



# Why Wikimedia is GLAM(our)ous

Mike Peel, Wikimedia UK



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## **GLAM**

Galleries, Libraries,  
Archives, Museums



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Galleries, Libraries,  
Archives, Museums

## **(our)**

Our shared heritage  
Our shared culture  
Our shared knowledge



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## **GLAM**

Galleries, Libraries,  
Archives, Museums

## **(our)**

Our shared heritage  
Our shared culture  
Our shared knowledge

## **-ous**

having,  
full of,  
having to do with,  
doing,  
inclined to



# Outline

- Wikimedia projects
- Why GLAM?
- Various GLAMourous activities
- Challenges
- What comes next?



# WIKIPEDIA

## The Free Encyclopedia



WIKIMEDIA  
UK

Wikipedia



Wikimania



Wikibooks

Wikimedia  
Commons



Meta

Wikisource



WIKIMEDIA



Wikiquote

Wikinews



Wikispecies

Wiktionary



Wikiversity



MediaWiki



# Wikimedia

- Wikimedia Foundation: US 501(c)3 charity  
Operate websites; international focus  
~85 staff, ~\$20 million budget  
(tiny for top 10 website)
- Wikimedia UK: non-profit, 1 of 30 chapters  
2 staff (chief exec starts today), ~£600k budget  
Outreach; offline activities; partnerships  
Fundraise; support global activities via WMF





# Wikimedia

**“Imagine a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge. That's our commitment.”**



# Partnerships

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



# Wikipedian in Residence



Photo by Beatrice Murch; CC-BY-SA 2.0

# Backstage Pass




Photo by Mike Peel; CC-BY-SA 3.0

# Backstage Pass



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# Hoxne Challenge


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## Hoxne Hoard

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by [Full-date unlinking bot](#) (talk | contribs) at 01:44, 22 December 2009. It may differ significantly from the current revision.

(diff) ← Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff)

?

This article includes a [list of references](#), related reading or [external links](#), but **its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations**. Please [improve this article](#) by introducing more precise citations. *(April 2009)*

Discovered by [metal detectorist](#) [Eric Lawes](#) in the [village](#) of [Hoxne](#) in [Suffolk](#) on 16 November 1992, the **Hoxne Hoard** was a [cache](#) of approximately 15,000 (exact figure varies depending on source) late 4th and early 5th century [Roman gold](#) and [silver coins](#) and around 200 items of [silver tableware](#) and [jewellery](#) believed to have been hidden during the [political](#) turmoil of the early 5th century AD.

It is the largest [hoard](#) of late 4th and early 5th century Roman [silver](#) and [gold](#) ever discovered in the [United Kingdom](#). The entire [hoard](#) was declared [treasure trove](#) and purchased by the [British Museum](#), several items from the [hoard](#), like the [silver tigress](#), are on permanent display there. Lawes and the [tenant farmer](#) received [£1.75 million](#) for the find, which they divided equally.

The hoard was number 3 in the list of [British archaeological finds](#) selected by experts at the [British Museum](#) for the 2003 [BBC Television](#) documentary *[Our Top Ten Treasures](#)* which included archive footage of Lawes.

### Further reading

- [The Late Roman Gold and Silver Coins from the Hoxne Treasure](#) by [Peter Guest](#) ISBN 0-7141-1810-9
- [The Hoxne Treasure: An Illustrated Handbook](#) [Roger Bland](#), [Catherine Johns](#) ISBN 0-7141-2301-3



### External links

- [British Museum: Hoxne Hoard](#)

Categories: [History of Suffolk](#) | [Romano-British objects in the British Museum](#) | [Treasure troves of Late Antiquity](#) | [Treasure troves of Roman Britain](#) | [1992 in England](#) | [Archaeological sites in Suffolk](#) | [Treasure troves in England](#)

This version of the page has been [revised](#). Besides normal editing, the reason for revision may have been that this version contains factual inaccuracies, vandalism, or material not compatible with the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#).

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# Hoxne Challenge


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Article Discussion
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## Hoxne Hoard

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 52°20′N 1°11′E﻿ / ﻿

The **Hoxne Hoard** (pronounced /ˈhɒksən/ <sup>[2]</sup>) is the largest hoard of late Roman silver and gold discovered in Britain,<sup>[3]</sup> and the largest collection of gold and silver coins of the fourth and fifth century found anywhere within the Roman Empire. Found by a metal detectorist in the village of Hoxne in Suffolk, England, on 16 November 1992, the hoard consists of 14,865 Roman gold, silver and bronze coins from the late fourth and early fifth centuries, and approximately 200 items of silver tableware and gold jewellery.<sup>[4]</sup> The objects are now in the British Museum in London, where the most important pieces and a selection of the rest are on permanent display. In 1993, the Treasure Valuation Committee valued the hoard at £1.75 million (today £2.66 million).<sup>[5]</sup>

