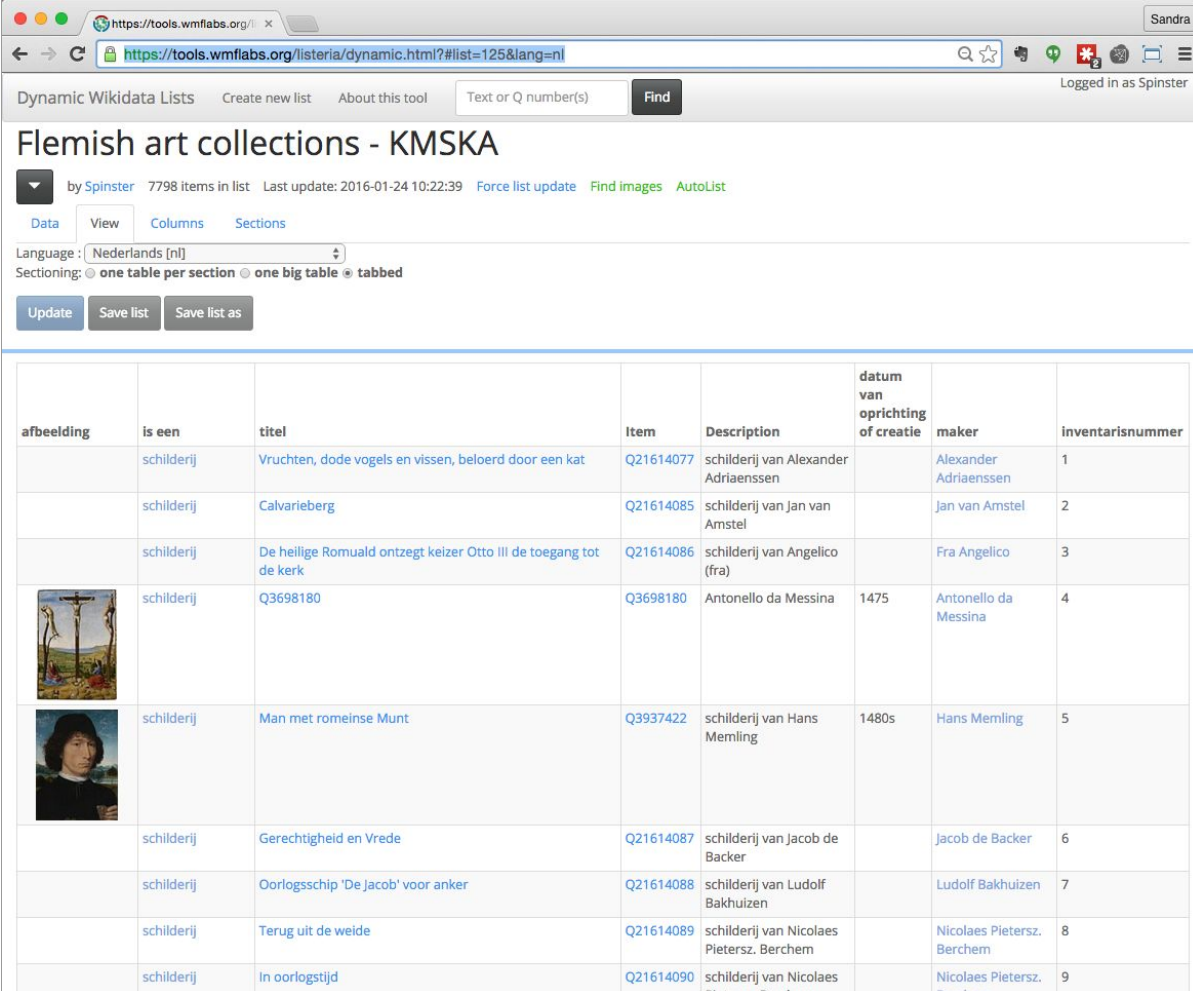
https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Flemish_art_collections_Wikidata_and_Linked_Open_Data/KMSKA/16th_Century

Dynamic lists - <https://tools.wmflabs.org/listeria/dynamic.html?#>



A standalone tool with which you can create dynamic lists and tables of Wikidata items.

