

Lori Byrd Phillips | Angela McNew
Association of Midwest Museums
July 2012

What, Why, and How Wikipedia in the Museum



Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums

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What, Why, and How Wikipedia in the Museum

What

- ▶ The Children's Museum & Wikipedia
- ▶ What is Wikipedia
- ▶ What is GLAM

Why

- ▶ Mission
- ▶ Access
- ▶ Expertise

How

- ▶ GLAM: US Portal
- ▶ GLAM: US Consortium

What
**The Children's Museum
& Wikipedia**

Wikipedian in Residence



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• Backstage Pass | November 2010 •

From 1 ...to 21



**National GLAM Coordinators Panel
Wikimania 2012 | Washington DC**

Backstage Pass Events



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Edit-a-Thons



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Featured Article Collaboration

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Broad Ripple Park Carousel

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Broad Ripple Park Carousel, also known as **White City Carousel** and **Children's Museum Carousel**,^[1] is an antique carousel in The Children's Museum of Indianapolis. It was installed in 1917 at an amusement park near the White River in Indianapolis, Indiana, where it remained until the building housing it collapsed in 1956. The ride's mechanism was destroyed, but the animals were relatively unscathed and put into storage by the park's owners, the Indianapolis Park District. The animals were carved by the Gustav Dentzel carousel company some time before 1900 but were assembled by the William F. Mangels carousel company, which also supplied the engine powering the ride.

... animals from the ride in ...
... ned to sell some to finance ...
... Compton, was convinced by ...
... he animals and recreate the ...
... and was only finished with ...

Broad Ripple Park Carousel
U.S. National Register of Historic Places
U.S. National Historic Landmark



The restored carousel in The Children's Museum of Indianapolis



“I like the idea that what we accomplish as a team will be on the web for anyone with internet access and a computer to see.”



Museum Apprentice Program

QRpedia



“With technology today people can share, collaborate, and improve information from all over the world. You can do this for carousels, and you can do it for anything.”
– Jimmy Wales

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ywFNLX_1OQ

What
Wikipedia
Policies & Culture

Wikimedia | Wikipedia



Five Pillars



Encyclopedic



Notable

A topic has received significant coverage in **reliable** sources that are **independent** of the subject

Neutral



*No Original
Research*

Verifiable

Wikipedia

outsources **truth** via
authoritative sources.

Free
























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Civil



*Don't bite
the newbies*

**Find consensus and
assume good faith.**

No Rules



Be bold

Sometimes improving
Wikipedia requires
making an **exception** to
a rule.

Anatomy of an article



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The Free Encyclopedia

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- Contents
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- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
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Tyrannosaurus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"*T. rex*" redirects here. For other uses, see *T. rex* (disambiguation).

Tyrannosaurus (/tɪˈrænəˈsɔːrɪs/ or /taɪˈrænəˈsɔːrɪs/; meaning "tyrant lizard", from Greek *tyrannos* (τύραννος) meaning "tyrant," and *sauros* (σαῦρος) meaning "lizard") is a genus of coelurosaurian theropod dinosaur. The species *Tyrannosaurus rex* (*rex* meaning "king" in Latin), commonly abbreviated to *T. rex*, is a fixture in popular culture. It lived throughout what is now western North America, at the time an island continent termed *Laramidia*, with a much wider range than other tyrannosaurids. Fossils are found in a variety of rock formations dating to the Maastrichtian age of the upper Cretaceous Period, 67 to 65.5 million years ago.^[1] It was among the last non-avian dinosaurs to exist before the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event.

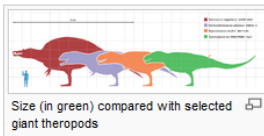
Like other tyrannosaurids, *Tyrannosaurus* was a bipedal carnivore with a massive skull balanced by a long, heavy tail. Relative to the large and powerful hindlimbs, *Tyrannosaurus* forelimbs were small, though unusually powerful for their size, and bore two clawed digits. Although other theropods rivaled or exceeded *Tyrannosaurus rex* in size, it was the largest known tyrannosaurid and one of the largest known land predators, measuring up to 12.3 m (40 ft) in length,^[2] up to 4 metres (13 ft) tall at the hips,^[3] and up to 6.8 metric tons (7.5 short tons) in weight.^[4] By far the largest carnivore in its environment, *Tyrannosaurus rex* may have been an apex predator, preying upon hadrosaurs and ceratopsians, although some experts have suggested it was primarily a scavenger. The debate over *Tyrannosaurus* as apex predator or scavenger is among the longest running in paleontology.

More than 30 specimens of *Tyrannosaurus rex* have been identified, some of which are nearly complete skeletons. Soft tissue and proteins have been reported in at least one of these specimens. The abundance of fossil material has allowed significant research into many aspects of its biology, including life history and biomechanics. The feeding habits, physiology and potential speed of *Tyrannosaurus rex* are a few subjects of debate. Its taxonomy is also controversial, with some scientists considering *Tarbosaurus bataar* from Asia to represent a second species of *Tyrannosaurus* and others maintaining *Tarbosaurus* as a separate genus. Several other genera of North American tyrannosaurids have also been synonymized with *Tyrannosaurus*.

