



europaena
think culture

Europeana and Wikipedia(ns)

Why we should and how we could work together

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Product Developer, Europeana



→ Mission, Content, Community and Users





→ The Europeana mission

“Europeana enables people to explore the digital resources of Europe's museums, libraries, archives and audio-visual collections. It promotes discovery in a multilingual space where users can engage, share in and be inspired by the rich diversity of Europe's cultural and scientific heritage.”

Europeana is a non-profit foundation

→ Wikimedia project goals

“Wikipedia is a multilingual, web-based, free-content encyclopedia project based on an openly editable model.”

“Wikimedia Commons is a media file repository making available public domain and freely-licensed educational media content (images, sound and video clips) to everyone, in their own language.”

“Wikisource is an online library of free content publications, collected and maintained by our community.”

Wikimedia is a non-profit foundation



→ Complementary content

- Wikipedia has primarily contextual articles about:
 - Persons
 - Subjects
 - Places
 - Periods and Events
- Europeana has authoritative metadata about individual works and the links to the same digitised works, for example:
 - Books, newspapers, letters, sheet music, manuscripts
 - Museum artefacts, photographs, visual arts
 - Music, radio recordings, ethnographic recordings
 - TV&film, amateur video



→ Complementary user groups

- The student
 - The amateur scientist
 - The citizen expert
 - The journalist
- For both Wikipedia and Europeana these are the type of users we welcome to our sites and content