This tool is different from Listeria (see above) on the following aspects:

1. The lists are in a standalone web application, not embedded in a Wiki page
2. The list can be easily shown in another language
3. When you choose Dynamic lists, columns with links to articles in (among other) Wikipedia (in different languages) can also be recorded. Listeria does not have this functionality yet.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://tools.wmflabs.org/listeria/dynamic.html?#list=125&lang=nl>. The page title is "Flemish art collections - KMSKA". The interface includes a search bar, a "Find" button, and a "Logged in as Spinster" notification. Below the title, there are tabs for "Data", "View", "Columns", and "Sections". The language is set to "Nederlands [nl]" and the sectioning is set to "one table per section". There are buttons for "Update", "Save list", and "Save list as".

afbeelding	is een	titel	Item	Description	datum van oprichting of creatie	maker	inventarisnummer
	schilderij	Vruchten, dode vogels en vissen, beloerd door een kat	Q21614077	schilderij van Alexander Adriaenssen		Alexander Adriaenssen	1
	schilderij	Calvarieberg	Q21614085	schilderij van Jan van Amstel		Jan van Amstel	2
	schilderij	De heilige Romuald ontzegt keizer Otto III de toegang tot de kerk	Q21614086	schilderij van Angelico (fra)		Fra Angelico	3
	schilderij	Q3698180	Q3698180	Antonello da Messina	1475	Antonello da Messina	4
	schilderij	Man met romeinse Munt	Q3937422	schilderij van Hans Memling	1480s	Hans Memling	5
	schilderij	Gerechtigheid en Vrede	Q21614087	schilderij van Jacob de Backer		Jacob de Backer	6
	schilderij	Oorlogsschip 'De Jacob' voor anker	Q21614088	schilderij van Ludolf Bakhuizen		Ludolf Bakhuizen	7
	schilderij	Terug uit de weide	Q21614089	schilderij van Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem		Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem	8
	schilderij	In oorlogstijd	Q21614090	schilderij van Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem		Nicolaes Pietersz. Berchem	9

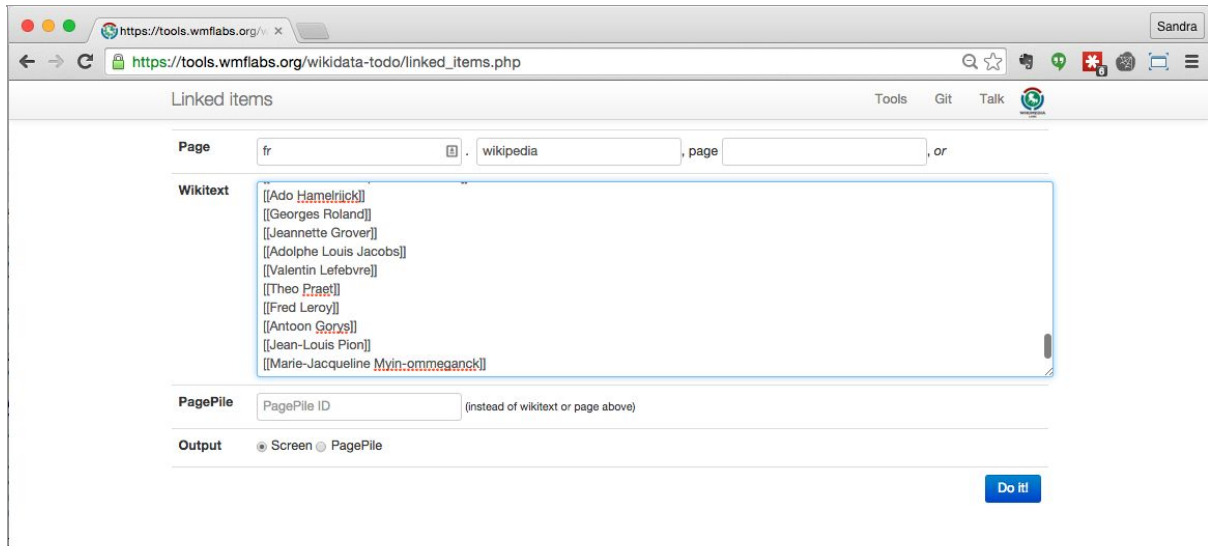
Dynamic list of the KMSKA collection:

<https://tools.wmflabs.org/listeria/dynamic.html?#list=125&lang=nl>

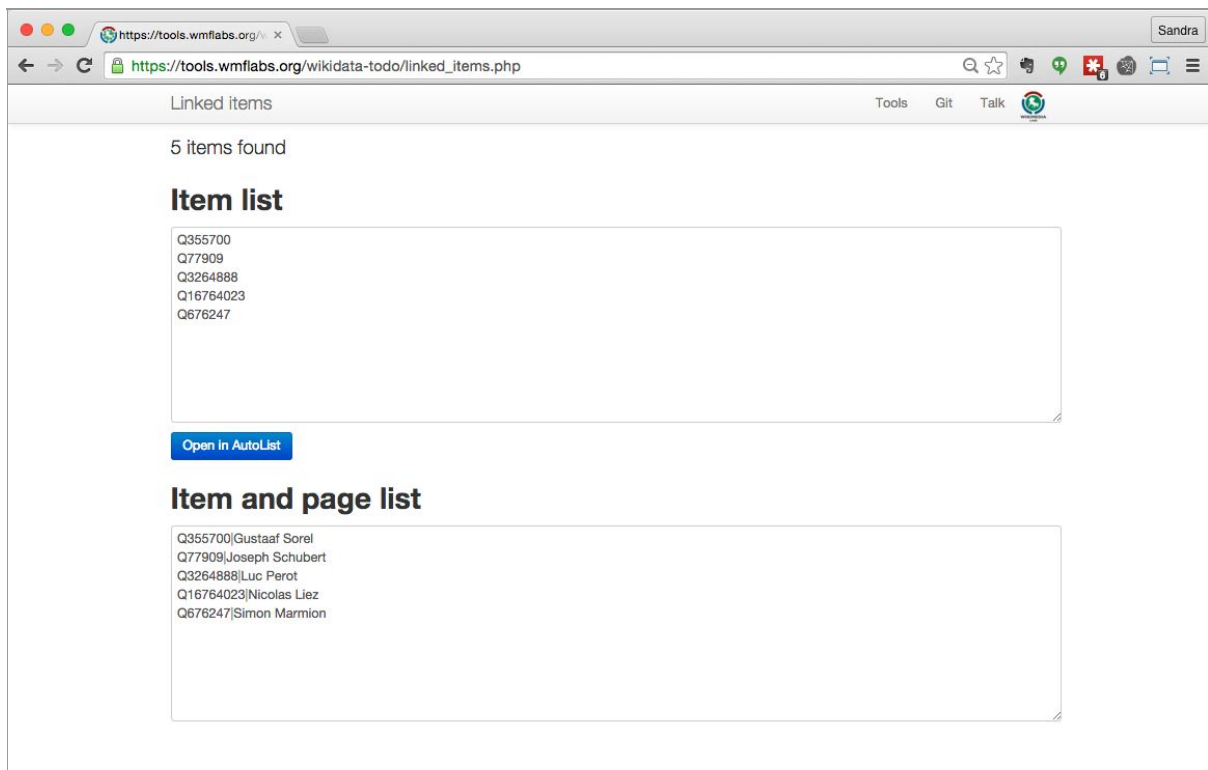
Linked Items https://tools.wmflabs.org/wikidata-todo/linked_items.php

A tool to do a quick (and rough) search of Wikidata number of (among others) a list of terms or names.

The results should always be checked thoroughly!



Looking up Q numbers from a list of (mainly French speaking) artists, using French Wikipedia. Notice that the name should be formatted as a wikilink, so for example [[Antoon Gorys]].



The search action mentioned above results in five hits. These then need to be checked: is it the right person we're talking about? This can for example be done by checking (looking at) the Q numbers on Wikidata itself. By clicking 'Open in Autolist', a clickable list will appear.