The hoard was buried as an oak box or small chest filled with items in precious metal, sorted mostly by type with some in smaller wooden boxes and others in bags or wrapped in fabric. Remnants of the chest, and of fittings such as hinges and locks, were recovered in the excavation. The coins of the hoard date it after AD 407, which coincides with the end of Britain as a Roman province.<sup>[6]</sup> The owners and reasons for burial of the hoard are unknown, but it was carefully packed and the contents appear consistent with what a single very wealthy family might have owned. Given the lack of large silver serving vessels and of some of the most common types of jewellery, it is likely that the hoard represents only a part of the wealth of its owner.

The Hoxne Hoard contains several rare and important objects, including a gold body-chain and silver-gilt pepper-pots (*piperatoria*). The Hoxne Hoard is also of particular archaeological significance because it was excavated by professional archaeologists with the items largely undisturbed and intact. The find has helped to improve the relationship between metal detectorists and archaeologists, and influenced a change in English law regarding finds of treasure.<sup>[7]</sup>

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- 1 Archaeological history
  - 1.1 Discovery and initial excavation
  - 1.2 Inquest and valuation
  - 1.3 Subsequent archaeological investigations
- 2 Items discovered
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    - 2.1.2 Clipping of the silver coins
  - 2.2 Gold jewellery
  - 2.3 Silver items
    - 2.3.1 Piperatoria
    - 2.3.2 Other silver pieces
  - 2.4 Iron and organic materials
- 3 Scientific analysis of finds
- 4 Burial and historical background
  - 4.1 Burial
  - 4.2 Late Roman hoards
  - 4.3 Local context
- 5 Acquisition, display, and impact
- 6 See also


**Material** Gold, silver, bronze, iron, and organic material

**Created** 4th or 5th century

**Period/culture** Roman Empire

**Discovered** Hoxne, Suffolk, by Eric Lawes in 1992

**Present location** Room 49, British Museum, London<sup>[1]</sup>



Display case reconstructing the arrangement of the hoard treasure when excavated.



# Hoxne Challenge







# GLAM-WIKI



Photo by Mike Peel; CC-BY-SA 3.0



# GLAM-WIKI



Photo by Mike Peel; CC-BY-SA 3.0



# GLAM-WIKI



Photo by Mike Peel; CC-BY-SA 3.0



# Editathon



Photo by The Land; CC-BY-SA 3.0

# Editathon



Photo by The Land; CC-BY-SA 3.0

# FA prizes

## The Articles

### Royal Gold Cup in English

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



[more](#)

### Epifania de Miquel Àngel in Catalan

*Epifania* és un [dibuix](#) en carbonet de l'artista del [renaixement italià](#) [Michelangelo Buonarroti](#), datat [circa](#) 1550-1553. Està realitzat sobre vint-i-sis làmines de paper amb unes dimensions de 232 cm d'altura per 165 cm d'amplada. El dibuix consta de cinc personatges principals amb algunes altres figures menys definides al fons de l'obra. Després d'haver passat per diversos propietaris, el dibuix es conserva actualment a la sala 90 del [Museu Britànic](#). Se l'identifica amb la referència PD 1895-9-15-518.



[more](#)

### Tabula Rosettana in Latin

*Tabula Rosettana* est [stela](#) decreto de rebus sacris in [Aegypto](#) anno [196 a.C.n.](#) lato inscripta. Tabula iuxta [Rosettam Aegypti](#), [urbem](#) in [delta Nil](#) et ad oram [maris Mediterranei](#) iacentem, anno [1799](#) a milite [Francisco](#) reperta est.

Inventio stelae, linguis duabus et [scripturis](#) tribus inscriptae, eruditibus [Instituti Aegypti](#) statim nuntiata est; ibi enim iussu imperatoris [Napoleonis](#) eruditi omnium scientiarum (sub aegide [Commissionis Scientiarum et Artium](#)) properaverant cum [expeditione Francica](#). Qua a [Britannis](#) mox debellata, tabula Rosettana [Londinium](#) missa hodie apud [Museum Britannicum](#) iacet.



[more](#)

### Bronzes de Benín in Catalan

Els **bronzes de Benín** són una col·lecció formada per més de 1.000 peces commemoratives que provenen del palau reial del [regne de Benín](#). Van ser creades pels pobles Edo des del [segle XIII](#), i els britànics se'n van apoderar de la majoria el [1897](#). 200 d'aquestes es van dur al [Museu Britànic](#), mentre que la resta es van repartir entre altres museus. Actualment una part encara es troba al Museu Britànic, a la sala 25 (secció d'Àfrica). D'altres parts es troben als [Estats Units](#) i [Alemanya](#), entre altres.