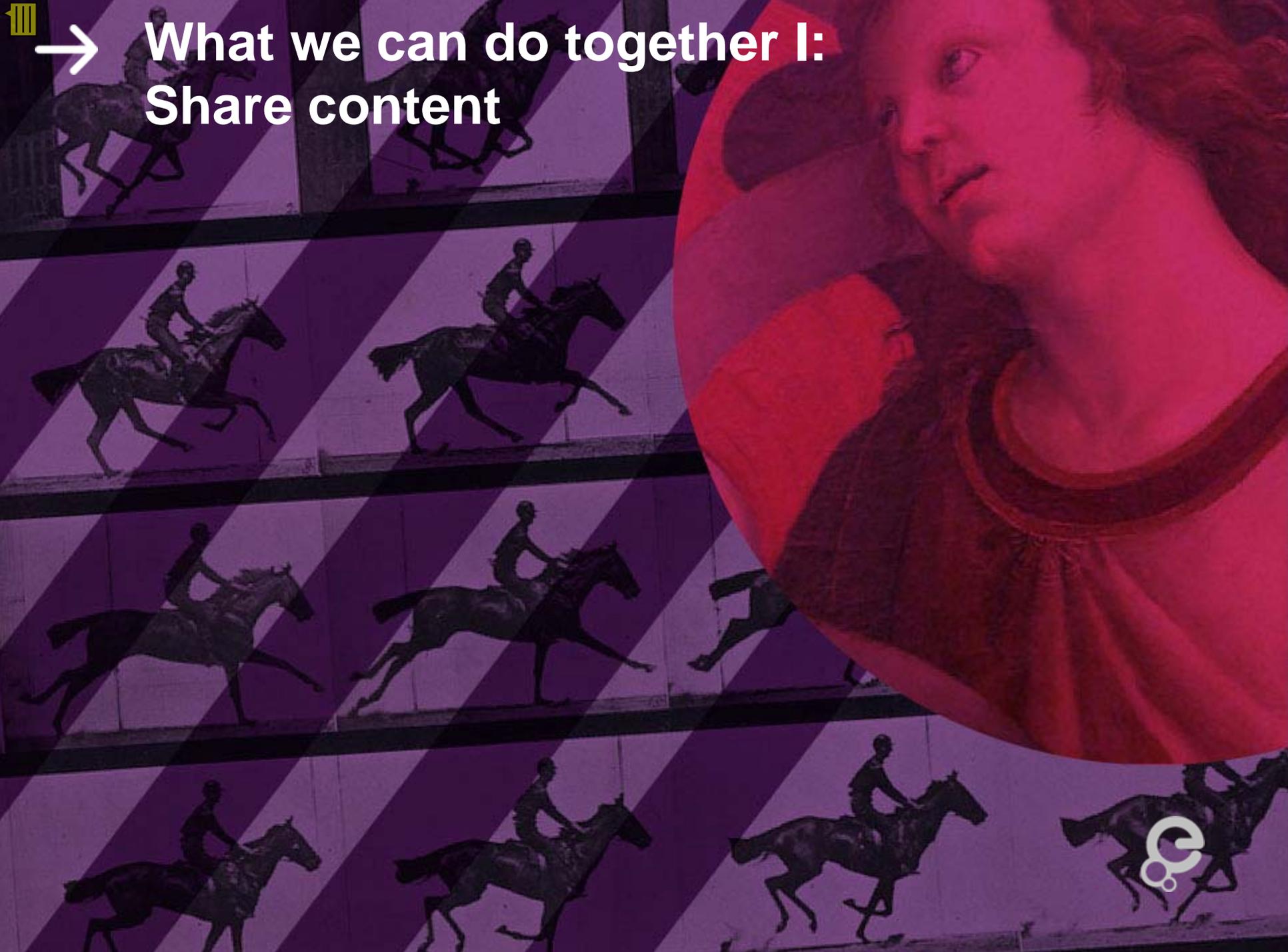


→ Complementary communities

- Wikipedia has an active community of editors who are potential GLAM e-volunteers
- The Europeana network comprises 1500 GLAMs with their curators, librarians and archivists
- What could happen if we can get these communities to share content and work together?



→ What we can do together I: Share content



→ Potential collaboration projects

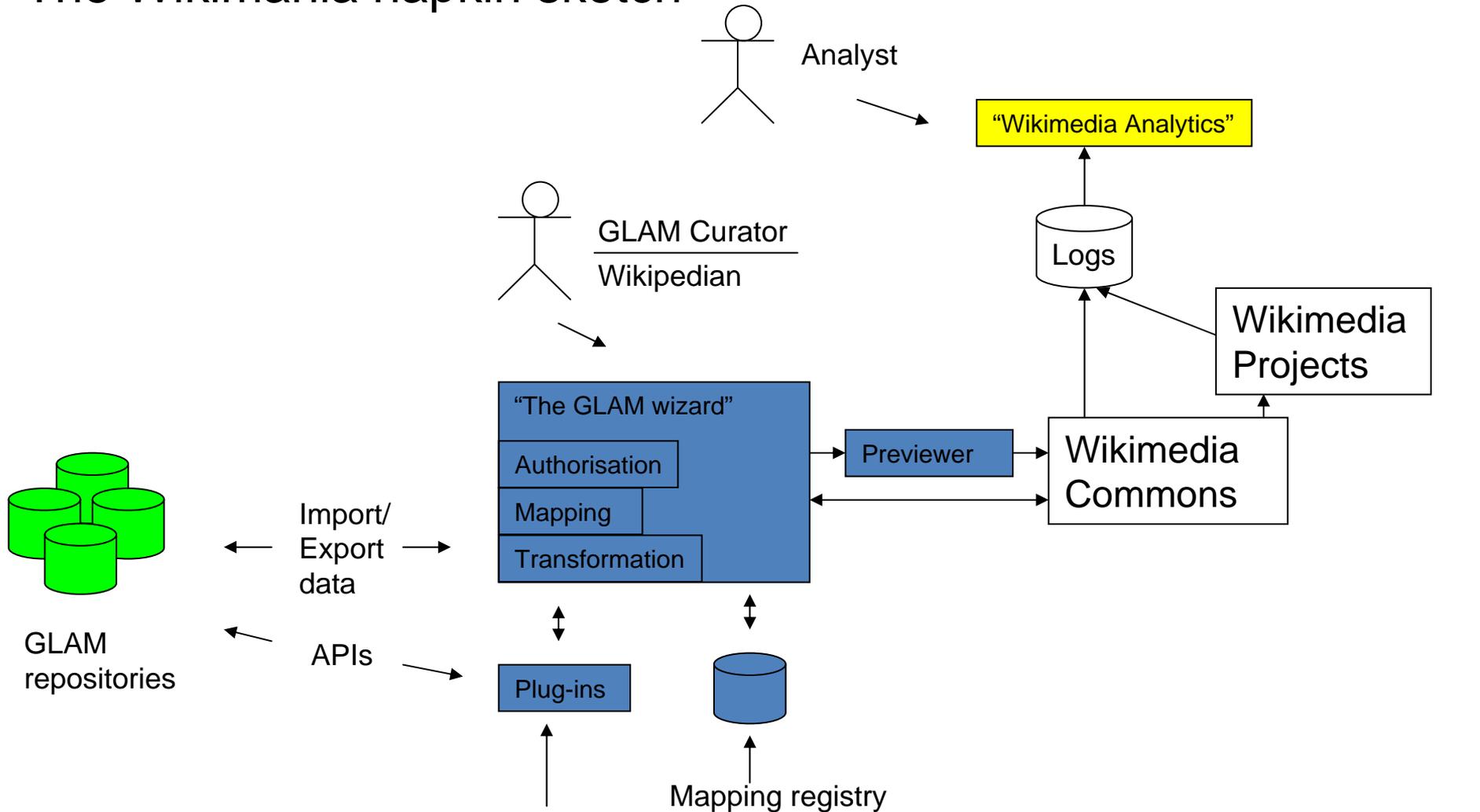
- Build tools making it as simple as possible for GLAMs to upload content to Wikimedia Commons
 - And to download it for re-integration after improvements by the Wiki community
 - And get the Wikimedia Projects usage statistics they need
- Match our communities and content to create, improve and translate Wikipedia articles and create content