Contents [show]

Description

[edit]



Size (in green) compared with selected giant theropods

Tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest land carnivores of all time; the largest complete specimen, FMNH PR2081 ("Sue") measured 12.3 metres (40 ft) long,^[2] and was 4 metres (13 ft) tall at the hips.^[3] Mass estimates have varied widely over the years, from more than 7.2 metric tons (7.9 short tons)^[5] to less than 4.5 metric tons (5.0 short tons),^{[6][7]} with most modern estimates ranging between 5.4 and 6.8 metric tons (6.0 and 7.5 short tons).^{[4][8][9][10]} Packard *et al.* (2009) tested dinosaur mass estimation procedures on elephants and concluded that dinosaur estimations are flawed and produce over-estimations; thus, the weight of *Tyrannosaurus* could be much less than usually estimated.^[11] Other estimations have concluded that the largest known *Tyrannosaurus* specimens had a weight exceeding 9 tonnes.^[2]

The neck of *Tyrannosaurus rex* formed a natural S-shaped curve like that of other theropods, but was short and muscular to support the massive head. The forelimbs had only two clawed fingers,^[12] along with an additional small metacarpal representing the remnant of a third digit.^[13] In contrast the hind limbs were among the longest in proportion to body size of any theropod. The tail was heavy and long, sometimes containing over forty vertebrae, in order to balance the massive head and torso. To compensate for the

Tyrannosaurus rex

Temporal range: Late Cretaceous, 67–65.5 Ma

PreЄ C S D C P J K Pg N

Reconstructed type specimen (CM 9380) at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Scientific classification ↗

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Reptilia

clade: Dinosauria

clade: Theropoda

Family: †Tyrannosauridae

Tribe: †Tyrannosaurini

Osborn, 1906

Genus: †*Tyrannosaurus*

Osborn, 1905

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyrannosaurus>

What
GLAM-Wiki



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Andrea Stone

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'Wikipedian-in-Residence' Helps Share Smithsonian Archives

July 28, 2011, 5:15 pm

By *Cody Switzer*



Sarah Stierch

On Friday, a group of volunteer Wikipedia editors will gather at the Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Art to improve online information about [Alexander Archipenko](#), [Gifford Beal](#), and other artists involved with the [1913 Armory Show](#).

The event is the first of its kind at the Smithsonian, hosted by the first-ever "Wikipedian-in-residence" at the Washington institution.

That Wikipedian, Sarah Stierch, came to the Smithsonian through Wikimedia Foundation's [Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums \(GLAM\) project](#), a group of editors working to improve cultural entries on the open-source encyclopedia site.

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Five Questions For:

Lori Phillips, Wikipedian-in-Residence at The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

Lori Phillips takes us behind the scenes of the intersecting world of museums and Wikipedia. She is exploring new grounds as the second and longest-standing Wikipedian-in-Residence in the world, sharing The Children's Museum of Indianapolis globally.



What exactly is a Wikipedian-in-Residence?

A Wikipedian is someone who edits articles in Wikipedia, rather than simply reading articles as most people do. A Wikipedian-in-Residence works within an institution, such as a museum, library or university, and coordinates collaborative projects between that institution and the Wikipedia community. Rather than edit articles, often the job of the Wikipedian-in-Residence is to find and organize an institution's content so that the volunteers in the Wikipedia community who edit articles can then incorporate it into the encyclopedia and share it with a global audience.

Some specific projects I've completed include image donations of collections objects, collaborations with curators and Wikipedians to improve articles, research and article creation with Museum Apprentice Program teachers, and cooperations with international Wikipedia chapters to translate articles.

What has inspired and led you to this current position?

I am a graduate student in the IUPUI museum studies program with a background in social studies education and collections management. I have always been interested in the dig-

itization of historic information and found Wikipedia to be an incredible platform for sharing knowledge. I discovered Wikipedia right at the formation of the GLAM-Wiki initiative (GLAM stands for Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums). GLAM-Wiki is made up of Wikipedians who are dedicated to helping cultural institutions share their expertise with the online encyclopedia. It is through this group that I connected with The Children's Museum and became the second Wikipedian-in-Residence, following the British Museum's residency in the summer of 2010. I have now served as Wikipedian-in-Residence for a year, first as an intern and now as part-time staff.

What's your favorite part of the job?

The favorite part of my job is seeing the impact that Wikipedians-in-Residence have had on the museum community's perception of Wikipedia. Wikipedia is often misunderstood, especially in regard to perceptions of its





AMERICAN  ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

CENTER FOR THE FUTURE OF MUSEUMS



THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 2011

Museums & Wikipedia: The Future of Collaboration and Accessibility

Lori Byrd Phillips is a museum studies graduate student at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) and the current Wikipedian-in-Residence at the Children's Museum of Indianapolis. She recently received a full scholarship from the Wikimedia Foundation to participate in Wikimania, an international conference located this year in Haifa, Israel.

When I first started my graduate program in museum studies I would never have thought that Wikipedia would become such an important part of my research and experiences within the museum field. Over the course of the past two years, however, I've come to understand the potential of Wikipedia as a collaborative learning tool and as a means for increasing accessibility to museum content. The discussions within the museum field

ABOUT ME



AAM's Center for the Future of Museums

Musings on the future of museums and society from Elizabeth Merritt, founding director of the Center for the Future of Museums, an initiative of the American Association of Museums.

[View my complete profile](#)

@FUTUREOFMUSEUMS

- How to optimize for epiphanies, establish authority online, & get a crew. Report from #MCN2011 <http://t.co/tPuYNYXN> @MarenReport about an hour ago
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“Museums & Wikipedia: The Future of Collaboration & Accessibility”

**American Association
of Museums**

How far has GLAM-Wiki come?