[more](#)

### La gran ola de Kanagawa in Spanish

*La gran ola de Kanagawa* (神奈川沖浪裏 *Kanagawa oki nami ura*<sup>?</sup>, literalmente «Bajo una ola en altamar en Kanagawa»), también conocida simplemente como *La ola* o *La gran ola*, es una famosa [estampa japonesa](#) del pintor especialista en [ukiyo-e](#), [Katsushika Hokusai](#), publicada entre [1830](#) y [1833](#), durante el [período Edo](#) de la [historia de Japón](#).



Esta estampa es la obra más conocida de Hokusai y la primera de su famosa serie *Fugaku sanjūrokkei* (富嶽三十六景<sup>?</sup>, «[Treinta y seis vistas del monte Fuji](#)»), además de ser la estampa más famosa de su género así como una de las imágenes más conocidas en el mundo. Del molde utilizado se realizaron varios miles de copias, muchas de las cuales llegaron a manos de coleccionistas europeos. A partir de la [década de 1870](#) la estampa se volvió muy popular entre artistas y coleccionistas franceses.

[more](#)

# Wright Challenge

## The "Wright Challenge"



Welcome to the Wikipedia Multilingual Challenge! ("The Wright Challenge") - our editors are [here!](#) Can you fill a gap?

The challenge was designed to show what Wikipedia could do for any museum, anywhere in the world. [Derby Museum and Art Gallery](#) in England was the first to collaborate with Wikipedia in this way: so Derby is the first Wikipedia multilingual challenge.

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

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

Once written, articles will be accessed via Wikipedia and by Museum visitors using [QRpedia](#) codes.

Shortcut:  
[WP:GLAWDERM](#)

## This Is How It Worked

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

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

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

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

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


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



# Wright Challenge

## Brag list -- Some facts we like



Prizes on 3rd September at 10 am UK time.   
The ceremony will be [WEBCAST AT THIS LINK](#) You can register here so that you should be told when we go live. Twitter feed too.

### Some things we may have done first


The results were

1. Lvova from Russia first,
  2. Fanwah (and CLC) from France second,
  3. then Sanko from Indonesia and Conte di Sarre (from Italy)
  4. were joint third
  5. The fifth place was RgC from the Czech republic
- and Tappinen from Finland got an honourable mention
  - WEBCAST 3rd September 2011 [HERE of prize giving](#)
  - We had over 40 editors who are [spread around the world](#) (only a few in England)
  - We had two GAs (but not in English)
  - We increased the Derby Museum articles in English by about a hundred
  - We have had lots of DYKs and many on non-English Wikipedias
  - We have over a 1200 translations and nearly 100 new articles
  - We presented this project at meetings in Derby, Birmingham, Bristol, London, Vienna and Haifa
  - **Derby is the only museum in the UK (World?)** which has artefacts labelled in Alemannisch, Belarusian (x2), Catalan/Czech, Danish, Esperanto, Finnish/French, Gallatian, Hebrew, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Latvia, Malaysian, N ....
  - Ting Cheng, chair of the WMF board, visited Derby Museum on the final day of the competition (27 August)



# Wikipedia Loves Art

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**WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

Project page Discussion

Read Edit View history

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## Wikipedia:Wikipedia Loves Art

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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

Shortcut:  
WP:WLART

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- 1 Events
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  - 1.2 Current event
- 2 Ideas for events
- 3 See also
- 4 Museums that allow photography
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    - 4.1.2 USA
    - 4.1.3 Canada
  - 4.2 Banned
    - 4.2.1 Europe
    - 4.2.2 USA
    - 4.2.3 Canada

### Events



---

#### Past events

- [Wikipedia:Wikipedia Loves Art/US-UK](#) (the original project) — February 2009 in the US and UK
- [Wiki Loves Art NL](#) — June 2009 in the Netherlands
- [Wikipedia invade el Museo de La Plata](#) — May 2009 in Argentina
- [Wikipedia invade el Museo de Cádiz](#) — November 2009 in Spain
- [Elef Milim project Wikipedia Loves Art: Israeli National Maritime Museum](#) — January 2010 in Israel
- [Britain Loves Wikipedia](#) — February 2010 in the UK
- [Wiki Loves Monuments](#) - September 2010 in the Netherlands

#### Current event

- [Wiki Loves Art en el Norte](#) — August 2010 in Spain

# Britain Loves Wikipedia



page discussion view source history

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## BRITAIN WIKIPEDIA

**Information**

- [Main Page](#)
- [About](#)
- [Press release](#)

**competition**

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- [Prizes](#)
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- [Enter photograph](#)
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**Britain Loves Wikipedia**

*Britain Loves Wikipedia* is a scavenger hunt and free content photography contest running in museums and cultural institutions across the UK through February. The aim is to increase the number of pictures available to illustrate Wikipedia articles, and to inspire new articles.