The screenshot shows the Autolist tool interface. At the top, there are search filters for Source (Manual list, Category), Mode (WDQ, Find, PagePile), and Label (Contains, does not contain). There are also options for breaking results into chunks (10000) and format (Default, Download, PagePile). A 'Run' button and a 'Permalink Download' link are visible. A note states: "Note: This tool is currently throttled to one edit every 10 seconds, because it would otherwise flood Recent Changes on Wikidata. Help me get this bug resolved, so the throttling can be removed again!".








On the right side, there is a 'Controls' panel with a text area for 'Add/remove statements' and a 'Process commands' button. Below the controls, there is a 'Logged into WiDaR as Spinster' notification.

The main content area shows the search progress: "Using 5 items from manual list", "Combining datasets...", "Only one dataset found; using 'manual'.", "After OR : 5 items.", "5 items in combination.", and "Query took 0.063747882843018 seconds. 0.5 MB memory used." Below this, there are checkboxes for 'check', 'uncheck', and 'toggle', and a 'Chunk 1 of 1' indicator.

	Item	Description
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nicolas Liez	Wikimedia disambiguation page
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luc Perot	Belgian painter
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gustaaf Sorel	painter
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simon Marmion	painter
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joseph Schubert	German composer

Special:Nearby <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:Nearby>

This feature tracks all items that have geocoordinates in the near surroundings of the user.

	Pompenburg street in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 130 m
	Trams in Rotterdam tram system 140 m
	Binnenrotte street in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 140 m
	Delftsche Poort former city gate in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 140 m
	Meent street in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 140 m
	Sint-Jacobstraat street in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 170 m
	Rodezand street in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 170 m

Wikidata items in the city centre of Rotterdam, found via Special:Nearby.

Appendix 2. Mapping of the object terms used by the museums (in this project), with Wikidata terms

- The (long! And Dutch!) list can be found in a Google spreadsheet: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vLI0_2Dm6ZthujrCFWUao41g5Dvgjx2Mmj0YFbESVPo/edit?usp=sharing
- The list contains all terms that correspond to 'notable' artworks in the participating collections. For an overview of the types of artworks that were not notable and skipped, see Appendix 3.
- The corresponding Q number on Wikidata is entered as value for the property 'instance of'.

General principles:

1. Some museums use the material used (for example: 'bronze') as object name. This is dealt with differently on Wikidata. In the field 'instance of', you should always record the broadest classification of the artwork (mostly painting / sculpture / drawing / installation / etc.). Through additional properties, you are going to tell more about particular materials or techniques. A pencil drawing is thus recorded as 'instance of: drawing + material used: pencil'. A bronze as 'instance of: sculpture' + 'material used: bronze'.
2. The abovementioned method of working is definitive. The Wikidata community is still young and continually improves on its methodologies. It may well be possible that in the future, the items of the artworks of the participating (project) museums will be adapted to a new consensus.

Appendix 3. Notability on Wikidata, and objects falling out of scope

When adding the participating collections to this project, only about 1.000 objects from M - Museum Leuven have been left out, based on Wikidata's notability policy (see Appendix 4 and the Whitepaper open data management in Wikidata).

These 1.000+ objects were mainly every day use objects. They had the following object names: (in Dutch)

- afdruk krijttekening
- albe
- altaardwaal
- altaargordijn
- altaarkruis
- altaarkussen
- altaarschel
- amict
- ampul
- ansichtkaart
- antependium
- area rug
- Baldakijn
- balkhoofd
- balkslof
- beeldfragment
- beker
- beker op voet
- bellenkoord
- bierglas
- boek
- boekbeslag
- boekomslag
- bokaal
- bonbondoos
- borduurwerk
- borstrok
- bretel
- broek
- bursa
- chatelaine (kledingaccessoire)
- chrisatorium
- cingel
- communiebankdwaal
- compoteschaal
- dalmatiek
- deurpost
- devotieafbeelding
- drinkglas