The image shows a screenshot of a Twitter post. The background is a dark blue header with the Twitter logo and navigation links. The main content is a white tweet card. The tweet is from the account @futureofmuseums, which has a profile picture of a book cover titled 'CENTER FOR THE FUTURE OF MUSEUMS'. The text of the tweet reads: 'Newest museum career: wikipedian in residence. Trend or fad? You call it http://yhoo.it/mzKkem'. Below the text are interaction icons for 'Unfavorite', 'Retweet', and 'Reply'. The tweet is dated '3 Jun via TweetDeck'. Below the tweet, it says 'Retweeted by Conceptlib and 6 others' and shows a row of five small profile pictures of users who interacted with the tweet. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for 'About', 'Help', 'Blog', 'Status', 'Jobs', 'Terms', 'Privacy', 'Advertisers', 'Businesses', 'Media', 'Developers', 'Resources', and '© 2011 Twitter'.

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 **@futureofmuseums**
Future of Museums

Newest museum career: wikipedian in residence. Trend or fad? You call it <http://yhoo.it/mzKkem>

3 Jun via TweetDeck  Unfavorite  Retweet  Reply

Retweeted by Conceptlib and 6 others



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June 2011

TrendsWatch 2012

Museums and the Pulse of the Future

- Several museums, including the **Smithsonian**, **The Children's Museum of Indianapolis** and the **British Museum**, have established positions for "**Wikipedians in Residence.**" The Wikipedians push museum data and images into the Wikipedia universe, as well as soliciting and managing content from the wiki-editing crowd.

March 2012

The Children's Museum
of Indianapolis

The Brooklyn Museum
The Walters Art Museum

Archives of American
Art

Smithsonian Archives
The Kress Foundation
Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

Smithsonian Institution Libraries
Smithsonian Institution National Museum
of Natural History
National Air & Space Museum
Denver Art Museum
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles

Metropolitan Museum of Art
Cincinnati Museum Center
Birmingham Museum of Art
The Field Museum
Shedd Aquarium
The Henry Ford
Chemical Heritage Foundation
Balboa Park Online Collaborative
Chippewa Nature Center
Smart Museum of Art, University of
Chicago

Indiana Historical Society
Frye Art Museum
City of Riverside Museum Department
Minnesota Historical Society
City of Milwaukee

Delaware Art Museum
New York Public Library
National Archives and
Record Administration

Atlanta-Fulton Central Library

Museum of Modern
Art

Indianapolis Museum of Art



Natural History Museum of LA
Minnetrista
Computer History Museum
Oakland Museum of California
City of Riverside
Erie Art Museum
Smithsonian American Art
The Henry Ford
Clark Atlanta University
Carnegie Mellon University
Nasher Museum of Art
Maryland Humanities Council
St. Augustine 450th
'Imiloa Astronomy Center
Board of Broadcasting Governors
National Building Museum
National Gallery of Art
Johns Hopkins Museum Studies
Quincy Art Center
Center for History & New Media
Women's Museum
Dallas Museum of Art
Toledo Museum of Art
National Museum of the American Indian

The Walker
The Children's Museum of Indianapolis
Smithsonian Institution Archives
Indiana Historical Society
New York Public Library
The Brooklyn Museum
Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium
Biodiversity Heritage Library
National Archives and Record Administration
MoMA
The Walters Art Museum
Indianapolis Museum of Art
Art Institute of Chicago
Minneapolis Institute of Arts
Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
The Getty
Mudd Manuscript Library, Princeton

Indiana Historical Bureau
Delaware Art Museum
National Museum Natural History
National Air & Space Museum
Denver Art Museum
The Met
Cincinnati Museum Center
Birmingham Museum of Art
The Field Museum
Shedd Aquarium
Museum of Motherhood
LACMA
National WWII Museum
The Henry Ford
Chemical Heritage Foundation
Balboa Park
Chippewa Nature Center
Smart Museum of Art
Indiana State Museum
Encyclopedia of Life
Arizona Women's Heritage Trail
National Archives at Boston
Frye Art Museum
Minnesota Historical Society

OCLC

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Smithsonian Institution Archives

Indiana Historical Society

National Archives and Record Administration

MoMA

The Walters Art Museum

Indianapolis Museum of Art

Art Institute of Chicago

Minneapolis Institute of Arts

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

The Getty

Mudd Manuscript Library, Princeton

***“The GLAM initiative
is a prime example***

***of how Wikipedia and
user-generated content***

***continues to move
front and center***

***as a mainline
information resource.”***

-Robert Connolly



*“The Smithsonian
as a Wikipedia
of the
physical world.”*

- Nancy Proctor

Wikipedia MUSEUM



400 million visitors monthly as of March 2011. There are more than *85,000 active contributors* working on more than *21,000,000 articles* in more than *280 languages*.