→ The GLAMwiki toolset project

- A partnership between Europeana and European Wikimedia Chapters
 - We have a Memorandum of Understanding, not signed in blood yet
- Together we'll build a scalable curator-friendly system for mapping metadata and mass-uploading content from GLAMs to Wikimedia Commons
 - And the reverse, to download and re-integrate improved content into the original GLAM-repository
- And provide clear requirements to the Wikimedia Foundation Data Analytics team to build usage statistics solutions that are fit for GLAM-purpose

The Wikimania napkin sketch



Europeana plug-in

Media transformation?

Public Domain Calculation?

DPLA plug-in?

...???



→ The GLAMwiki toolset project

- The project will run for 24 months starting in Q2 2012
- It will comprise developers recruited specifically for the project and Europeana development team staff
- Will be run as an open source project and allow for source code contributions from the developer community
- Software will, if all goes well and goals are met, be integrated into the Wikipedia/Wikimedia Commons infrastructure and be maintained by the Wikimedia Foundation



→ What we can do together II: Create, improve and translate articles





→ Europeana 1914-1918: World War One in Pictures, Letters and Memories

- Crowdsourcing campaign, running 2011-2014
- Collection Days across Europe
 - And we're open for submissions online of course!
- All stories and media are openly licensed
 - Text and metadata CC0
 - Media CC-BY-SA
- BTW we'll have hackathons where we'll invite developers to build WWI themed apps and services



[Home](#)[Add](#)[Explore](#)[About us](#)[Help](#)[Library project](#)Wählen Sie eine Sprache 

World War One in pictures, letters and memories

Europeana 1914-1918 (Erster Weltkrieg in Alltagsdokumenten) is now collecting material in Germany or with a German connection.

Do you have pictures, letters, postcards, souvenirs or other items from 1914-1918 relating to Germany or German people? Do you have a story or anecdote to tell about those involved or affected? Please add it to the online archive so the world can see it. Our [step-by-step video guide](#) will help.

The *Europeana 1914-1918* project is managed and coordinated by the following institutions: [Europeana](#), Europe's digital archive, library and museum, [Oxford University](#) and the [German National Library](#).