- drukproef (prent)
- drukwerk
- facsimile
- foto
- fotogravure
- garneersel
- gebrandschilderd glas-in-lood
- gewaad
- gewelfsleutel
- gildebreek
- glas
- glas-in-lood
- glas-in-lood (raam)
- hemd
- hoed
- jampot
- jassen
- kabinet (kastmeubilair)
- kalkafdruk
- kalot
- kandelaar
- karaf
- kazuifel
- kazuifelkruis
- kelkvelum
- kleedje
- koffiekant
- koorhemd
- koorkap
- koorkapschild
- koorkapsluiting
- kopergravure
- kousenband
- kraag (kledingaccessoire)
- kruisbeeld
- kruissteekborduurwerk
- kruiwagen
- kussen
- kussenovertrek
- kwast (garneersel)
- lezenaarsantependium
- likeurglas
- manipel
- mantel (kleding)
- maquette
- medaillon (sieraad)
- merklap
- missaallint
- mosterdpot
- muizenflesje
- nieuwjaarsprent

- olie- en azijnstel
- oosters tapijt
- palla's (bedekkingen voor kelken)
- parasol
- prent
- processiebaldakijn
- processiekruis
- pyxisbeurs
- reliekbuste
- reliquarium
- reproductie
- retabel
- retabelfragment
- sacramentstoren
- sarong
- scapulier
- schootsvel
- schort
- schoudervelum
- sjaal
- sluier
- snuifdoos
- stolen (liturgische kleding)
- strik
- strooibus (tafel)
- studiokeramiek
- tegeltableau
- textielfragment
- vaandel
- vaas
- val
- velum
- vest (kleding)
- vlag
- vlaggenstok
- vleugelglas
- voetstuk
- wandsculptuur
- waterpijp
- wierookscheepje
- wierookvat
- wijnglas
- wijwateremmer
- zoutvat

Appendix 4. Relevance / notability on Wikidata

*From the Whitepaper open data management in Wikidata*¹⁰:

Which information belongs on Wikidata, which doesn't? In its initial phase, Wikidata has the following two goals¹¹:

1. Wikidata centralises links between different language versions (interlanguage links) across Wikimedia projects (for example: one central Wikidata item for all Wikipedia articles about Peter Paul Rubens, his category on Wikimedia Commons, etc).
2. Wikidata serves as a general knowledge base for the world at large.

An item is acceptable on Wikidata if and only if it fulfills at least one of these two goals, that is if it meets at least one of the criteria below:

1. It contains at least one valid sitelink to a page on Wikipedia, Wikivoyage, Wikisource, Wikiquote, Wikinews, Wikibooks, Wikidata or Wikimedia Commons.
2. It refers to an instance of a clearly identifiable conceptual or material entity. The entity must be notable, in the sense that it can be described using serious and publicly available references.
3. It fulfills some structural need, for example: it is needed to make statements made in other items more useful.

The data provided in the project Linked Open Data publication with Wikidata usually falls under goal #2 and criterion #2. In a few cases, Wikipedia articles already exist about artworks in the contributing collections, which makes these fall under goal #1 and criterion #1.¹² The same principle applies to the artists who created the artworks in the contributing collections.

By the end of 2015, no significant problems have emerged in terms of notability of unique artworks (paintings, drawings, installations, unique sculptures) from public collections, described in art historical literature and/or whose creator is mentioned in reputable sources.

Notability of items produced in series is under discussion. Individual copies of a massively spread publication (like a book) don't belong on Wikidata. In October 2015, there's no community consensus or 'best practice' yet on describing individual prints of e.g. engravings or lithographs, of which different copies may exist in various art collections.

Individual everyday objects in art collections are usually not relevant or notable enough for Wikidata. An exception can be made if it is a very special object, described individually in independent and reputable sources. A good example is the *Saliera (Cellini Salt Cellar*

¹⁰

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Flemish_art_collections,_Wikidata_and_Linked_Open_Data/Whitepaper#Notable

¹¹ <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Notability>

¹² Een voorbeeld is het schilderij De Heilige Hiëronymus in gebed van Jheronimus Bosch (<https://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q2566840>), dat in zes Wikipedias een artikel heeft.

(Q697208)¹³ by Benvenuto Cellini, in the collection of the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien. This object has a Wikipedia article in many languages and is covered in many publications.