• **MuseumNext 2012 | Barcelona** •



*"Our work
with
Wikipedia*

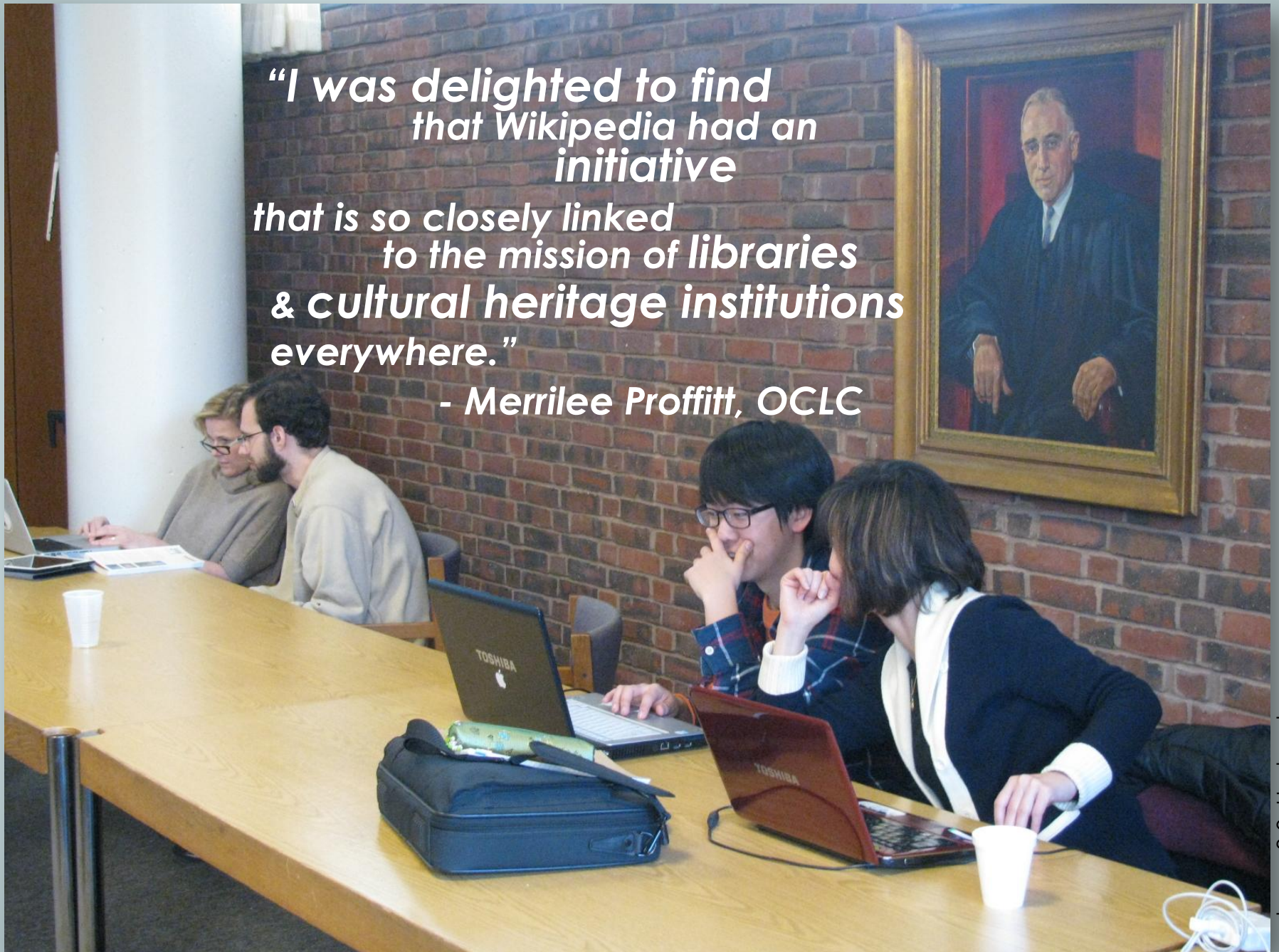
*is changing
the way*

*we think
about our
work."*

– David Ferriero

***“I was delighted to find
that Wikipedia had an
initiative
that is so closely linked
to the mission of libraries
& cultural heritage institutions
everywhere.”***

- Merrilee Proffitt, OCLC



Why
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Expertise

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effectively and globally.

“Imagine a world in which every single human being can freely
share in the sum of all knowledge. That’s what we’re doing.”