[Add to the archive](#)[Explore the archive](#)[About us](#)

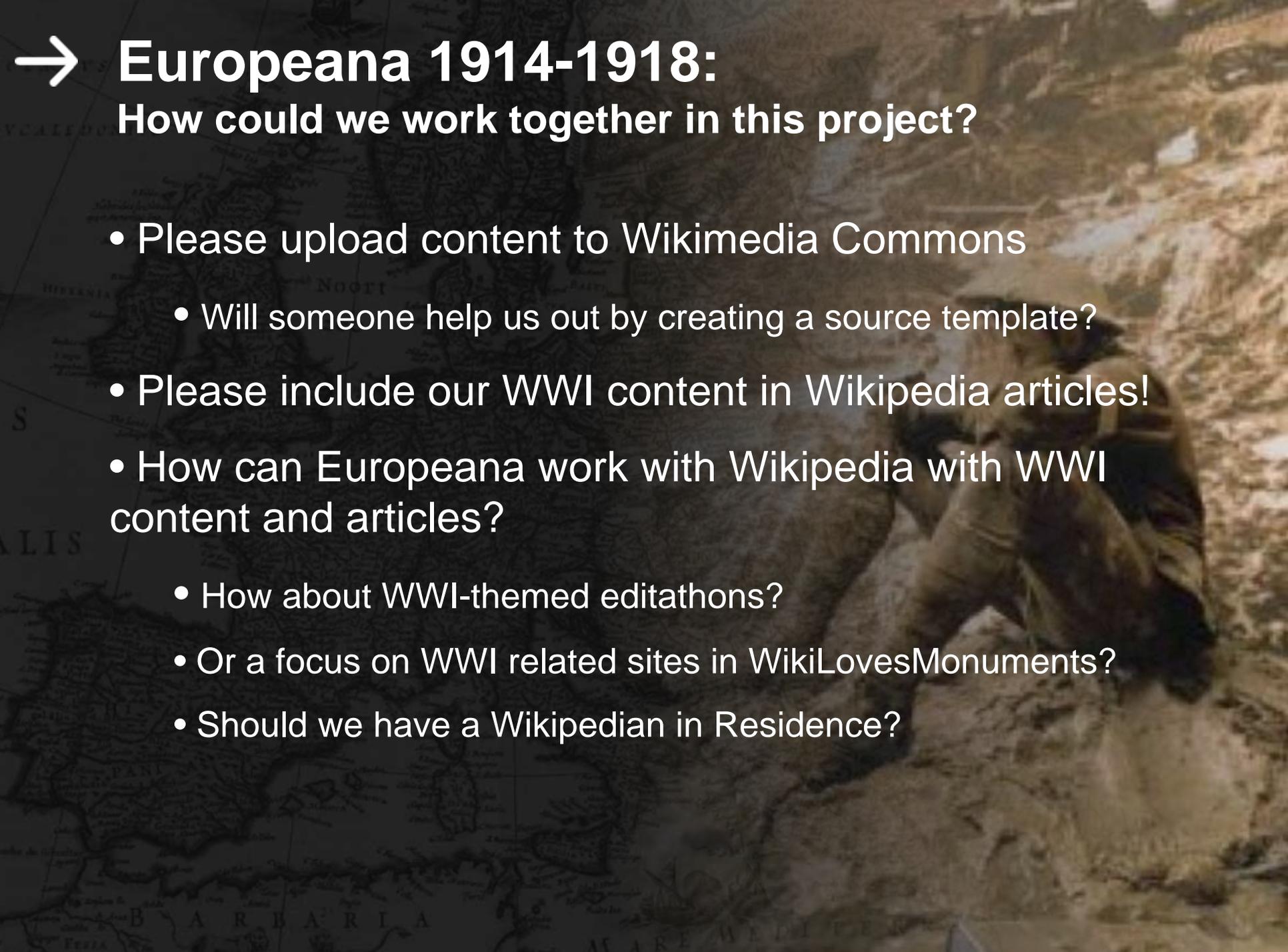
Editor's pick

Undetected in Nordic Waters: S.M. Berlin

Rudolf Kämmerer, a seaman from the German auxiliary cruiser 'S.M. Berlin', took part in only one military action during World War I. Afterwards he had plenty of time to write an extensive report about it with detailed coloured maps. Kämmerer's diary tells the enthralling story of how the ship was interned and the whole crew were detained in Hommelsvik near Trondheim, in neutral Norway, from November 1914 till the end of the war.