Cellini Salt Cellar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Cellini Salt Cellar** (in Vienna called the **Saliera**, Italian for salt cellar) is a part-enamelled gold table sculpture by Benvenuto Cellini. It was completed in 1543 for Francis I of France, from models that had been prepared many years earlier for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este. The *Cellini Salt Cellar* depicts a male figure representing the sea and a female figure that represents the earth. A small vessel meant to hold salt is placed next to the male figure. A temple-shaped box for pepper is placed next to the female figure.

It came into the possession of the Habsburgs as a gift by Charles IX of France to Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol, who had acted as a proxy for Charles in his wedding to Elisabeth of Austria.^[1] It was originally part of the Habsburg art collection at Castle Ambras, but was transferred to the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna during the 19th century.

The *Saliera* is the only remaining work of precious metal which can be reliably attributed to Cellini.^[2] It was created in the Mannerist style of the late Renaissance and allegorically portrays *Terra e Mare*.^[2] In Cellini's description, the sea was represented by a male figure reclining beside a ship for holding the salt; the earth he "fashioned like a woman" and placed a temple near her to serve as a receptacle for pepper.^{[3][4]} The salt cellar is made of ivory, rolled gold, and vitreous enamel. The gold is not cast in a mould but hammered by hand into its delicate shape. It stands about 26 cm tall. The base is about 33.5 cm wide and features bearings to roll it around in order to appreciate it better.^[citation needed] Two years after finishing this work, Cellini returned to Florence, to the patronage of Cosimo I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The sculpture is insured for an estimated \$60 million (approx. \$68.3 million in CPI-adjusted 2012 United States dollars^[5]) by *Uniqa Versicherungen* (de), an Austrian insurance company.^[citation needed]

Cellini Salt Cellar

Italian: *Saliera*



Artist	Benvenuto Cellini
Year	1543
Type	Partly enameled gold sculpture
Dimensions	26 cm × 33.5 cm (10 in × 13.2 in)
Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

English Wikipedia article on the Saliera

¹³ <https://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q697208>

Appendix 5. Useful links

Glossary of terms used Wikidata: <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Glossary>

Volunteer project on visual arts on Wikidata, containing a.o. Information about types of visual arts and their description:

https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject_Visual_arts

Appendix 6. Examples of SPARQL queries

Here we list a couple of SPARQL query examples, based on the data that was offered in the framework of this project.

1. Find all artworks by James Ensor, displaying inventory number, WorkPID, work title and collection to which the work belongs.

```
SELECT ?work ?collectionLabel ?invnr ?WORKpid ?workLabel
WHERE {
  ?work wdt:P170 wd:Q158840 . # find all items created by James Ensor
  ?work p:P217 ?y . # find all items that have an inventory number statement
  ?y v:P217 ?invnr . # look up the value for every inventory number statement
  ?y pq:P195 ?collection . # for every inventory number statement, look up the corresponding
collection
  ?y prov:wasDerivedFrom ?z . # for every inventory number statement, look up the reference
statement
  ?z pr:P854 ?WORKpid . # for every reference statement, look up the corresponding URL
SERVICE wikibase:label {bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "nl" .} # show the label in Dutch for
all properties
}
```

2. Find all artworks from the (collection of the) Groeningemuseum, displaying work title and DataPID.

```
SELECT ?work ?workLabel ?collectionLabel ?datapid
WHERE {
  ?work wdt:P195 wd:Q1948674 . # find all items that are preserved in the Groeningemuseum
  ?work p:P195 ?y . # find all collection statements for these works
  ?y v:P195 ?collection . # for these collection statements, look up their value
  ?y prov:wasDerivedFrom ?z . # for these collection statements, look up the reference
statement
  ?z pr:P854 ?datapid . # for all these reference statements, look up the corresponding URL
SERVICE wikibase:label {bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "nl" .} # show the label in Dutch for
all properties
}
```