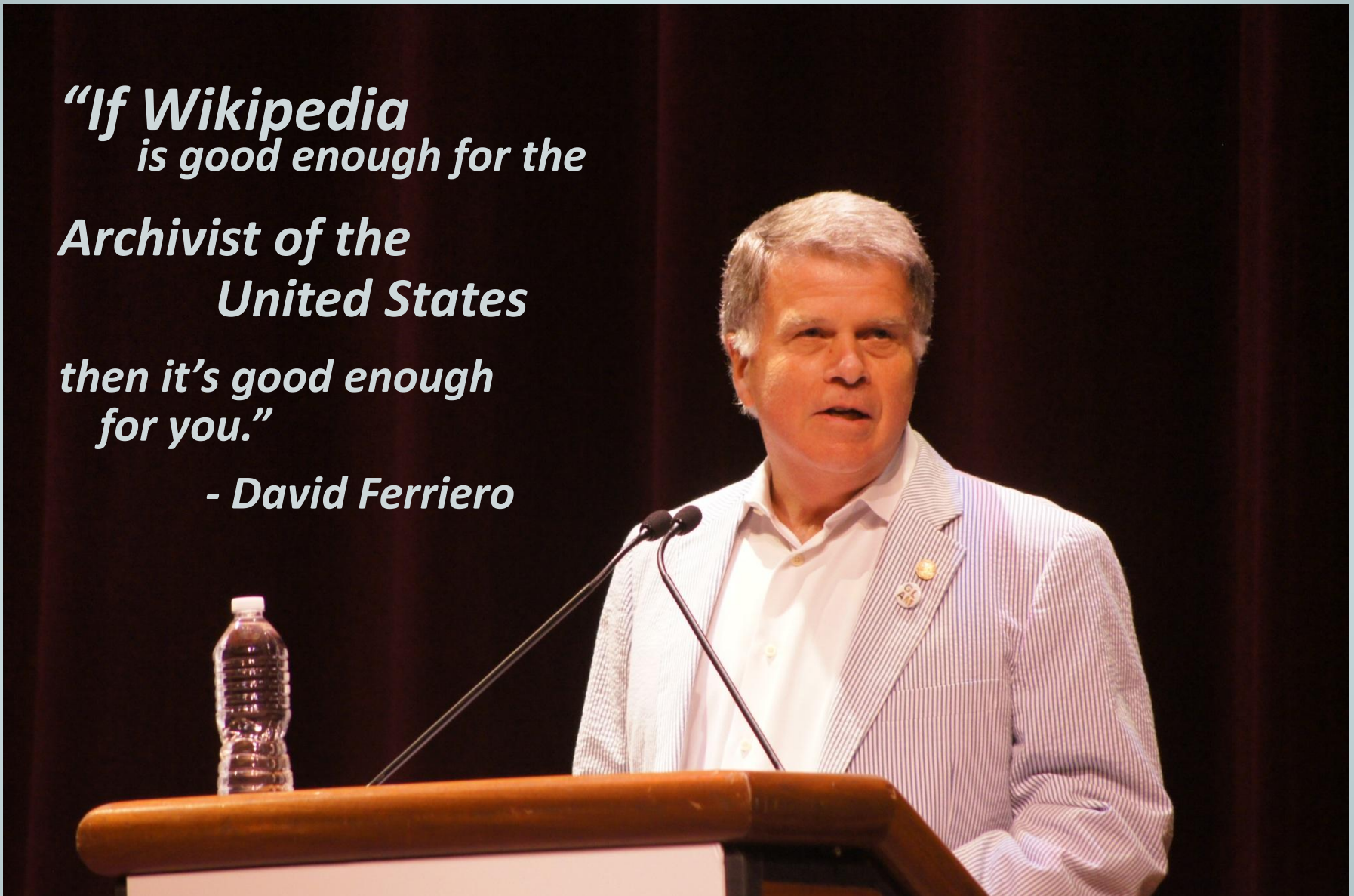
• - Jimmy Wales •

***“If Wikipedia
is good enough for the***

***Archivist of the
United States***

***then it’s good enough
for you.”***

- David Ferriero



Wikimania 2012 | Closing Plenary

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47pEcmXjt8E>

Global & Multilingual Accessibility



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• Translate-a-Thon | August 2011 •

How globally accessible is information about your museum?



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The Free Encyclopedia

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The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 39°48′39″N 86°9′27″W﻿ / ﻿39.81083°N 86.15750°W﻿ / 39.81083; -86.15750

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis is the world's largest **children's museum**. It is located in the United Northwest Area neighborhood on **Meridian Street**, **Indianapolis, Indiana, United States**. The museum is accredited by the **American Association of Museums**. It is 472,900 square feet (43,933.85 m²) with five floors of exhibit halls and receives more than one million visitors annually. Its collection of over 120,000 artifacts and exhibit items are divided into three domains: the American Collection, the Cultural World Collection, and the Natural World Collection. Among the exhibits are a simulated **Cretaceous** dinosaur habitat, a **carousel**, and a **steam locomotive**. Because the museum's targeted audience is children, most exhibits are designed to be interactive allowing children to actively participate.

Founded in 1925 by Mary Stewart Carey with the help of Indianapolis civic leaders and organizations, it is the fourth oldest such institution in the world. The current site became home for the museum in 1946; the current building was constructed in 1976, and has had six major expansions since then. The museum hosts thousands of activities annually, including plays at the Lilly Theater, classes and workshops for school children, traveling exhibits, and fund-raising events. With a 2008 budget of \$28.7 million, it has 400 employees and 1500 volunteers. Its financial stability is ensured by a large endowment that was first established in the 1960s and is governed by a board of trustees.

Contents [show]

History

[edit]

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis was founded in 1925 by Mary Stewart Carey, a wealthy civic patron who owned the Stewart-Carey Glass Company. She was inspired to create the museum after a 1924 visit to the **Brooklyn Children's Museum**.^[1] Carey began a campaign to start a Children's Museum in Indianapolis and enlisted the aid of other local civic leaders and the Progressive Teacher's Association. With their support, the museum opened in a garage complex that belonged to Propylaeums, a local civic club.^[2] A board of trustees was established to manage the museum and Carey was elected its first president.^[3] The early exhibits were created and donated by school children. Carey sought a larger facility and after two moves, she finally located the museum in her own mansion on Meridian Street in 1926. The same year the first curator, Arthur Carr was hired.^[1] Carr arranged Carey's specimens into exhibits and managed the museum. The first permanent exhibits were marine, Japanese, pioneer, archeology, and nature. By the 1930s, a larger staff was hired and Carr became director after Carey's 1938 death. The museum began offering guided tours to school children, organized traveling exhibits that were moved around to area schools, and began hosting events for fund raising.^[4] Early members were given a Seahorse pin to identify them as Youth members.