'S.M. Berlin' was a passenger ship converted into a minelayer. On 17 October 1914, the cruiser left Wilhelmshaven loaded with 200 sea mines. Undetected, it passed all British sea barriers, circumnavigated Scotland and reached the Irish Sea. There, in the exit route of Glasgow, the sea mines were sunk. Still unnoticed, the cruiser continued its trip to the polar sea until the coal supply was spent. The ship had to call at the neutral harbour of Trondheim on 16 November 1914 and was detained there. For a long time, the Royal Navy was wondering where the mines in their home waters had come from - to which, among others, HMS





→ **Europeana 1914-1918:**
How could we work together in this project?

- Please upload content to Wikimedia Commons
 - Will someone help us out by creating a source template?
- Please include our WWI content in Wikipedia articles!
- How can Europeana work with Wikipedia with WWI content and articles?
 - How about WWI-themed editathons?
 - Or a focus on WWI related sites in WikiLovesMonuments?
 - Should we have a Wikipedian in Residence?

Explore Europe's cultural collections

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Matches for: ****** > [PROVIDER:Europeana 1914-1918](#) > [PROVIDER:Europeana 1914-1918](#) > **text:Rudolf Kämmerer**



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Feldpostkarten von
Rudolf Kämmerer



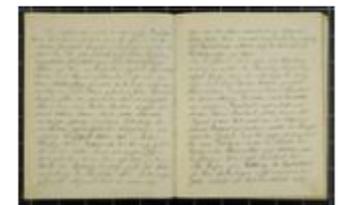
Feldpostkarten von
Rudolf Kämmerer



Feldpostkarten von
Rudolf Kämmerer



Feldpostkarten von
Rudolf Kämmerer



Kriegstagebuch mit
handgefertigten



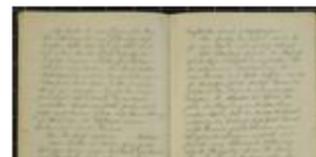
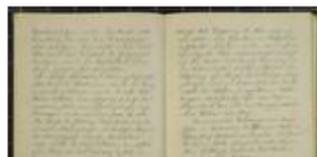
Kriegstagebuch mit
handgefertigten



Kriegstagebuch mit
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Image



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Text



Sound



Artikel **Diskussion**

Lesen

Bearbeiten

Versionsgeschichte

Suche

Berlin (1909)

Die **Berlin (II)**^[1] war ein **Passagierschiff** des **Norddeutschen Lloyd** (NDL), das im Liniendienst von 1909 bis 1914 die Strecke **New York – Neapel – Genua** bediente. Während des **Ersten Weltkriegs**, 1914, legte sie als **Hilfskreuzer** eine **Seeminensperre**, in der ein damals modernes britisches Großkampfschiff sank. Ohne Erfolg im **Handelskrieg**, musste sie sich schließlich im **norwegischen Trondheim internieren** lassen. Nach dem Krieg an **Großbritannien** zwangsausgeliefert, kam sie unter den Namen *Arabic* für die **White Star Line** und die belgische Red Star Line bis 1930 wieder auf dem Nordatlantik zum Einsatz und wurde anschließend verschrottet.

Inhaltsverzeichnis [Verbergen]

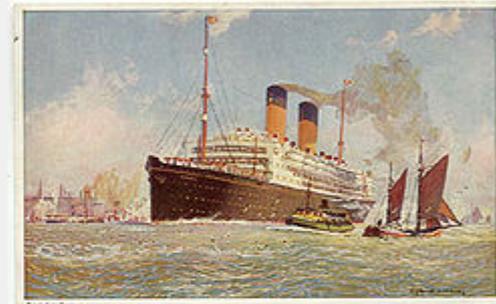
- 1 Im Dienst des NDL
- 2 Kriegseinsatz
- 3 Einsatz unter fremder Flagge
- 4 Weblinks
- 5 Literatur

Im Dienst des NDL [Bearbeiten]

Die Berlin wurde 1909 auf der **Werft AG Weser** in **Bremen** für den NDL gebaut. Sie hatte zwei Schornsteine, zwei Masten und eine Dienstgeschwindigkeit von 17,5 Knoten. Ausgestattet war sie für 266 Passagiere in der I., 246 in der II. und 2700 Passagiere in der III. Klasse. Am 7. November 1908 wurde die *Berlin* (II)^[2] vom Stapel gelassen und am 25. April 1909 war sie fertig gestellt.