The event ran for the whole month of February 2010. **The deadline for submitting your photographs is midnight UTC at the end of 14 March 2010!**

Britain Loves Wikipedia has been organized by [Wikimedia UK](#), in collaboration with the [Museums, Libraries and Archives Council](#), [Collections Trust](#), [Culture 24](#) and [Museums Galleries Scotland](#).

**Museums and Archives**

Britain Loves Wikipedia is taking place at the following museums and archives:

**South England**

- [Bedford Museum](#)
- [The British Postal Museum & Archive's Museum Store, Debden, Essex](#)  
(Opening specially on 20 February 2010 only)
- [Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, London](#)
- [Mill Green Museum](#)
- [Museum of Army Flying, Stockbridge, Hampshire](#)
- [Old Operating Theatre](#)
- [Royal Air Force Museum, London and Cosford](#)
- [Victoria and Albert Museum, London](#)

**North England**

- [Astley Hall](#)
- [Manchester Museum](#)
- [National Football Museum, Preston](#)
- [Nottingham Natural History Museum](#)
- [Segedunum Roman Fort, Baths and Museum, Tyne & Wear](#)
- [Working Class Movement Library, Salford](#)

**Wales**

- [Ceredigion Museum, Wales](#)

**Scotland**

**How to participate**

The first step is to **visit a participating museum** at any time throughout February, or go to one of the special events (see below) with your camera. Let the museum reception know that you are participating in this event, then start photographing eligible items! You should not photograph objects covered by copyright or moral restrictions, and some museums may place extra restrictions on where you can take photographs; see the [museum descriptions](#) for more information. A leaflet covering these restrictions may be available from the museum.

Can you find objects that fit in with these themes?

- Communication, Love**
- Conflict, Transport**
- Daily life, Freedom**

You should always take two photos - one of the object, and one of the object's label. To enter your photographs into the competition, click the [Upload here](#) link below!

Upload here

Want to get the best photographs possible? Wikiversity has [advice for how to take good photographs in museums](#).

**Upcoming events**

There are no more upcoming events.

Saturday, 1 October 11

# Wiki Loves Monuments



The Wikipedia  photo contest  
around European monuments



PARTICIPATE!
CONTEST
AWARDS
JURY
PARTNERS

Search

## Introduction

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

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

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

posted 01-09-2011 by Lodewijk



Participating countries

**Photo counter**  
**166943**  
Photos have been uploaded for Wiki Loves Monuments all over Europe!

**Recent articles**

- [Wiki took Cologne!](#)
- [Special award for Pyrenees-Mediterranean](#)
- [Hippie Bug93 – one of the super participants](#)
- [Wiki takes the City](#)
- [European Heritage Days](#)

**Local WLM Websites**

- [Andorra](#)
- [Austria](#)
- [Belgium + Luxembourg](#)
- [Denmark](#)
- [Estonia](#)
- [France](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Netherlands](#)
- [Norway](#)
- [Poland](#)
- [Portugal](#)
- [Romania](#)

## Latest uploads








WIKIMEDIA  
UK

# QRpedia





# QRpedia @ TCMi



Photo by The Children's Museum of Indianapolis; CC-BY-SA 3.0



# Challenges

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



# Challenges

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



# Challenges

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





# Challenges

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



# Herbert Mission

- **We provide places for the people of Coventry and visitors to the City to meet, celebrate and explore their cultural and creative past, present and futures**
- Our mission
  - To enable exploration of the collections we hold in trust, collecting, safeguarding and making them accessible.
  - To create and present work of quality, daring and accomplishment offering a diverse mix of entertainment, learning and aesthetic enjoyment.
  - To offer our buildings, collections , knowledge, skills & experience as a resource to our audiences, working in active partnership with business, education, community and arts organisations, and other service providers to maintain and extend the range and reach of our work.
  - To expand the services offered to existing & potential customers by developing the building as a venue.



# What comes next?

- Next hour: Andy Mabbett's talk
- Next afternoon: rest of today's activities
- Next event: Ice Age @ British Museum Behind-the-scenes, 13 October
- Next year: what do you want to see happen? what can you make happen?
- <http://uk.wikimedia.org/wiki/Events>  
[http://uk.wikimedia.org/wiki/2012\\_Activity\\_Plan](http://uk.wikimedia.org/wiki/2012_Activity_Plan)