Museum lobby and atrium



In 1942, Carr retired from the museum and Grace Golden became the new director. Golden sought to further expand the museum and successfully solicited grants from the Indianapolis Foundation, the **Lilly Endowment**, and members of the **Lilly family**. She also secured several important corporate sponsorships. The new revenue allowed the museum to purchase its own building, a former mansion on North Meridian Street. Golden also began a diversification of the museum's exhibits, rather than relying on local donations. She successfully created partnerships with other museums who loaned exhibits of Native American artifacts in 1947, a gallery of dinosaur skeletons in 1949, the mummy Wenuhotep was given on permanent loan from the **University of Chicago** in 1959, a nineteenth century log cabin was donated in 1961, and the Hall of Man was added in 1962. Several new permanent exhibits were created during her tenure, focusing on pioneer life, natural science, and **ethnography**. Golden also established a Junior Docent program, created two weekly television shows for local broadcast, and began a program of interpretive activities.^[4]

In 1964 Golden resigned and was succeeded as director by Mildred Compton. Compton remained director until 1982. She began a new business model which included charging entrance fees. She created the first long term financial plans for the museum by establishing an endowment, and began advertising campaigns for donations and to increase attendance. The museum was enhanced to help it earn accreditation from the American Association of Museums by standardizing and cataloging its exhibits and archives and implementing conservation techniques. New permanent exhibits were obtained during Compton's tenure including the Physical Science Gallery in 1967, the

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM
INDIANAPOLIS

Established 1925

Location 3000 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana, 46208-4716

Type Children's Museum

Visitor figures 1+ million annually

President (President/CEO) Jeffrey H. Patchen

Website [Official website](#)

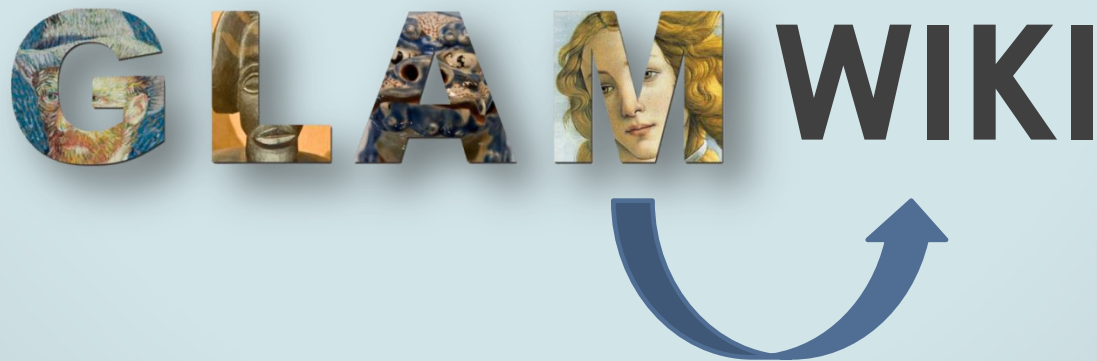


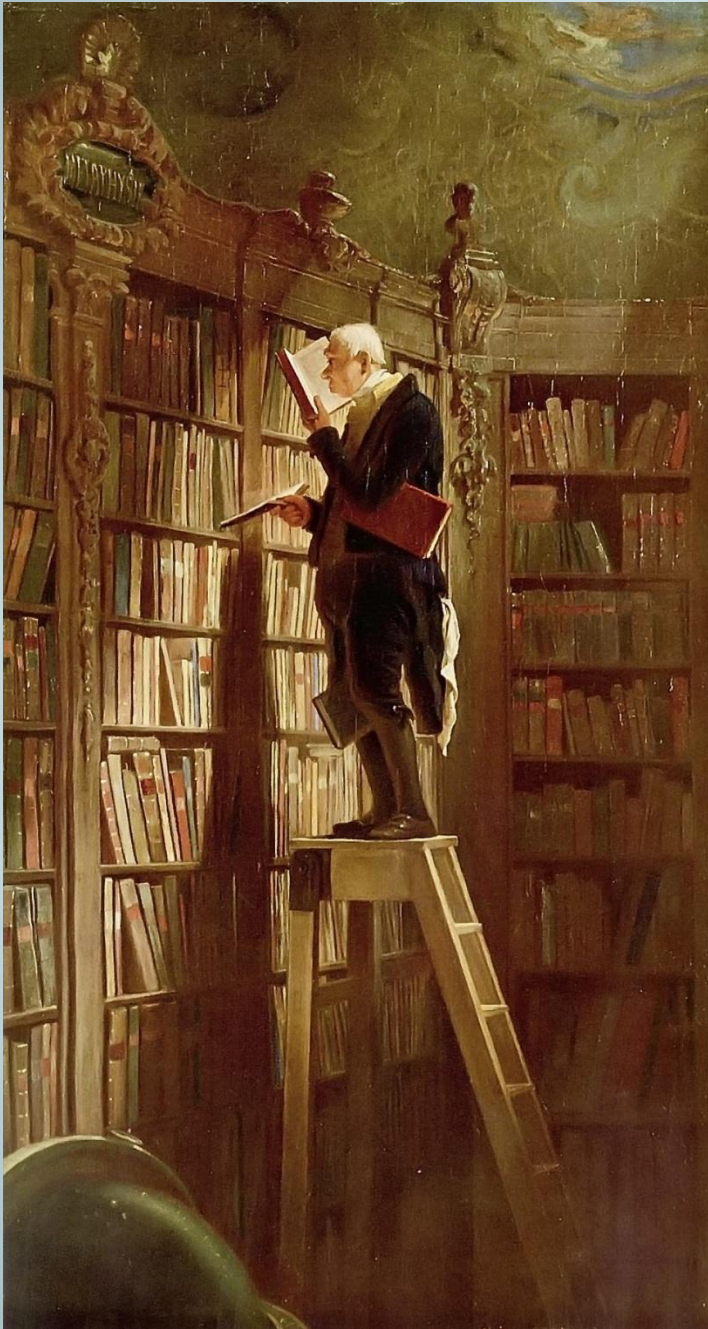
The museum exterior

But are we now saying Wikipedia is reliable?