Die **Jungfernfahrt** ab dem 1. Mai 1909 führte den Dampfer von **Bremerhaven** nach **New York**. Schon am 15. Mai verließ die *Berlin* zum ersten Mal New York Richtung Neapel und

Berlin



Die ehemalige *Berlin*; hier nach 1920 als *Arabic* im Dienste der White Star Line.

Schiffsdaten

Flagge	 Deutsches Reich Vereinigtes Königreich Belgien
andere Schiffsnamen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SS Arabic
Schiffstyp	Passagierschiff
Heimathafen	Bremen
Eigner	Norddeutscher Lloyd, White Star Line
Bauwerft	AG Weser, Bremen
Stapellauf	7. November 1908

Startseite

Wikipedia

Neuportale

A bis Z

Wichtigste Artikel

Neu machen

Neuen Artikel legen

Neuportal

Neue

Neueste Änderungen

Neuer Kontakt

Neue Seiten

Neu drucken/exportieren

Neue Werkzeuge

Neue Sprachen

Neue Sky

Neue English

Neue Français

Neue Norsk (bokmål)



SS Arabic (1908)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

 This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help [improve this article](#) by adding citations to [reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be [challenged](#) and [removed](#). *(July 2008)*



The ***SS Arabic*** was a twin propeller passenger steamship with 2 funnels and 2 masts, launched on 7 Novemberth 1908 known then as the *Berlin* and built by the A.G. Weser shipbuilding company in Germany. Her Gross Register Tonnage was advertised at 16,786. She made her maiden voyage on 1 Mayst, 1909 from New York to Genoa and Bremerhaven. In September 1914 she became an auxiliary cruiser with the German Navy as a minelayer.



In December 1919 she was given to the Shipping Controller under control of P&O. About a year later in 1920 she was purchased by The [White Star Line](#), based in Liverpool and was refitted in Portsmouth, it was then she was renamed the *SS Arabic*. In September 1921 she made her maiden voyage as a White Star Line ship, via the Southampton to New York route. Afterwards, she sailed on the Mediterranean to New York service until 1924 when she was moved to the Hamburg to New York route, later that year her passenger accommodation was modified, and on 29 Octoberth, 1926 Arabic made her first voyage under charter to the Red Star Line and resumed doing so until 1930 when she reverted back to the White Star Line and her passenger accommodation was again modified. Less than one year later she was sold for breaking up at Genoa.

External links

- [The Ship List](#) 



Article [Discussion](#)

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HMS *Audacious* (1912)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other ships of the same name, see HMS Audacious.

HMS *Audacious* was a *King George V-class battleship* of the *Royal Navy*. The vessel did not see any combat in the First World War, being sunk by a German *naval mine* off the northern coast of *Donegal*, Ireland in 1914.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Design
 - 1.1 Propulsion
 - 1.2 Main armament
 - 1.3 Secondary battery
 - 1.4 Torpedo armament
 - 1.5 Armour
- 2 Service history
- 3 Aftermath
- 4 See also
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Design

[\[edit\]](#)

The four ships of the *King George V* class of the 1910 building programme were to have been repeats of the *Orion* class. However, the battle-cruiser *HMS Lion*, completed in May 1912 with her foremast ahead of the fore funnel, showed that this was a far better arrangement than that in the *Orions*, where it was the other way round. This modification produced a more



HMS *Audacious*

Career (UK)	
Name:	HMS <i>Audacious</i>
Ordered:	1910
Laid down:	March 1911
Launched:	14 September 1912
Commissioned:	August 1913
Fate:	Mined , 27 October 1914
General characteristics	
Class and type:	<i>King George V-class battleship</i>
Displacement:	23,400 long tons (23,800 t)



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So I've given you the whys and some hows: What do you think?

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