3. Find all artworks from the (collection of) SMAK, who belong to the Collectie Vlaamse Gemeenschap behoren, including their DataPID (*this is a test*).

```
SELECT ?work ?workLabel ?collectionLabel ?datapid
WHERE {
  ?work p:P195/v:P195 wd:Q1540707 . # find all items that belong to the collection of SMAK
  ?work p:P195/v:P195 wd:Q2173225 . # for all of these items, find out which ones belong to the
```

Collectie Vlaamse Gemeenschap

```
?work p:P195 ?y . # for all of these items, look up all collection statements
?y v:P195 ?collection . # for all of these collection statements, look up their corresponding
value
?y prov:wasDerivedFrom ?z . # for all of these collection statements, identify those that
include a source reference
?z pr:P854 ?datapid . # for all these source references, look up the corresponding
statement URL
SERVICE wikibase:label {bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "nl" .} # show the label in Dutch for
all properties
}
```

4. Find all artists with works in the (collection of) MSK Gent, who aren't deceased for 70 years yet.

```
PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>
PREFIX wikibase: <http://wikiba.se/ontology#>
PREFIX p: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/>
PREFIX v: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/statement/>
PREFIX q: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/qualifier/>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
```

SELECT DISTINCT ?c ?cLabel ?dod # DISTINCT = remove all doubles (names) from the list, i.e. from here on every name will only appear once.

WHERE

{

```
?p wdt:P195 wd:Q2365880 . # Find all works from MSK (?p)
?p wdt:P170 ?c . # Of these works, find all artists (?c)
?c wdt:P570 ?dod . # OF these artists, find their date of death (?dod)
FILTER (?dod > "1946-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) . # filter the list to only keep those
who are not deceased for 70 years (or more)
SERVICE wikibase:label {
  bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "nl,en" .
}
} ORDER BY ?cLabel
```

This query doesn't function for 100%. ie. <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1862458> is not recorded in the results (and should be).

5. Find all WorkPIDs from the MuZEE (collection) and their corresponding DataPIDs.

>> *Not fully ok: doesn't filter DataPIDs from other collections.*

```
SELECT ?invnr ?invnrCollectionLabel ?workpid ?datapid
WHERE {
```

```

?work p:P195 ?x .
?x v:P195 wd:Q1928672 .          # find all items, belonging to the collection of Mu.ZEE
?work p:P217 ?y .              # for these items, find all inventory number statements
?y v:P217 ?invnr .             # for all these inventory number statemens, look up the value
?y prov:wasDerivedFrom ?z .    # for all of these inventory number statements, look up those
containing a source reference
?z pr:P854 ?workpid .          # for all these inventory number statements, look up the
corresponding URLs

```

```

?y pq:P195 ?invnrCollection .   # for all these inventory number statements, look up their
collection statements

```

```

?x prov:wasDerivedFrom ?a .    # for all these inventory number statements, look up those
having a source reference
?a pr:P854 ?datapid .          # for all these inventory number statements, look up the
corresponding URLs

```

```

SERVICE wikibase:label {bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "nl" .} # show the label in Dutch for
all properties
}

```

6. Find all creators who have work in the (collection of the) MSK and display their corresponding Wikipedia articles.

```

prefix schema: <http://schema.org/>
PREFIX wikibase: <http://wikiba.se/ontology#>
PREFIX wd: <http://www.wikidata.org/entity/>
PREFIX wdt: <http://www.wikidata.org/prop/direct/>

```

```

SELECT DISTINCT ?creator ?creatorLabel ?dob ?dod ?article WHERE {
  ?p wdt:P195 wd:Q2365880 . # find all works from the collection of MSK
  ?p wdt:P170 ?creator .    # for those works, find all their creators
  ?creator wdt:P569 ?dob .  # for all those creators, find their date of birth
  ?creator wdt:P570 ?dod .  # for all those creators, find their date of death
  OPTIONAL {
    ?article schema:about ?creator . # find all external articles about those creators
    ?article schema:inLanguage "en" . # ... in English ...
    FILTER (SUBSTR(str(?article), 1, 25) = "https://en.wikipedia.org/") # filter this list and only
fetch Wikipedia articles
  }
}

```

```

SERVICE wikibase:label { # Fetch the label for the artist in English
  bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "en" .
}
}

```