Wikipedia \neq reliable source

GLAM content = reliable source





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be made better,
not worse!”**

– Dr. Adrienne Wadewitz,
Professor and scholar of
English Literature, IU

***“We're doing the same thing,
for the same people,***

***for the same
reason,
in the same
medium...***



cc-by-3.0 David Howe

***...Let's
do it
together.”***

- Liam Wyatt



How

GLAM:US Portal

GLAM:US Consortium

**Does your museum have a
volunteer program?**

...an e-volunteer program?

Online vs. On-Site E-Volunteers

	Existing Resources	Motivation	Assets	Needs	Benefits
Online	WikiProjects & local Wikipedians	Apply expertise to a useful task	Understanding of Wikipedia community	Digitized, organized resources	Special access to digital content
On-site	Museum programs & events	Loyalty to the museum	Access to on-site resources	Guides/assistance to learn Wikipedia	Traditional volunteer appreciation

glamwiki.org

best practices & case studies

Page [Discussion](#) [Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

GLAM/Case studies/The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

[< GLAM](#) | [Case studies](#)

[Main page](#) [Get started](#) [Best practices](#) [Case studies](#) [Contact us](#) [Portal for Wikimedians](#)

From September to May 2011, [The Children's Museum of Indianapolis](#) carried out the first phase of what is an ongoing partnership with Wikimedia by placing [Lori Phillips](#) in the role of [Wikipedian in Residence](#). This was the second [Wikipedian in Residency](#) following [Liam Wyatt's](#) pilot project at the [British Museum](#), and is the longest residency to date. In June 2011, Phillips was hired as the [Web Content Specialist](#), continuing the Residency and the museum's collaboration with Wikimedia through new, long-term projects.

This page includes resources for each of the completed projects that took place in the first year of the museum's [Wikipedian in Residence](#) collaboration.

See also: [Angie McNew](#), the museum's [Director of Websites and Emerging Media](#) and coordinator of the [Residency project](#), on the [benefits of working with Wikipedia](#): [GLAM/Case studies/The Children's Museum of Indianapolis/Success story](#)

Specific Children's Museum case studies [\[edit\]](#)

- [Curator-vetted image donation](#)


A collaboration between the [Wikipedian-in-Residence](#) and museum curators to handpick images, organize the metadata, and manually upload them to Commons.
- [Student article creation](#)

A public program developed by the [Wikipedian-in-Residence](#) to assist middle and high school students in researching museum objects and creating Wikipedia articles.
- [Featured article collaboration](#)

A collaboration between museum curators and a [Wikipedian](#) to substantially update an important museum-related article and obtain [Featured Article](#) status.
- [Building institutional awareness](#)

The methods that the [Wikipedian-in-Residence](#) carried out to slowly build enthusiasm among staff in order to establish a long-term relationship with and understanding of Wikimedia.
- [QRpedia](#)

Deployment of in-gallery QR codes which link to the [Wikipedia](#) article on a certain object.



The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

The GLAM-Wiki Support System



Cc by-sa 3.0 Helpameout

Wikimania 2012 | Washington DC

Diversify your museum's tribe



This month in GLAM

This Month in GLAM – Volume II, Issue III, March 2012

Headlines

- USA report: Latest Wikipedian in Residence at Smithsonian; paid Wikipedian in Residence positions listed
- UK report: QRpedia goes to Church; edit-a-thon at Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry
- Spain report: Figueres Edit-a-thon; GLAM workshop for museum professionals and educators
- France report: New partnerships and progress of many projects
- Italy report: 48 Italian GLAMs

More on the Long Nights

of Serbia Conference, The internal meeting

GLAM-WIKI conference hosted in Santiago

de Arte Popular

ites to African contents on Wikipedia

t: Australian and New Zealand GLAM efforts

urnal goes wiki; Open Access Media Importer takes shape



GLAM-Wiki US

Community Page about Wikimedia

✓ Liked Message * ▾

The GLAM-Wiki US project supports GLAMs (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums) who work with Wikimedia to share their resources. Learn more at us.glamwiki.org



GLAM-WIKI

@glamwiki FOLLOWS YOU

GLAM-WIKI supports cultural institutions around the world who want to work with Wikimedia to share open & freely-reusable content. Tweets by Lori (@HstryQT).

<http://www.glamwiki.org>

Following



148 TWEETS

244 FOLLOWING

306 FOLLOWERS

us.glamwiki.org

Wikipedia:GLAM/US

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
< Wikipedia:GLAM



The **GLAM-Wiki initiative** (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums with Wikipedia) helps cultural institutions share their resources with the world through collaborative projects with experienced Wikipedia editors. The **Wikipedia:GLAM/US portal** provides resources for connecting with Wikipedians and tools for beginning a project with the US GLAM-Wiki community.

[Learn more...](#)

Connect

- Contact glam@wikimedia.org to start planning your organization's Wikipedia engagement.
- Follow us on [t](#) or [f](#).
- Read the online newsletter, *This Month in GLAM*.



GLAMcamp DC (February 2012) was hosted by the National Archives and Records Administration, and organized by Pete Forsyth, Sarah Stierch and Lori Phillips

[Show a new case study](#)

Looking to Connect?

Find a Wikipedian who can help you get started on a project.

[GLAM /Connect](#)

Looking to Contribute?

Learn about the ways you can contribute.

[GLAM /Contribute](#)

Looking for Resources?

Find resources that you can use to get started on a project.

[GLAM /Bookshelf](#)

GLAM:US/Connect

Wikipedia:GLAM/US/Connect

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

< Wikipedia:GLAM | US

About

Connect

Contribute

Bookshelf

Beginner's Guide



GLAM Connect is a space where US cultural professionals can find Wikimedians who can assist with GLAM-WIKI partnerships.

➤ **Cultural professionals:** Browse the below sections to see who might be the best fit for your project. See the listing of *GLAM resources by state* for specific ways to connect.

➤ **Wikimedians:** Sign up in the sections that relate to your interests or help by creating an *information page for your state*.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Before you start
- 2 Information by state
- 3 Outreach volunteers
- 4 Online Volunteers
- 5 Institutional contacts
- 6 Professional organizations

Before you start

[edit]

- **Looking for basic information?** See [GLAM:About](#).
- **Don't have a project in mind yet?** Check out our [model projects](#) and [case studies](#).
- **Need to email us?** Send questions to [Lori Phillips \(Email\)](#) or email glam@wikimedia.org.

Wikipedia:GLAM/US/Indiana

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

< Wikipedia:GLAM | US

About

Connect

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Bookshelf

Beginner's Guide

GLAM /Indiana

GLAM/Indiana is a compilation of information about GLAM-Wikimedia partnerships in the Hoosier state.

- ▶ **Cultural professionals:** Use the resources below to connect with local Wikipedians who can help you get started on a project.
- ▶ **Wikipedians:** Please add GLAM-Wikimedia projects and news as needed.

Contents [\[show\]](#)

Local contacts

[\[edit\]](#)

▶ GLAM-Wikipedian contact

- **Lori Phillips** (email [Lori](#)): (Indianapolis) Wikipedian in Residence at [The Children's Museum of Indianapolis](#), US Cultural Partnerships Coordinator for the [Wikimedia Foundation](#).
- **Brenda Burk**: (Indianapolis), Philanthropy Archivist, IUPUI Library. Campus Ambassador.

▶ WikiProjects

Post a note on the WikiProject talk page explaining that you're looking for a local Wikipedian to help with a GLAM project.

- [WikiProject Indiana](#) (Talk page)
- Others: [WikiProject Indianapolis](#), [WikiProject Indianapolis Colts](#), [WikiProject American Open Wheel Racing](#)

▶ Campus Ambassadors

- **Chanitra Bishop** (email [Chanitra](#)): Regional Ambassador, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio.
- [Indiana University List of active Campus Ambassadors](#)
- [IUPUI List of active Campus Ambassadors](#)

Indiana cultural partnerships

[\[edit\]](#)

• [The Children's Museum of Indianapolis](#)

Projects→ [QRpedia](#) (video), [Museum Apprentice Program](#), [Image donation](#)

Events→ [Backstage Pass 1](#), [Backstage Pass 2](#) and [Translate-a-Thon](#)

More information→[All case studies](#), [Information on museum's site](#)

- [Indiana Historical Society](#)
- [Indianapolis Museum of Art](#)



Wikipedians behind the scenes at The Children's Museum of Indianapolis [\[edit\]](#)



Campus Ambassadors: Wikipedia in Higher Education

GLAM/US/Bookshelf



Museums Collaborating with Wikipedia

Sharing curatorial knowledge with the world

Wikipedia is an incredible place to reach hungry learners and join a community of dedicated researchers who care deeply about making knowledge accessible to everyone.

— Nina Simon, Executive Director of The Museum of Art & History in Santa Cruz, Museum 2.0

The GLAM-Wiki initiative (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums with Wikipedia) helps cultural institutions share their resources with the world through high-impact collaboration alongside experienced Wikipedia editors. It is an unparalleled opportunity for the custodians of our cultural heritage to present their collections to new audiences.



British Museum's Assistant Keeper of Dutch and Flemish prints and drawings, with Wikipedians examining a Dürer print block

Wikipedia gets millions of page views per day, has more than 250 language versions, and includes more than 20 million articles. Its content is created and maintained by thousands of dedicated volunteer "Wikipedians" around the globe. Everyone from academic researchers to amateur genealogists to young students uses Wikipedia to find information and resources. By 2015, Wikipedia is projected to serve 1 billion people with over 50 million articles.

GLAM-Wiki US Consortium



• [WP:GLAM/US/Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GLAM/US/Consortium) •

E404-G

Elaine Rosa

*Wikipedia and Research
Editor*

Indiana Historical Society | 2012



- ▶ **Info** us.glamwiki.org
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- ▶ **Email** loriph@childrensmuseum.org
angelam@childrensmuseum.org